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OR

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OF

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PART II FOR 1807.

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PREFACE.

THE second volume of the AMERICAN REGISTER is now presented to the public. Its contents are designed to relate to the last half year of 1807. The Editor hopes the impartial reader will not find it inferior to the former volume in any material circumstance.

In his historical career, the Editor has endeavoured to proceed with the utmost vigilance and caution, particularly with regard to domestic affairs. His own zeal and impatience would have carried him much farther onward in our domestic history than he has as yet gone, and have plunged him at once into the history of factions and intrigues; but he has been checked by reflecting on the extreme difficulty of managing these topics with impartiality, and the necessity of waiting till time has in some degree unfolded the true nature of public measures. In some respects he may disappoint the reader's curiosity, by still deferring his entry upon subjects which may seem to be in a finished state, and of which the materials are fully in possession of the public. We must beg him, however, to reflect, that the true state of our transactions with the British government was not known till we had somewhat advanced into the year 1808, and that we are not yet in possession of such a full and authentic history of Aaron Burr's trial as merits the attention of a faithful historian; of one who aspires, with whatever reason, to deserve the attention of the next generation as well as the present. Such a history is promised us, and will enable us, when it comes, to bring the history of Burr to a legitimate close.

The writer is sensible how little hope of present popularity can be reasonably entertained by him who does not enlist under the banners of a faction, and set out on a systematic plan of praising or condemning public measures, merely on account of the persons who perform them; of assigning to one political party all manner of wisdom and excellence, and to the other the simple and unmixed meed of wickedness and folly. He is sensible that this spirit extends to the transactions of foreign nations, even between themselves; that almost every reader is the warm and zealous advocate of

either France or England. What indulgence, therefore, can be hoped for a work which bestows censure and praise without respect to persons or nations; which considers political events merely in relation to justice and truth, and distributes blame sometimes to one party, and sometimes to the other, and sometimes to both in the same page? who, in writing the history of a war between France and England, never forgets that he is neither Frenchman nor Englishman, nor is bound to shut his eyes upon the faults or merits of either?

Of those, therefore, who are dissatisfied with his history, he can only cherish the hope that they will forgive the faults of this part of his volume for the sake of the manifest utility of the rest. A collection of public and official documents in this convenient form, together with what we may call the private or internal history of the nation, in the Chronicle, is no where else to be found, and may hope to gain consideration from the enlightened part of the community.

Such is the extensive supply of matter which the circumstances of the times afford to a work of this kind, that the present volume has unavoidably extended more than sixty pages beyond the limits which were assigned to it by the original plan. This circumstance would almost jnstify us in adopting a plan of greater simplicity, and reducing our work to a mere depository of history and politics, were not the former year particularly rich in historical and political materials, and could we expect the same bustling scene to continue long on the theatre of Europe or America.

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ANNALS

OF

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

FOR 1807.

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CHAPTER I.

THE origin of the war between Russia and Turkey, which took place at the close of the year 1806, cannot be minutely or satisfactorily explained, from any documents hitherto published. Those, however, acquainted in general with the political state of Europe, are apprized of the ancient animosity subsisting between these nations, awakened by their contiguity, inflamed by differences in religion, and stimulated into action by the state of the provinces which are situated on their borders; and may easily imagine that causes of hostility can never be wanting between them. In truth, after duly reflecting on their relative condition, the continuance of peace between these great states is more wonderful, and its causes more difficult to assign, than the prevalence of war between them.

The actual condition of the Turkish empire would be very imperfectly understood by those who formed their notions from the history or political economy of any other state in Europe. The Turks are only a class of persons in the European districts of that empire, in whom all public revenue and political authority are vested, and who differ from the other classes, in language, manners, religion, and dress, more widely than the remotest nations are sometimes found to differ from each other. The other classes are called Greeks, which, though originally a national, is now only a political distinction, as the Turks are almost universally of Grecian descent. The Greeks are the slaves and vassals of the Turks; and, as the Turkish conquest in these quarters is of no great antiquity, the utmost hatred and

jealousy continue to prevail between the rulers and the subjects, and there is a continual tendency and effort in the latter to revolution and rebellion, and in the former to suspicion and oppression.

The Turkish power is by no means uniform throughout this empire. The proportion which one class bears to the other is likewise widely different in different districts; and, where the Turkish or Mahometan residents are most numerous, their power, as a class, is greatest, while the government, as such, exercises a vague and nominal authority in districts where the population is wholly or chiefly composed of Greeks. With regard to the two great principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, the Turkish sovereignty consists in little more than naming the princes, or hospodars, who must, however, either by compact or custom, be taken from christian families, and whose internal government is, in its maxims and agents, entirely national and local.

Moldavia and Wallachia border on the Russian empire. In every war, therefore, the Russian armies break into these districts; and the object constantly aimed at by Russia, since she made herself mistress of the *Crim*, is the sovereignty of these provinces, on the terms by which it is held by the Turks. They desire the privilege of naming the princes, as a step to absolute possession, and, to facilitate the first step, they have been, of late years, industrious in controuling and fettering the Turkish sultan in the exercise of this privilege. The late war appears to have had, for one of its causes or pretexts, the infraction of a treaty subsisting between them, relative to the appointment of the Moldavian and Wallachian princes.

In the present state of the two empires, it is evident that each is deeply interested in the character and views of the persons invested with authority in these provinces. As the hospodars, or princes, hold their offices merely at will, they are liable to be deposed and superseded abruptly and at any time. Besides the usual inducements to change, in bribery or personal favour, which are said to operate upon the Turkish government with unusual force, partialities to Russia, and intrigues with her ministers, naturally give birth to suspicion and disquietude; and the deposition of the two princes who governed these states by appointment of the sultan, in the year 1806, and who took refuge from further evils in the Russian territory, formed one occasion of the ensuing war. Russia conceived herself bound to vindicate and uphold her friends, and proceeded to reinstate them by force of arms. Her armies made a sudden irruption into these districts, occupied the strong holds, and menaced a nearer

approach to the seat of empire, offering, as the price of their retreat, the restoration of the exiled princes.

The causes of this war, however, must be looked for at a much greater distance. It must be originally traced to the grand contest between Great Britain and France. This contest having embroiled France with Russia, the former power forthwith set all engines to work, in every quarter, to impair the strength and embarrass the efforts of the latter. Turkey was an obvious theatre for the exercise of these arts, since to sow dissention between Turkey and Russia would prevent or diminish the efforts of the latter power against France. The alliance between Russia and Great Britain necessarily occasioned the co-operation of these two powers against the intrigues of France at Constantinople, and against the Turkish power. The ministers of the two nations were diligently watching and counterworking the efforts of French emissaries at the Turkish court; but in this contest it appeared that fortune or skill allotted the same success to the French as attended them in the field.

It would be a fruitless task to enter into the question respecting the motives or conduct of the Greek princes, protected on this occasion by Russia. Genuine or satisfactory evidence on that head is wholly unattainable; nor is the enquiry of any importance. It is sufficient to observe, what the nature of things renders indisputable, that the French laboured to arm Turkey against Russia, and that means were good or bad, and adopted or rejected, merely as subservient to that end; that Russia befriended the exiles because a suitable opportunity hence arose for pillaging the sinking empire of the Ottomans; and that the English sided with the Russians in pursuance of the treaty which made them enemies of France.

The Turks have lost none of their ancient valour and enthusiasm, and therefore the strongest proof of their weakness was their readiness, on this occasion, to subscribe the humiliating terms offered them by Russia. Neither their ignorance nor their passions appear to have concealed from them the danger of entering into this contest. This danger was heightened, in their view, by the rebellion which raged at this time in Servia, and whose influence was felt throughout all parts of the empire. As soon as Russia became hostile, the Servians received her countenance and succour, and their courage and numbers visibly increased. But their greatest danger arose from England, whose minister speedily apprized them that Russia and England would make this a common cause.

The English at this time had a considerable naval force in the Mediterranean, and a portion of it, with a view to the present conjuncture, had arrived in the Archipelago. All opposition to the British power by sea was entirely hopeless, and, therefore, all the Greek islands were at the mercy of their naval forces. The most, indeed, that was probably dreaded was a stop to all communication, either political or mercantile, between the capital and these islands; but this was a heavy evil, as the usual intercourse between the government and its Greek subjects was by sea.

In this helpless condition, the first symptoms of a better fortune were afforded by the successes of the French in Germany. When Prussia went to war with France, succour was demanded from Russia by the former power, and the emperor Alexander proceeded with great deliberation to direct the march of two or three detachments, encamped on the borders of Poland, towards the Rhine. No sharp-sighted statesman at Petersburg ever dreamed that the French would pass the Elbe in one campaign, or ever reach the Vistula. The aid, therefore, which was sent to the king of Prussia was not expected to interfere with military operations in the south. The successes of Bonaparte, which brought him to the Russian frontier in a few weeks after his march from Bamberg, changed this scene with marvellous celerity, and Alexander suddenly found himself engaged with a most formidable enemy at his own doors. This diversion, however, though it afforded some prospect of relief to the Turks, did not immediately check or slacken the efforts of Russia on the Danube, nor was it till Bonaparte had sent a bold and skilful agent to Constantinople, in the person of Sebastiani, that the Turkish councils became animated with a courageous or hostile spirit. The Russian and English ministers soon perceived that the newly-arrived ambassador had acquired considerable influence with the government; and a demand being made, that a Russian fleet should be allowed to pass the channel between the Black Sea and the capital, which was refused at the instance of Sebastiani, the British minister withdrew to the squadron stationed at the mouth of the Dardanelles, previously intimating that he meant to return to the city with this squadron, and renew his demands.

Constantinople is situated at the upper or eastern end of the lake or sea of Marmora, which, at the opposite or western end, is narrowed into a difficult strait. By this strait, about sixty miles in length, the sea of Marmora is connected with the Archipelago. This strait, called the Bosphorus or Dardanelles, is, in two or three places, less than a mile wide, and the for-

tresses, by which the passage has at all times been defended, are consequently placed at these points.

These fortresses, therefore, are to be considered as the keys of the capital, and it was worthy, therefore, of a provident government to maintain them in perfect order. These artificial obstacles are enforced by a current which constantly flows, from east to west, through the strait, and, of itself, renders the passage inward impossible but with a strong counter wind.

It does not appear that the castles at the mouth of the strait, or those of Lesbos and Abydos, twenty miles inward, were qualified to make any effectual resistance. A favourable wind carried the English squadron, consisting of seven great ships, with two frigates and smaller vessels, through this celebrated passage in twelve or fourteen hours, without any material injury. They entered the strait on the morning of the 19th of February, and anchored within eight miles of the city on the evening of the next day, a course of near two hundred miles. It is plain, however, that this successful passage must partly be ascribed to good fortune, since the admiral, sir J. Duckworth, acknowledges that some of the stone shot from the shore weighed eight hundred weight, and that, had these made a breach between wind and water, the ship must have sunk; or, had they struck a lower mast in the centre, it must have been cut in two.

Thus far the winds had been remarkably propitious; and, had they continued in the same quarter a little longer, and placed the ships at a due distance from the city, the Turkish government must have submitted to all demands, or witnessed the destruction of their city. From the supineness of the government, or their confidence in the resistance to be made by the castles in the straits, they appear to have made no preparation for resistance nearer home. All was astonishment and panic. A shower of balls and bombs would have wrapped that immense mass of wretched hovels and gaudy pavilions in inextinguishable flames. The temples where all the literature, religion, and the greatest part of the treasures of the nation were deposited, there being no leisure for removing what was moveable, would have been buried in ruins. The palace of the sultan himself, overspreading many acres of ground, and all of it composed of materials not frail in themselves, but incapable of resisting the weight of heavy shot, would have been levelled with the earth; and all this by a power incapable of being eluded, repelled, or even annoyed in its turn. In this exigence, unlimited submission would have been inevitable; but the wind, suddenly changing from south to east, prevented the nearer approach of the British fleet; nor, without a new change in

their favour, was it possible for them to inflict the smallest injury. By this event they were fixed immoveably within sight of their prey, but beyond the reach of it.

One cannot but pause here to reflect upon the mighty power which navigation and a navy put into the hands of a nation. Far removed as the British island is from any part of the Turkish empire, and inaccessible as the heart and centre of that empire is to the powerful nations which surround and border it, the English, by means of their fleets, have short and easy access to that heart and centre, and, with a trivial force of six or eight thousand men, can, merely by a threat, extort from the government concessions more than equal to the fruits of two or three victorious campaigns to Austria or Russia. And yet, so fickle and wayward is this privilege, or the elements which confer it, that a mere change of wind, as in this case, rendered the assailants wholly powerless, and all their previous voyage nugatory, though within three leagues of their object. This obstruction, however, was of uncertain duration, nor would the Turkish government, if left to itself, have probably risked any thing on the possible continuance of the wind in one quarter.

The English demands may be easily imagined: immediate peace with Russia on her own terms, the dismission of the French minister, and the delivery of the fortresses on the Bosphorus to English and Russian garrisons. A further condition is mentioned by a French narrative: namely, the delivery of the whole Turkish navy into the hands of the English. These conditions were, it must be owned, sufficiently hard; but harder ones than these would have been performed by the Turks, notwithstanding the harmless distance of the enemy, had not the bold, active, and resolute spirit of the French unceasingly laboured to inspirit the sultan and his officers. The continuance of an east wind, which the season made probable for a short time, would allow them to fortify the shores surrounding and contiguous to the city, and equip a considerable naval armament. The shores of the Bosphorus might also be so strongly fortified, that the return of the fleet might be rendered impossible. The Turks abounded in men, ammunition, artillery, and vessels. They wanted only industry and skill in the use of these advantages, and these were furnished by the French minister, who was himself of high military reputation and rank, and who had a great train of useful persons under his orders. The government yielded to the importunities of the French, and exerted themselves with extraordinary diligence for repulsing the assailants.

For the ensuing ten days the wind continued adverse to the English, and, during this interval, the Turks had lined the whole coast with batteries; they had made ready, and filled with troops, twelve large ships and nine frigates, besides numberless smaller vessels. Meanwhile, the Bosphorus was fortified with new batteries, and a little longer delay was considered by the English admiral as likely to shut up the channel altogether. In this state of things he determined to wait no longer for a change of wind, but setting out on the first of March, arrived in the Archipelago about noon on the third. They suffered much damage, and no inconsiderable slaughter, but escaped without the loss of a ship. Such was the issue of an attempt, which, with a slight change of circumstances, might have produced such important consequences; and thus, by the fluctuation of war, as the approach of the French to Constantinople was, a few years before, prevented by an English officer, the same city may now be considered as having been rescued from the English by a French one; and an enterprize, which threatened to throw Turkey into the hands of the Russians and English, ended in re-establishing the influence of the French, on a footing not to be shaken, and in barring up the avenues to Constantinople against any future attempts. The Turkish government immediately declared war against the English, and all the usual consequences, in the confiscation of property, and the cessation of commerce, took place: a sad catastrophe and disastrous reverse to the English, and a striking proof to how many unforeseen and inevitable obstacles the operations of naval warfare are exposed. It is equally a notable specimen of that contexture of events, which, being unaffected by human efforts, is called good fortune, and which has, in so eminent a degree, conjunctly with genius and wisdom, ensured the exaltation and multiplied the recent triumphs of the sovereign of France.

The French narrative of this event entirely omits the mention of winds and weather, and imputes the inactivity of the English, for so many important days, to the success of the arts made use of to amuse them. The hope of an amicable compliance with their demands was assiduously kept up till the defensive preparations were completed, and Sebastiani bespeaks much applause for having thus over-reached the invader. But whatever glory may redound to such artifices, when successful, the forbearance produced by them alone can only be ascribed to humanity. If the English had it in their power to destroy the city, any delay in imposing the alternative could only flow from reluctance to overwhelm the Turks with so dreadful a cala-

mity. A conflagration, so easily, at all times, kindled in the city, would have immediately commenced at many points, and no efforts could be made, during the attack, to check it, while the explosion of a fire-ship would have levelled all the temples and palaces of stone with the ground. For the honour of human nature, we should wish that such reluctance had been felt on this occasion; but this virtue is wholly inconsistent with military maxims, and no probable cause can be assigned for the delay of the attack but the adverse state of the winds, which the British admiral himself, as already mentioned, assigns.

Though Constantinople was henceforth impregnable, yet, as war was immediately proclaimed by Turkey against England, all the coasts of that empire were exposed to invasion. Egypt, Syria, Greece, and the Grecian islands, were entirely naked, and there was nothing, either Turkish or French, to interrupt the range of a single frigate through any part of the seas and channels that wash their coasts. No descent could indeed be made without an army; and though an army might easily gain possession of harbours and islands, there would be no small difficulty in retaining their hold against the obstinate exertions of an inland enemy. Still, however, had the ancient maxims of warfare been pursued, it would have been easy for the English fleet in those seas to have obtained immense plunder, or heavy pecuniary contributions in lieu of it, merely by approaching or menacing the unprotected towns. We are not, however, informed that any thing of this kind was done.

The empire of the Mediterranean was never so fully in possession of the English as now. The three great steps to this naval empire were the capture of Malta, and the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar. By the first was acquired the most convenient post in that whole sea; and by the victories of Nelson were crushed the efforts of the only competitor for this empire who was worthy of attention. Gibraltar, at the mouth of the western, and Malta, at the entrance of the eastern Mediterranean, are the keys, which, with a sufficient navy to employ them, must necessarily confer sovereignty on their possessors. These keys and this navy were now in the hands of Great Britain, and by consequence their sovereignty was indisputable. Splendid, however, and flattering to national vanity as was this species of empire, what were its solid or permanent advantages? The true riches of the nation arise from trade, and the only desirable relation in which they can stand to distant countries is the privilege of trading with them. Mere local possession is a heavy incumbrance, unless the local revenue suffice to maintain the necessary garrisons. In the present case the

English possessed stations, which, with the advantage of being the strongest and the most convenient for naval operations of any in this sea, combined the disadvantage of being the most barren and unprofitable in themselves, and the most expensive in their demands of military aid. As to commerce, the interests of which ought alone to be consulted in the direction of naval power, their maritime triumphs availed nothing, as long as the northern coasts and islands were possessed by a hostile people; but France, Spain, and Italy were, by this means, fortified against them, and, by the unfortunate issue of the enterprize against Constantinople, all that remained of the profitable or commercial coast of that great sea were placed in the same condition. This new war, by showing a new enemy, but one, at the same time, as feeble by sea as the rest, may be said to manifest, with new force, the maritime power of England; but this event, at the same time, exhibited more glaringly the unprofitable nature of this empire, and made the support of it more burthensome than ever to the nation. Such, however, is national spirit among mankind, that no events can be imagined more humiliating and terrific to the people of Great Britain than the loss of Malta and Gibraltar, and nothing surely would give greater exultation to their enemies.

This, however, is by no means an impartial view of the subject. On such occasions we must take into account, not merely the benefits accruing to ourselves from our military postures, but the injury which redounds to the enemy. If the English commerce be reduced to nothing by the hostility of all the states of the Mediterranean, the commerce of these states is greatly diminished by the British supremacy at sea. Notwithstanding this supremacy, Great Britain cannot trade with any part of France, Spain, Italy, and Turkey, but, in consequence of this supremacy, neither can these countries maintain any profitable communion with each other. This supremacy is likewise necessary to preserve the island of Sicily from being conquered by the French. Sicily, being a large, rich, and well-peopled island, is valuable to the English as a theatre of commerce, but, acting only as allies to the sovereign of the isle, their defence of it is an expence no otherwise compensated than by the profits of this commerce, which are probably small; by the convenient supplies obtained from it for their ships and garrisons, in which view it is highly valuable; and by the solid advantages which the enemy would draw from the conquest, and from which, therefore, he is excluded by the naval supremacy of Great Britain.

During the whole revolutionary war, Great Britain appears not to have meditated any territorial conquest on their own account, in the Mediterranean, from the French. The acquisition of Toulon, at the beginning of the war, and of some stations in Tuscany, was a sort of casual effort, in concert with a domestic faction; and the operations in Calabria, last year, were the fruits of an excursion for the sake of employment. When Malta and Egypt were conquered by Bonaparte, the English forces by land and sea were diligently occupied in expelling him, and, in these particulars, they aimed merely at restoring things to their pristine order. This end was practicable with regard to Egypt, but to restore the independence of Malta was manifestly impossible, and therefore they retained this conquest.

The new war with Turkey turned the attention of the British to a new scene. The dominions of that power were now hostile, and therefore the objects of lawful depredation and invasion. Many valuable islands in the eastern Mediterranean, Candia, Cyprus, and Rhodes, with Greece, Syria, and Egypt, all hitherto secured from conquest or approach by the sanctity of treaties, were now exposed to attack. A considerable body of troops were stationed at Malta and in Sicily, and these might be dispersed and employed, without endangering the safety of these posts, and with a reasonable hope of advantage; and in this state of things it is not surprizing that the British government should turn its views towards Egypt.

CHAPTER II.

THE policy of France and England has of late years affixed an extraordinary value to the possession of Egypt. The former has coveted Egypt for the double benefit accruing from its own produce and resources, and from its convenience as an intermediate station between Europe and India. As a province of France, its value would exceed that of any of its American colonies, and the passage to India would not only be diminished to much less than half the distance, but divested of four-fifths of its other difficulties. The voyage by the Arabian gulf and the Red sea is short and easy, and Egypt would afford abundant leisure and unlimited means for preparing expeditions to that quarter.

Egypt is of little value on its own proper account to Great Britain. That nation has not colonies and transmarine provinces enough to satiate ambition; but India is the theatre on which new conquests are at the same time more easily made, of more value when made, and more conducive to the safety and improvement of those already made, than in any other quarter of the world. The relation which Egypt bears to India gives it most of its importance in the eyes of Great Britain, and the absolute and relative benefit of that possession to France makes it exceedingly desirable, not properly that Great Britain should possess Egypt, but that France should not be suffered to possess it. As long, therefore, as Turkey is hostile to the French or friendly to Great Britain, the safety of the latter is sufficiently promoted by the dominion of the Turks and Mamelukes in Egypt; but the new war immediately placed this matter on a new footing. It was now reasonably to be dreaded that Turkey would sacrifice Egypt to the French for the sake of some advantage nearer home; that this distant member of the empire, always of little value to the sultan, would be made the price of something to be wrested from Russia by the arms or the intrigues of France. It was therefore the obvious interest of Britain to employ some of the military force now in these seas in securing this important station betimes.

The British had no motive, nor did they possess the means, for acquiring the whole of Egypt. The maritime key or entrance to the country was all they wanted for their own security, since this would as effectually keep out an enemy or rival

as the possession of the whole, and since they flattered themselves this could easily be gained and cheaply preserved. Besides, if the conquest of the whole should ever become necessary, this was the first and most considerable step.

Such were probably the motives and views of the English in their attempt on Alexandria. This harbour is the only convenient one situated on the Mediterranean coast of Egypt. The whole country consisting merely of the banks of a single river, it is, of course, accessible by the mouths of that river, but these mouths are not havens. The river is not accessible through them to large ships, and therefore the master of the adjacent port of Alexandria can always intercept or easily destroy an invading navy, provided he has himself, like England, a navy at command.

Admiral Duckworth repassed the Dardanelles on the second of March, 1807, and only four days* after a body of troops, under general Frazer, sailed from Messina, in Sicily, for Egypt. The whole armament was small, as little opposition was expected from a place so imperfectly fortified, and whose inhabitants were thought to be disaffected to the Turkish government. The invaders likewise reasonably counted on seizing the place by surprize, as the Turkish troops in Egypt were, for the most part, posted on the Nile. The issue, however, proved that the enterprize was even easier than had been previously imagined. The fleet was dispersed by the weather on the second day after sailing, and a small portion of it arrived on the Egyptian coast on the sixteenth. Such, however, was found to be the unprepared and defenceless state of the city, that the English, who could immediately land only about a thousand men, were in quiet possession of the place by capitulation, four days after their landing.

This success appears to have depended on some nice contingencies. The French consul, pursuing, though with less good fortune, the example of Sebastiani, exerted himself to inspirit the garrison and citizens to resist till the arrival of succour, which a single day was sufficient to bring; but the people,

* In this time intelligence could hardly be conveyed from Tenedos to Sicily of the rejection of Arbuthnot's demands by the Turks, and the consequent war. Are we to suppose, therefore, that Alexandria was to be seized by the English, notwithstanding the peace with Turkey, previously subsisting? and that, whether contained or not in the ambassador's proposals, this city, as well as the capital, was to be consigned to them? Constantinople, and the sultan, if remaining in it, were as thoroughly captives to the masters of the Turkish navy and the forts on the Bosphorus, as Alexandria could be with an English garrison of ten thousand troops.

dreading an assault, in the disasters of which they would be confounded with the Turks, or being desirous of changing masters, compelled the troops to surrender; and thus this conquest was perfected with trivial loss, a fortnight after war had been declared by Turkey.

Alexandria is nearly insulated by water, and wholly so by barren sands from the cultivated country. The banks of the Nile, the nearest branch of which is forty miles from Alexandria, bear corn and pulse, and afford a channel for the carriage of these products from the upper country. The subsistence of the city must therefore be drawn from this quarter or from beyond sea. Though the English could not but be apprized of this dependence, we are not accurately informed of the means by which they proposed to procure this supply. Their views appear to have originally been limited to the military occupation of this post; and the supplies for the garrison being attainable in various ways besides that of the Nile, they probably heeded not the wants of the people. These wants, however, threatening an absolute famine, raised such clamorous importunity among the people, in a few days after the capture of the place, that the commander thought proper to attempt obtaining possession of some posts upon the Nile.

The only garrisoned or considerable towns on the nearer branch of that river were Rosetta, near its mouth, and Rhamaniah, about twenty miles further up. These towns were not regularly fortified, and were therefore expected to be easily subdued. With regard to the inclinations of the people or the strength of the garrisons, the invaders were kept in fatal ignorance, or misled by hostile artifices.

A force, not inconsiderable, was dispatched against Rosetta, under generals Wauchope and Meade, which encountered no difficulty in approaching the town. Having taken possession of certain heights commanding it, the people of Rosetta were obliged to submit. The town surrendered and the troops marched in to take possession. Whether the subsequent events originated in design or accident, whether the natives or Turks concerted previously the measures taken when their enemies had entered the town, and were dispersed in search of quarters, or whether opposition, commencing accidentally, became general by the influence of enthusiasm and example, we know not. Certain it is, that the people profited by the advantage afforded them by their flat-roofed houses and narrow streets, and kept up such a destructive fire on the English, that after suffering great slaughter they were compelled to retreat into the country, and finally join their companions in the camps near Alexandria.

It is somewhat remarkable that the English should be thus expelled from a captured city, the second time within little more than half a year. Buenos Ayres in South America, and Rosetta in Egypt, were recovered by the natives when in actual possession of their enemies, exactly by the same means; and the singular economy of these cities, though ineffectual to keep out a foe, made it easy to destroy him when within them. It is likewise probable that the same errors were committed in the notions formed of the influence of religious prejudices in both cases. The English are lukewarm and indifferent themselves in this respect, and naturally impute a similar neutrality to the religion of others; but their conquests in the Spanish colonies and the Turkish territories will probably meet with an insuperable obstacle in the hatred of heretics and infidels. As this defeat was properly imputed to mistake or temerity in the British commander, who attoned for his error by his death, and the same necessity for supplies existed, a new attempt was thought indispensable, and two thousand five hundred men, under general Stewart, were sent against Rosetta on the sixteenth of April.

It appears that the British did not wholly rely for success, in this enterprize, on their own strength. A good understanding had been established between them and the remains of the Mamelukes in Egypt, and they had been taught to expect, on this occasion, the junction of some of that body with their own near Rosetta. The enemy, however, had counterworked them, and all their expectations were defeated.

Near a month had elapsed since the capture of Alexandria, and this interval had been diligently employed by the Turks in preparing against any new enterprise of the invaders. Effectual means had been taken to cut off the city from all supplies by the Nile, and the force at Rhamaniah and Rosetta was formidable. We are not informed of the state in which the defences of Rosetta were found by general Stewart. It was necessary it seems to open cannon against the place, and no impression was made; while the forces of the enemy, posted near the town, exhibited such spirit and numbers, that a retreat, after the unavailing efforts of three days, and the destruction or captivity of more than three-fifths of their whole number, became absolutely necessary to the preservation of the rest.

This defeat appears to have terminated all hope of gaining a footing on the Nile, but it did not compel the English immediately to abandon Alexandria. It appears, therefore, that the dominion of the Nile is not necessary to this tenure. This necessity was pleaded by the British commander in excuse for attacking Rosetta, but as Malta and Gibraltar are equally depend-

ant for their food on distant sources, Alexandria was not exposed to any peculiar disadvantages in that respect. No doubt, however, supplies could have been obtained more easily and cheaply, both for soldiers and citizens, from the adjacent districts, than from Sicily or Barbary, which were now the only store-houses.

We may easily imagine what effect the tidings of these events produced upon the Turkish government. The capture of Alexandria was heard with dismay, and the repulse of the assailants from Rosetta with exultation; but rage and revenge were uppermost in both cases, and the emissaries of France profited by such favourable opportunities to widen the breach between the sultan and his late allies. The effects and persons of the English resident in Turkey were exposed to immeasurable violence, and new favours and distinctions were heaped upon the French.

CHAPTER III.

THE Turkish government was at this time shaken by every species of inquietude. The progress of the Russians in the regions of the Danube was rapid, and their irruption so little expected, that their armies had reached that river before any troops were collected to oppose them. The rebellion in Servia became every day more formidable, since a foreign enemy applied himself to foster it, and at the same time divided the attention of the government. Great was the panic and dismay which the appearance of the English fleet before the capital had excited, and indignation was mingled with terror at this unexampled proof of the boldness and power of their enemies. Every one saw that they were indebted to good fortune only for their escape from this danger. As the hostile fleet continued to hover in the Archipelago, and thus intercept the influx equally of commerce and tribute, the English war was still a heavy inconvenience. The populace and soldiers are prone to impute every evil to their government. As most public calamities could be prevented if foreseen, not to foresee them is a crime in our rulers, and a change of government is meditated as the only mode of preventing their recurrence.

Unfortunately most of the evils complained of, on this occasion, concurred at this time, while the assemblage of troops at the capital, previous to their march to the theatre of war, furnished weapons to discontent, and multiplied the chances of violence and revolution. A disorderly and motley multitude, collected chiefly from the Asiatic provinces, and who joined to the name of soldiers all the fiery and capricious temper of a mob, now filled the city and its neighbourhood. The attack of the English, and the necessity of providing against their new attempts, retarded the departure of these troops, and gave the fire more leisure to kindle.

The evils of foreign war, however, were by no means the only or chief sources of the reigning discontents, nor were the soldiers or the populace the only classes of the nation infected with an angry and turbulent spirit. The *ulema*, or that body which comprehends in itself what, among other nations of Europe, is divided into the law and the church, were irritated and disgusted by certain measures of the sultan and his ministers, adopted for augmenting the public income and military

force of the empire. These measures were inconsistent with the spirit of their ancient institutions; and, however eligible or beneficial in themselves, had not that coincidence and harmony with the rest of the constitutional fabric, which are requisite to innovations.

The decline of the Turkish empire has long been a topic of familiar observation to the rest of Europe. We are taught to view this state as a vessel once strong and well furnished, and guided by a numerous and well-disciplined crew; but now crazy in her sides and bottom, destitute of tackle and provision, with a crew thinned in their numbers, and actuated by a spirit equally cowardly and mutinous. We are in hourly expectation of witnessing her sinking, either through her own infirmity, or through the ignorance or madness of her rulers. The report of all travellers, and the testimony of all political observers, concur in painting the empire of the Turks in this ruinous and tottering condition.

This representation, however, is liable to some doubts. When it is remembered that the same picture was drawn, and the same consequences predicted, at the opening of the eighteenth as at that of the nineteenth century, we are led to question the grounds of these predictions, and to suspect, that, since the first race of prophets was certainly mistaken, the latter may possibly be likewise deceived. During the last century, the Turkish empire has not sensibly diminished, nor has she lost any thing except the pre-eminence formerly enjoyed by the sultan over the Tartars of the Crimea. Cautious observers can perceive no traces of that internal declension so frequently asserted, and find it easy to reconcile the conquests of the Turks in the fifteenth century with their stationary posture at present. This difference they readily explain, not by supposing that empire to have lost its vigour or changed its maxims of government, but by observing that the military institutions of their neighbours have made vast strides to perfection, while those of the Turks have either been stationary, or moved forward with much less celerity. During the last fifty years, Russia and Austria have improved their discipline and augmented their armies. Their territories have been enlarged on the north and west, and consequently their power enhanced. Hence as all national prosperity is relative, the power and dignity of Turkey are virtually lessened, because they bear a proportion continually decreasing to those of their immediate neighbours.

This declining proportion, however, does not necessarily encrease her danger. The combination of the christian powers was always sufficient to stop the progress and exterminate the

kingdom of the Othmans. This was no less certain three centuries ago than at present, and her danger is greater or less according to the probabilities of such a league. Russia and Austria are stronger than they used to be; if, therefore, they were allowed to attack Turkey, the chances of success are greater than formerly; but an increase of strength in her neighbours is no fatal disadvantage to Turkey, as long as all the christian states keep pace with each other, and they are, therefore, equally willing and able to check and counteract their mutual efforts at aggrandizement. During the eighteenth century, the danger resulting to Turkey from the increase of Austria was more than countervailed by the more than equivalent advancement of Prussia. The sultan and his ministers might look on with less dismay when Russia was increasing her armies and provinces, as long as France and England were likewise growing as much more powerful to save as Russia was to destroy. The positive danger, indeed, increased, in proportion to the positive power of her christian neighbours, because so much greater was her danger in case of a combination among them; but a combination among them would sooner or later have been fatal to her, at any period since the fall of the Byzantine empire. Whatever circumstance tends to equalize the power of the christian states tends to the safety of the Turks; whatever circumstance lessens the number or parity of these rivals endangers them. At the opening of the French revolution, the states of Europe were so nicely balanced that the safety of the Turks was at no time greater. This equality has been rapidly declining ever since. France has been ascending in the prosperous scale, and the Turks may read their destiny in that of Holland, Switzerland, Sardinia, and Prussia. At the present moment the number of effective rivals was reduced to three: France, Russia, and England. The combination of any two of these would suffice for the destruction of the Turkish power. England would hardly be able to make effectual opposition to the efforts of France and Russia united against Turkey. Hence the danger of the Turkish empire may be said to be more imminent at present than in any preceding age: a danger not arising from the decline of her own strength, nor properly from the increased strength of her enemies. The danger lies in the decrease of their numbers. France and Russia are now truly to be dreaded, because their union alone would be fatal, and Austria, Prussia, Holland, Spain, and England can no longer interpose for her protection.

If the Turkish government has not improved its internal strength, this failure is not owing to the jealousy or reserve of

their christian neighbours. Being always at peace with some of them, and most frequently with France and England, the most roving and ingenious among them, there was seldom any obstruction to that intercourse by which Turkish ignorance might have been enlightened and instructed. In these nations there were likewise numberless adventurers who were ready to seek fortune and distinction wherever it could be found, and who had no scruples to seek them among the followers of Mahomet. Many of these, skilled in fortification and the military art, flocked to Turkey and Russia. Both these countries, a century ago, stood equally in need of instructors, especially in these arts; but the emigrants from western Europe were much more welcome at Petersburg than at Constantinople. Their instructions had a visible and permanent influence on the whole system of war and government in Russia, but made a very faint impression on the less ductile temper of the Turks. This difference constitutes a problem not easily solved. Much, doubtless, was owing to the personal character of the Turkish princes, but the principal obstacle to the introduction of the arts of the western nations into Turkey is religion.

The mutual hatred with which opposite religions inspire their votaries is not necessarily greater between christian and mahometan, than between the Greek and Romanist, the catholic and protestant; but the religion of the Turks tended to breed in them a hatred and contempt of christians on account of the division of their own community into these two classes, and the political servitude in which the class of christians was held. The mussulmen are, by this circumstance, habituated to regard the christians as slaves, and consequently as domestic enemies. Thus contempt is mingled with fear, and both these sentiments naturally make them studious of sustaining all their ancient distinctions with peculiar zeal and assiduity. The gulf to be passed is likewise much wider than exists between the primitive habits and manners of any other states of Europe. The causes which assimilate them must therefore be more potent, as there are greater obstacles to overcome.

It is many years since the sultan and his ministers have been strongly inclined to innovations in every branch of their government, especially in the administration of the revenue and army. Many ingenious French emigrants have so industriously plied them with memorials pointing out the pernicious defects in the reigning modes of casting cannon, building ships, constructing fortresses, and regulating armies, that something like conviction was at last produced, and, as a change in the four former particulars was evidently easier, and practicable with less

by the death of some of the most obnoxious ministers. Their heads were accordingly sent to the rebellious leaders, but without success. They meditated nothing less than the deposition of the sultan; this, from the well-known character of the reigning prince, being the only effectual surety for the permanent removal of their grievances. The sultan endeavoured a second time to ward off the evil by sending them a paper, expressly and solemnly abolishing the new fiscal and military code; but this slackened not their efforts nor shook their purpose. All the great officers, who had distinguished themselves by their zeal for these hated innovations, were diligently sought for and dragged to the meidan*, where they perished under the sabre of the soldiers. They then approached the gates of the seraglio, and after butchering many of the favourites, delivered up to their mercy, the heads of the law entered the palace, and, consigning Selim to captivity, invested with the sovereignty Mustapha, the son of the predecessor of Selim. All the obnoxious innovations, which had been carried forward by slow and cautious steps for several years, were totally abolished by a public decree, and the general tranquillity was gradually re-established. Whether these innovations are now finally relinquished it is impossible to tell, but it is easy to perceive that they could never have answered any good purpose. So far as the contest between the Turks and their enemies will be decided by military discipline, we may safely affirm that any progress hitherto made, or any they are likely to make hereafter, in reforming their army, will avail them nothing. The changes must necessarily be tardy, partial, and incomplete, and, though they may endanger their patrons in the divan, will only divide and enfeeble their warlike exertions.

* Al meidan, or the horse-course: the ancient hippodrome.

CHAPTER IV.

THE same ill fortune which attended the British arms in the Mediterranean pursued their military operations in the western hemisphere, and a singular resemblance is discernible between the circumstances by which the failure was accompanied in both cases. Though the expedition to La Plata was undertaken without the knowledge of the government, the success which at first attended it was allowed to justify the commander, and the national exultation was enhanced by the novelty of the conquest. The loss of Buenos Ayres gave a sudden damp to the public joy, and involved the total disappointment of many of the great and expensive schemes undertaken by the British merchants, under the persuasion that the conquest would be permanent. Thus, not to have succeeded in the enterprize against the capital would have been an infinitely less evil than a short-lived success, and this not only from the slaughter and captivity of so many valuable troops, but from the ruin and waste of the merchandize shipped to South America, occasioned by the re-conquest.

Though the English commanders were dislodged from Buenos Ayres, they did not abandon the scene in despair, but, as we have seen, after being reinforced by fresh troops from the Cape of Good Hope, made a successful attack on Monte Video. The hostile temper of their new subjects prevented them, for some time, from attempting to regain their lost footing; nor was it till the arrival of a considerable force under general Crawford, about the middle of June, and five months after their conquest of Monte Video, that they began to look abroad.

The Spanish empire in America is little more than a world of forests and morasses, and though there exist provincial allotments and distinctions on paper, they are seldom exemplified in practice. Wherever convenience has placed a settlement, this becomes the centre of government and trade to all the country round it, and this country is called a province, though ninety-nine parts in a hundred are unoccupied by Spaniards, and are even unknown to them. The river La Plata is the great inlet into that part of the eastern coast of South America claimed by Spain. On this, therefore, the principal or only settlements are made, and these being acquired by an enemy, the enemy

succeeds to the pre-eminence enjoyed by Spain over all the wild regions stretching a thousand or more miles in all directions from these. Buenos Ayres and Monte Video are the chief of these settlements, and the empire devolves necessarily on the possessors of these. The former was now to be gained, and the acquisition could not reasonably be expected to cost much time or trouble.

All the troops and ships that could be spared proceeded, on the 25th of June, from Monte Video towards the capital, under the command of general Whitlocke. Three days after, the army was disembarked about thirty miles from the city. The intermediate ground was little more than a swamp, intersected by deep rivulets, among which it was impossible to procure guides deserving of full confidence. A few miles from the city ran a considerable river, over which was a bridge, and the opposite bank of which was well fortified and garrisoned. To avoid this opposition it was necessary to attempt the passage of the river above the bridge; and there being a spot where the stream was fordable, part of the English army directed their steps thither, while another part sought a passage at a place called Chico. One of the columns encountered and dispersed a body of Spanish troops, and next day the army re-united in the suburbs of the city.

The situation of Buenos Ayres was very singular. It was a large city, situated on a level, without ramparts or walls, with few regular or disciplined troops, and surrounded by a numerous army not unprovided with artillery. What opposition could possibly be made in such helpless and desperate circumstances? The enemy could overpower resistance by battering the town with cannon, or more expeditiously overrun its squares and avenues; and yet, strange as it may seem, this city prepared to make an obstinate resistance, and this resistance was finally successful.

The solution of this difficulty must be sought in the manner in which the city was built. It is divided pretty equally into squares of four or five hundred feet, the sides of which are built up in a solid manner with houses having flat roofs. The buildings, we are obliged to infer, consist of brick or stone; otherwise, by being set on fire, their inhabitants might have been easily dislodged. In the centre is an open space, with a rude fortress, dignified with the name of citadel. The houses are contiguous, and have flat roofs, and thus the city may be considered as an assemblage of ramparts and dry ditches. The avenues were rendered difficult of access by ditches dug across them, and by cannon judiciously placed.

These advantages, however, would have availed nothing, had not the people been animated by an incredible animosity against the strangers. The master of each house, surrounded with his children and slaves, was posted on its roof, and amply supplied with arms and ammunition. The doors were strongly barricadoed, and the warlike spirit so strong, that the whole male, and much of the female population of the city was engaged in its defence. Modern history scarcely affords another example of such zealous and unanimous efforts in the inhabitants of a besieged town.

The invaders, being aware of the preparations made to receive them, determined nevertheless to enter rather than besiege the city. This decision was probably dictated by their being unable either to blockade the city, and thus reduce it by famine, or to keep up a regular attack by batteries. The difficulty of obtaining supplies for themselves may account for the former; a difficulty owing to the inveterate enmity of the colonists, and the means industriously employed for driving off all the cattle in the neighbourhood. The latter cannot be so easily explained, except so far as it is explained by the cause just mentioned. Resolving to enter without delay, some of the troops were directed to get possession of the houses and roofs, this being the only means of success, while the movements of the rest were regulated by a just consideration of the direction and position of the streets and squares.

The attack commenced on the fifth of July. The assailants were divided into separate bands*, each having its peculiar avenue to enter, and its course of action prescribed. All of them had their muskets uncharged, it being thought a useless waste of ammunition to fire, except with cannon, before their appointed stations were gained.

There were two strong posts in the city, where the Spaniards had intrenched themselves, and these were attacked and taken by sir Samuel Achmuty; but, after a long and destructive contest of ten hours, these posts only remained in possession of the English. All the other columns were destroyed or overpowered by the fire from the roofs and windows. At every step the assailants encountered every species of missile destruction: grape-shot from the corner of every street; musketry, hand-grenades, bricks, and stones from the windows and house-tops. Every dwelling was a fortress, and all its tenants daring and indefatigable in its defence. Some of the detachments were

* We have minute accounts of this transaction both from British and Spanish witnesses; but, without a plan or topographical description of the city, they cannot be made intelligible.

totally destroyed; others compelled, after great slaughter, to surrender in the streets. Others sheltered themselves in convents and churches, and, after a dreadful havoc on both sides, yielded to overwhelming numbers. Finally, the two posts already mentioned remained in possession of the English, but all the other efforts had failed, with the loss of twenty-five hundred men slain, wounded, and prisoners. The ensuing night was passed by each party in preparing for a new contest on the morrow; but the next morning the Spanish commander, Liniers, offered to restore his prisoners, provided the British commander would stipulate to withdraw, not only from the city, but from the river and province. This extraordinary demand was, with little hesitation, complied with. The only reasons assigned by the British commander were the danger of a general massacre, to which the prisoners were exposed, from the fury of the populace, and the unprofitable nature of the conquest, by reason of the irreconcileable antipathy of the people. As the first reason could have no weight with men under the influence of ordinary military maxims, and the second implied an authority to judge of what was beneficial or otherwise, not vested in this officer, we are obliged to conclude that the English were unable to make effectual opposition against the threatened attack, their numbers being so much diminished by the events of the preceding day, and that this portion of the army being destroyed, the remainder was insufficient to maintain their former conquests. How far this decision was prudent or rash, cowardly or brave, is at present merely matter of conjecture. A legal review will probably be had of these transactions, and then we shall be able to form a more enlightened judgment concerning them.

By the terms of this comprehensive treaty the British agree to withdraw from Buenos Ayres in ten days, and from South America in two months, leaving at Monte Video the artillery and stores, unconsumed, which were found there. A mutual restitution is promised of all prisoners taken since the arrival of the English; and thus, in an equal manner, and with as entire a restoration of things to the state in which they were before the invasion as was possible, ended, after a year's duration, the war in South America.

The issue of this contest inculcates some important lessons. It overthrows two material errors: first, as to the disaffection of the Spanish colonists to the parent state, arising from commercial restraints; and, secondly, as to the indolence, cowardice, and effeminacy of their character. The habit of imputing our own feelings to others has betrayed us into the glaring folly of imagining the same impatience of foreign controul in all the

American colonies which once actuated ourselves. We have even harboured the gross delusion, that a wretched adventurer, at the head of two or three hundred men, picked up in our cities, could work a revolution in South America, and that the initial spark only was wanting to kindle a rebellion in Peru or Mexico. The grossness of these delusions is now made evident by the failure of so many formidable expeditions to La Plata.

Whether the establishment of the British power in this quarter would have proved a benefit or evil to the nation, is a point of much controversy. One advantage is apparent, in its tendency to secure a more favourable peace with France. The more that England conquers, the more she will have to give at a peace, in exchange for equivalent concessions. Considered as permanent possessions, it is very difficult to estimate the immediate value of these districts. We are ignorant of their population and riches; of the taxes which the people are able to pay their governors; of the consumption which British manufactures would meet with; of the military force which the temper of the people would require to be stationed among them.—These are necessary grounds of all rational computations of this kind, and, as they are points wholly unknown, all speculations on this subject are but dreams.

It should seem, however, sufficiently clear, that never to have undertaken this enterprize would have been much better than the failure: many valuable troops and some military reputation would have been saved, and a great commercial capital would have been unimpaired: and yet, if this disappointment preclude a future one, by inculcating a proper caution and distrust with respect to similar projects, it may be an ultimate advantage to the British nation.

Had the British nation obtained a firm footing in this part of South America, and their possession been sanctioned by treaty, we cannot easily assign limits to the emigration which would have immediately taken place from the British islands, and even from the states of North America. Husbandmen, artificers, and merchants would have flocked thither. Their coming would have been assiduously invited and encouraged by the new government, because the safety of the conquest would, by such means, have been in an eminent degree promoted, and the expence attending it diminished. The proportion between Spanish and English would daily vary in favour of the latter, and, in long process of time, the country would assume an aspect purely English, the primitive colony being gradually mingled and lost in the subsequent one, in the same manner as the English have

overpowered the Dutch in New York. The danger arising from such a neighbour to the remaining provinces of Spain may be easily imagined. Their vicinity would breed perpetual dissentions between the ancient and recent possessors, and these dissentions could hardly fail of terminating sooner or later in the subversion of the Spanish power in these regions. Great Britain would have the honour of bestowing language, manners, and people on South as well as North America, and two-fifths of the habitable globe would be occupied by one nation: a wonderful, yet probable, indeed an inevitable consequence of that train of events which led the English to La Plata, had their expedition been successful.

CHAPTER V.

THE military operations on the eastern frontier of Poland, between the French on one side, and the Russians and Prussians on the other, were prosecuted with the utmost vigour through the winter of 1806, and through the most inclement months of the ensuing year. Notwithstanding the austerity of so northern a climate, the constitution and habits of Frenchmen, naturally incongenial to such a climate, and the distance of their native country, the courage and conduct of their leader had braved all the horrors of the season, and brought them within sight of the goal of all their labours. The events of a few days in February, 1807, if prosperous to the French, would have completed the conquest of the Prussian dominions, and brought about an immediate peace. These events consisted in the destruction of the Russian army, and the capture of Konigsburg; but the strenuous efforts of the French at Eylau were defeated by the courage or good fortune of their enemies, and Bonaparte now perceived the necessity of bringing a greater force to the field than he had hitherto mustered.

The French had entertained the hopes of finishing this war without the toil, expence, and delay of sieges. The surrender of cities is the usual consequence of the defeat of armies. Having concentered all our forces against the latter, and beaten all that stands before us, the towns and fortresses, resistance being hopeless, will fall of themselves. This policy, however, was very imperfectly pursued, on this occasion, by the French. They had thought proper to form the sieges of Colburg, Dantzic, and Stralsund, on the Baltic, and of Breslaw, in Silesia, during their marches and battles in eastern Prussia, and thus, by dividing their strength, rendered their exertions hazardous or ineffectual in every quarter. The issue of the contest at Eylau evinced the necessity of completing one project at a time, and the French, posting themselves in strong stations, dispatched considerable reinforcements to the army besieging Dantzic. The Russians were so much weakened and exhausted by their losses, that they forbore, for some time, to give their enemies any disturbance.

The siege of Dantzic is the only incident of this war that corresponded with the expectations of the world concerning it; yet its situation on the sea-coast will perhaps account for the

differences between its destiny and that of the inland fortresses. By means of the sea, it could be inexhaustibly supplied with troops, ammunition, and provisions from the most distant quarters, and the evident advantage resulting from the lengthening this siege made the Russians and Prussians very strenuous both in defending and supplying it. Dantzic had been so long a stranger to war, that its ancient defences had crumbled and disappeared, and it owed its fortifications wholly to the present exigence.

After the besiegers were reinforced, the attacks became so frequent and violent, that a surrender became inevitable; yet this event took place not till the 24th of May, when the trenches had been opened near two months, and the garrison were allowed all the honours of war. The city, hitherto for so many years a scene of peace, industry, and prosperity, was reduced, by so long a siege, nearly to a desert. A vast number of people had early forsaken their dwellings, and retired to Denmark, Russia, or Sweden. The more bold or indigent, who remained, were exposed to every species of calamity which attend the movements of armies within and without. Most of the buildings were destroyed by shot or bombs, and those that remained were either uninhabitable or crowded by soldiers. Such, however, is the revivifying influence of peace, and the local advantages of situation, that Dantzic will regain its former opulence, and any traces of the siege be hardly visible in three or four years.

Breslaw, the capital of Silesia, after being nearly reduced to ruin, had previously surrendered to the French and Bavarians, under Jerome Bonaparte, and these two events enabled Bonaparte to augment his army with fifty or eighty thousand men. Except the remote and inconsiderable fortress of Stralsund, all northern Germany was now subdued, and the French were at liberty to bend their whole force against the last remnant of the Prussian empire.

During these transactions the hostile armies remained inactive. The French waited till the reinforcements from France, Germany, and the neighbourhood of Dantzic should arrive. The inactivity of the Russians is not explained in any public or authentic document. The disadvantage of pausing till their enemies had combined all their scattered forces could not be overlooked. Therefore this delay on the side of the Russians could arise from nothing but the prospect of receiving additional forces from the inland provinces, or from being destitute of the due supplies for an army. There are many circumstances which lead us to conclude that the latter was the principal cause,

and that this defect was by no means fully supplied, even when they began to move.

During this portentous interval, the Russian court bega to regard the approaching contest with some degree of inquietude. Notwithstanding all the efforts hitherto made, the enemy had continued to advance. He had made a pause, but merely to enable many formidable bodies of troops to join him, and manifested no deficiency in the cumbrous and expensive apparatus of war. France enjoyed, in some sense, the assistance of numerous allies, since Spain, the Saxon states, and the Rhenish confederacy were obliged to muster their soldiers under her standard; whereas Russia was only sustained by the poor remains of the Prussians, and her military force was partly occupied in Turkey. The common danger had some influence in strengthening the ties between Russia and Great Britain; but the proximity of the danger to one, and its distance from the other, gave birth to much discontent and jealousy. Alexander demanded that Great Britain should augment his army by auxiliaries, or, which was better, make an irruption into Holland or Westphalia, in force sufficient to divide or distract the attention of the common enemy. He likewise required money and supplies for his own troops.

The British government appears to have liberally complied with the last demand; but their armies remained perfectly still. A few general officers were dispatched to witness the fray, and to see that the supplies transmitted were not misapplied or embezzled; but, except some inconsiderable expeditions to La Plata and the Nile, the military force of the nation was wholly inactive. As the immediate security of the British islands, either from insurrection or invasion, was greater at this time than at any period since the commencement of the war, and as they had an army, at home and unemployed, of more than eighty thousand men, conveyable in a few weeks to the scene of action, it was not surprizing that the Russians should complain of the remissness of their ally; nor does any probable cause of this remissness present itself to the mind. As no aid would avail any thing unless it were very large; as the war was daily expected to be closed by some decisive battle; as the tenure by which the British enjoyed the friendship of Alexander was, at best, very slender and precarious, to send a large force into Germany or Prussia was extremely hazardous. In the unsettled state of the English ministry, to send away half the regular army, and less would have answered no purpose, was too gigantic a project, and would have put them too much in the power of their political adversaries. These considerations

might possibly have influenced the English government to supply the Russians with arms and money rather than with soldiers, though a period of six months, which had elapsed since the French entered Poland, afforded the parties ample opportunity for adjusting any mode of future co-operation.

However this be, it is certain that, at the close of the month of May, the Russians and Prussians prepared to anticipate the attack of the French. It is asserted by some, that the Russians intended to retreat, and meant their first attack merely to escape suspicion. Be that as it may, after various projects and much irresolution, the Russians, under general Bennigsen, commenced the campaign, on the morning of the fifth of June, by an attack on Gutstadt, with an intention of destroying the forces under marshal Ney; but the marshal, with eighteen thousand men, manœuvred for two days against seventy-five thousand, and finally effected his retreat on Deppen, with the the loss of four thousand men and his baggage.

The Prussians had attempted, on the right, to pass the Passarge, but were repulsed; and a division of the Russians, encountering a part of marshal Soult's corps, lost many men; so that, on the whole, the Russians did not gain any considerable advantage.

By the retreat of Ney, marshal Davoust was much exposed at Allenstein; but he was permitted to withdraw without interruption, and his union with Ney was effected at Deppen on the 8th. Here, early in the morning, the French commenced a cannonade, and Bonaparte was seen to arrive, and even the greeting of his troops was heard very distinctly by the Russians. The attack was a false one; but the French wished to deceive the Russians with the appearance of their falling back on Osterode; for not only troops marched in that direction in front of the Russians, but the baggage was also sent on the Osterode road. It was, however, perceived to return, after making a circuit through a wood, and move on the way to Liebstadt. In the evening, the cossacks having successfully attacked some cavalry which had passed the Passarge, Bennigsen discovered from the prisoners an intention of his enemy to march directly from Eldilten to Heilsberg; he therefore directly withdrew his army behind Gutstadt, and the next morning the French, advancing from the wood which covered the bridge of Eldilten, commenced an attack on the Russian rear-guard, which had been left to observe their movements. Prince Bagrathion and general Platow effected a masterly retreat, having long resisted the progress of the enemy by repeated attacks, which obliged the employment of the whole of their cavalry, the formation of

several hollow squares of infantry, and the use of a considerable artillery; and the Russians retired through Gutstadt with very little loss, and succeeded in burning the bridges.

The next day the French advanced on the left bank of the Alle to Lannau, and then forced the Russian posts advanced on the road to Heilsberg; but prince Bagrathion, arriving from the right bank with ten thousand men, commenced a very severe action. The French, however, determined to annihilate, if possible, this force; and, therefore, instead of acting against it with an advanced guard, attacked with large bodies of the army, and pressed the prince so much, that he was obliged to send for succours, when the cavalry was ordered to cover his retreat on the position where batteries had several weeks previously been constructed, and where now Bennigsen wished to draw the enemy. The cavalry acted with various success; and the Prussian squadrons, which had arrived in the morning from the army of L'Estocq, with the remainder of Kaminsky's troops which had returned from the Fahrwasser at the mouth of the Vistula, conducted themselves with great courage; but all their exertions could not prevent a heavy loss to the infantry. However, when the guns on the position began to fire on the advancing French, they were obliged to recede.

It was about six o'clock when the French columns again moved forward, with the intention of storming the advanced battery, and which for a moment they carried; but the right wing of the Russians charging instantly with the bayonet, the French were driven back with great slaughter, and the Russians advanced their line considerably, even throwing their right on a small wood, situated from their position at the advance of a musket shot. The action then continued with an extraordinary cannonade, and an incessant fire of musketry. A little before ten o'clock, information was received by Bennigsen, that the division of Oudinot's grenadiers was again about to storm the advanced battery, presuming to succeed under the favour of the prevailing darkness. Arrangements were made accordingly, and the column was received with such discharges of musketry and grape, that the survivors were obliged to fly in the wildest disorder, behind the wood, where the Russian right had been thrown, but was withdrawn into the position during the night; and there was even a partial firing till day-break, when the cannonade recommenced, as the French army was seen forming, with the intention to renew the action.

The ground between the two armies was actually covered with the dead of the French, particularly of their grenadiers; and the most experienced officers admitted, that on an equal

space they had never seen such a carnage. As the bodies had been stripped during the night, by mingled friends and foes, the spectacle was the more remarkable.

About mid-day the French army was distinctly seen to defile on the road to Koningsberg, but some troops were left in front of the Russians, and others on their right. Bennigsen ordered Kaminsky to march towards Koningsberg with his troops, and he moved about six o'clock the same evening to anticipate the enemy. At the same time orders were sent to L'Estocq for his retreat from Koningsberg. That general had intercepted an order to general Victor, commanding Bernadotte's division (which marshal had been wounded) directing him to attack L'Estocq instantly, and march to Koningsberg, so that L'Estocq had previous notice, and commenced his retreat accordingly. Bennigsen, instead of falling on Ney and Davoust, still stationed almost within cannon shot, abandoned, during the night, Heilsberg and his wounded. The enemy made no attack, for it was seven o'clock in the morning before the bridge could be burnt. The Russian army reached Bartenstein on the 11th; on the 12th Shippenbeil; and on the 13th the ground in front of Friedland, always moving on the right bank of the Alle, except between Bartenstein and Shippenbeil, where some cavalry marched on the left bank. Some French dragoons had patroled into Friedland on the morning of the 13th, and passed the Alle. These were attacked and expelled, and some prisoners taken, who informed Bennigsen, that the division of Oudinot was on its march to Friedland.

Bennigsen, wishing to occupy the town for the night, ordered several regiments across the river, and made them take post on the other side of the town. At four o'clock in the morning, this cavalry was attacked by the French from the wood which bordered the plain in front of the town. The general, imagining that Oudinot's division only opposed him, retarded his march on Wehlau, where he was going, and ordered one of his divisions to cross and support the cavalry. The French showing more force, the general was induced to order another division over, and a battle commenced without an object, in a position untenable, and where his troops could not gain a victory, but might probably be ruined.

This great catastrophe, however, was spared by the fault of the French, who did not attack on both sides of the river, where any retreat would have been impracticable. The position in which Bennigsen threw his troops was apparently an equal plain, but divided by a deep ravine full of water, and nearly impassable, which ran in the direction of Domnau to Friedland, where,

on the left side of the town, a lake was formed, and which intersected the right of the left of the Russians from the left of their centre. A thick wood, about a mile and a half from Friedland, on the skirts of which rose an elevated ground, bordered the plain from the Alle, nearly in a semicircle, except towards the left extremity, where there was an open space. In front of this wood, a mile from the town, and nearly opposite the centre, was the small village of Henrichscroof. From a little to the left of this village down to the Alle, south of Friedland, was the theatre of action.

About seven o'clock the French made a movement, with cavalry and infantry, to gain the village on the plain; and as the division of Russians destined to occupy it was only on its march from the Alle, they succeeded in possessing themselves of it and of three guns, which had hastily advanced. Twelve Russian squadrons had been ordered to resist their movement. The French cavalry charged them, and they fled; but the infantry approaching, the French lost many men, particularly cuirassiers, in the pursuit. At the same time, the French infantry advanced from the village to turn the right of the Russians, before their reinforcement took post, but twenty pieces of cannon tore their column of twenty-five hundred men to pieces, and it fled, leaving about a thousand killed and wounded. The efforts of the French now relaxed, and about eleven o'clock, the Russians having nearly passed all their army, about forty-five thousand men, and detached eight thousand of their best troops to secure Allenberg and Wehlau, the French commenced a retreat, when Bennigsen ordered the left to advance and gain the wood. The chasseurs of the guards, directed to perform this service, executed it, and killed and took in the wood a great number of their enemy. Some columns of the French still remaining there, they were obliged to retire, from precaution, behind a village on the banks of the Alle, and a few hundred paces in front of the wood. About mid-day, a considerable French reinforcement was discovered, and instantly the contest was renewed with great fury, for the enemy, advancing with a considerable discharge of field-pieces, were answered by all the Russian artillery, ever eager to fire. The Russian cavalry had endeavoured to gain the left of the enemy: having succeeded, a party charged the French cuirassiers, who ran away; but, being met by some officers, they rallied, and turned on their pursuers, who checked their career: but, though both parties mutually declined the shock, they advanced till they met sword to sword, when the Russians were overpowered, after a few minutes' contest; but, as they were withdrawing, a Russian regi-

ment charged on the flank of the French, and broke through them. At this instant a French regiment charged in the same manner the successful Russians, and a battle ensued, which terminated in the total rout of the French cavalry, and the ground was strewed with their men and horses.

The French, being discomfited here, covered their front with artillery, and played from it on the Russian army, which was exposed to every musket ball, but stood erect as if disdaining their fire, while the French supporting lines lay down, in order to be covered by high grass; and their main columns were sheltered in the wood from any kind of danger. This tremendous storm of bullets the Russians endured till 6 o'clock in the evening. Their fortitude was the more extraordinary, as they had been for twelve days making the most painful marches, with scarcely any repose or food, and, for many hours before and during the battle, they had not eaten a morsel of any kind, and yet not a murmur was heard, nor did any man shrink from his station.

About three o'clock Bonaparte arrived with his whole army from Prussian Eylau, and reposed his troops till six o'clock, when the cavalry mounted, and his infantry began to advance. Bennigsen had known of the proposed attack about half an hour before, but he had not a regiment in reserve. He directed, indeed, his line to be rendered more compact, but the loss of twelve thousand men had made great intervals. A few moments before the attack commenced, he had ordered his cavalry to form behind his centre, as the enemy had withdrawn all their forces towards his left; but there was no time for the execution of this order, nor for himself to mount on horseback, before the enemy's battery of forty pieces of cannon thundered on the guards stationed on the left, and several columns of immense depth rushed forward, the principal one directing itself along the ravine. The regiment of guards and the battalion of militia, which were considerably advanced, gave way at the approach of the French. The guards, impatient under the cannon shot, which plunged through their ranks, moved forward, but not with regularity or compact order, and were driven back on the town, where for some time they maintained themselves, and till the fugitives of the chasseurs and militia had passed the bridges, when they also retired, and an order was given for the destruction of the pontoons and the conflagration of the town bridge, which was executed effectually. The town was set on fire in a quarter where the Russians who were dangerously wounded were deposited, so that they perished in the flames, which raged for several hours. The centre had repulsed the at-

tack made on it; but when the French gained its flank, retreat was necessary, but so difficult was it, that there was no prospect of effecting it. At this moment the horse guards and two other regiments charged the columns pressing them, and routed one so completely, that the Russian infantry gained the town, and were preparing to pass the bridge, when the flames showed them its fate, and their probable destruction. At this critical conjuncture, however, a ford was accidentally discovered, but the river was breast deep, with very steep banks. The infantry, nevertheless, not only passed in safety, but the artillery ventured the passage, and ascended the opposite bank. The remaining ammunition was then destroyed, but in no considerable quantity, as the firing had been so great during the day that little remained; and this indeed may be justly stated as one of the causes which occasioned the defeat; for many guns had been withdrawn, and the Russian line was no longer covered by an adequate artillery, when the enemy's batteries, previous to the attack, commenced the fire. The right wing, consisting chiefly of cavalry, also retired by the same ford, and saved their artillery. Bennigsen rallied the troops of the left wing, at a wood, about a mile distant, on the Wehlau road, which prevented the pursuit of the enemy, and gave time for the guns and baggage to gain Allenberg, from which place the Russians marched to Wehlau, where the Pregel was passed on a single bridge, and in presence of the French, who detached four thousand men as a corps of observation rather than offence, as they moved on the left bank of the Alle, but kept post within cannon shot of the bridge. The whole of the Russian army passed without any interruption or loss, on the seventeenth; the bridge was burnt, and the troops moved to Pepelke, where the army of L'Estocq and Kaminski joined the main army, after having effected their own junction at Peterswalde, entered Koningsberg, evacuated that town, with an immense equipage, crossed the Domnau at Leibau, with comparatively small loss, the principal of which was by desertion.

On the eighteenth the Russian army collected and marched to Tilsit, and there again crossed the river on a single bridge, and where the protection of a rear-guard was very difficult. The whole of the baggage having gained the right bank of the Memel, the bridge was burnt, and the enemy almost instantly entered the town, where there was some partial firing of musketry from the sentries, which ceased by agreement.

CHAPTER VI.

THOSE who are accustomed to examine and compare different accounts of the same military transactions, perceive the insuperable difficulty of gaining exact information on the subject. To comprehend the clearest narrative, a topographical acquaintance with the theatre of war is absolutely necessary, and from the want of exact surveys seldom attainable; but this at best can only inform us of the marches and journeys of armies and detachments, and throws no light on the actual circumstances which terminate a war. With regard to battles, the scene of action, the numbers respectively engaged, the disposition of the troops, the successive changes in their relative positions, and the efforts of skill or courage which confer the victory, can be gained only from the testimony of witnesses, who are necessarily partial in their judgments as auxiliaries on one side or the other, and the sphere of whose individual observation is necessarily much smaller than the scene of a battle.

The above account of the contests between France and Russia is taken from the narrative of an English officer, who surveys the scene with a military eye, but whose observation was confined to the Russian army, and who cannot be considered as an impartial witness. He must, however, be considered as less partial than a Russian historian; and those who question his accuracy will be amused, yet not enlightened, by the narrative of these transactions published by the French. We cannot judge of the degree in which one narrator deviates from the truth on one side, by noticing the deviations of an adverse witness on the other.

With regard to the causes which influenced the fate of this war, and the actual loss incurred by the losing party, we are told by the British narrator that the French did not take a single standard, and took only twenty pieces of cannon, though the Russians brought four hundred pieces to the field; and that the latter, during a retreat of a hundred and twenty miles, in which it was necessary to pass two bridges, lost neither man nor gun by any attack of the pursuers. The fate of the great battle is imputed to the negligence of the Russian general, who detached eight thousand men before it commenced, by whose exertions, if they had remained, the enemy would have lost the day.

They are imputed as faults to Bennigsen, that he suffered the French army to be reinforced by the besieging force of Dantzic, before he made his movement, though it was so long meditated; that he retired when the enemy offered him battle, between the Passarge and the Alle; that after his success at Heilsberg he again refused battle, suffered the enemy to defile before him on his right, and abandoned his position, when, with a very superior force, he might have thrown himself on Ney and Davoust's forces, who remained within cannon shot of his batteries, on very disadvantageous ground; that by forced marches he reached Friedland, but suffered himself to be diverted from his plan, to engage in the most unfavourable position, where he exposed the army entrusted to him to destruction, and when his force was weakened by the detachment of above twelve thousand men, and many marauders, as always happens in a retreat of the Russian armies; that he fled to Tilsit with the greatest precipitation, and without adopting common arrangements for the preservation of the remains of his own, and the safety of L'Estocq's army. That Bonaparte should have allowed L'Estocq and Kaminsky to unite and gain Koningsberg is said to be a fault; but that he should have suffered the quiet retreat of the Russians over the Memel can only be explained by supposing his losses to be very great; for he well knew the disorder of a Russian retreat, so much encumbered by artillery and baggage; and that to defile such a column over single bridges, unfortified, is impracticable, without heavy loss.

Bennigsen is said to have much exaggerated his losses, with a view to dispose his master to peace. The killed and wounded at Friedland are said not to have exceeded sixteen thousand; five thousand at Heilsberg, and three thousand at the passage of the Alle. All the French troops at the Oder and Alle amounted, at the renewal of the contest, to a hundred and sixty thousand, and their losses, in fourteen days, to thirty thousand, or nearly a fifth part of their whole number.

The following is the substance of the narrative of these transactions, subsequent to the battle of Heilsberg, as it is given by the French.

On the 12th of June, at four in the morning, the French army entered Heilsberg. Latour Maubourg, with his dragoons, and the light cavalry of Durosnel and Wattier, pursued the Russians on the right bank of the Alle towards Bartenstein, while the rest of the army began to march in different directions to out-flank the Russians, cut off their retreat to Koningsberg, and ravish from them their magazines. The grand duke of Berg moved towards Koningsberg, on the 13th, with his cavalry; Davoust followed o

support him; Soult moved towards Kreutsberg; Lannes towards Domnau; and Ney and Mortier proceeded to Lampasch with the respective bodies of forces under their command.

In the mean while, Latour Maubourg had pursued the Russian rear-guard; the Russians abandoned a number of their wounded, evacuated Bartenstein, and continued their retreat to Scheppenbeil, along the left bank of the Alle. Bonaparte immediately began his march to Friedland. The grand duke of Berg, Soult, and Davoust, manœuvred towards Koningsberg. The French emperor, with the troops of Mortier, Ney, and Lannes; the imperial guard, and the first corps, commanded by Victor, marched to Friedland in person. On the 13th, the ninth regiment of hussars entered Friedland, but were driven out by three thousand of the Russian cavalry.

On the 14th, the Russians appeared on the bridge of Friedland. At three in the morning the report of cannon was heard. Lannes and Mortier were first engaged; they were supported by Grouchy's division of dragoons and Nansouty's cuirassiers. Various movements and different actions took place. The Russians were checked and could not pass the village of Posthenem. Thinking they had only fifteen thousand men before them, they continued their march and began to file towards Koningsberg. On this occasion the French dragoons and cuirassiers, and the Saxons, made several successful charges; they took from the Russians four pieces of cannon. At five in the afternoon the different divisions of the army were at their posts; Ney on the right, Lannes on the centre, Mortier on the left, and Victor, with the guard, in reserve. The cavalry under Grouchy supported the left, Latour Maubourg's division of dragoons was in reserve behind the right, and Lahoussaye's dragoons with the Saxon cuirassiers were in reserve in the rear of the centre. Meanwhile, the Russians had drawn out the whole of their army. Their left was supported by the town of Friedland, and their right extended four or five miles beyond it.

The French emperor, having carefully surveyed the ground, was determined to get possession of Friedland; he suddenly changed his front, and, causing the right to advance, he ordered the attack to be made by the extremity of the right wing. Accordingly, at half after five, Ney put himself in motion; some discharges from a battery of twenty pieces of cannon were the signal. At the same moment the division of Marchand advanced against the Russians, taking their way by the steeple of the church. Bisson's division supported their left. The moment the Russians perceived that Ney had quitted the wood, where he had at first stationed himself with his right, they en-

deavoured to turn him with several regiments of cavalry, preceded by a cloud of Cossacks. Latour Maubourg's division of dragoons formed immediately, advanced to the right in full gallop, and repelled the charge of their adversaries. In the mean while, Victor ordered a battery of thirty pieces of cannon to be placed in the front of his centre. Sinnermont, who commanded this battery, caused it to be moved four hundred paces forward, by which the Russians sustained a dreadful loss. All the efforts of the Russians to effect a diversion were useless.

Several columns of the Russian infantry that attacked Ney's right were charged with the bayonet, and driven into the Alle. Several thousands found their death in that river, and some escaped by swimming.

During this time, Ney's left arrived at the ravin which surrounds the town of Friedland. The Russians, who had here concealed their emperor's guard in an ambuscade, advanced with intrepidity, and charged Ney's left. This corps was for a moment shaken; but Dupont's division, which formed the right of the reserve, marched against the Russian imperial guard, routed them, and made a dreadful slaughter among them. The Russians drew several reinforcements from their centre and other troops in reserve, to defend Friedland. Friedland, however, was forced, and its streets covered with dead bodies. At this moment the centre, commanded by Lannes, was engaged. The effort which the Russians had made, at the extremity of the right of the French, having failed, they wished to try a similar operation on the centre. They were received courageously by the divisons of Oudinot and Verdier. Mortier then marched forward, and was supported by the fusiliers of the guard commanded by Savary.

The imperial guard, both horse and foot, and two divisions of the reserve of the first division, were not engaged. The field of battle was one of the most dreadful that could be seen. It is no exaggeration to estimate the number killed, on the part of the Russians, from fifteen to eighteen thousand men. On the part of the French, the loss did not exceed five hundred killed, and three thousand wounded. They took eighty pieces of cannon and a great number of caissons. Several colours remained in their hands. The Russians had twenty-five generals killed, taken, and wounded. Their cavalry, particularly, suffered an immense loss.

Night did not prevent the pursuit of the Russians; they were followed till eleven o'clock. During the remainder of the night, the columns that were cut off endeavoured to pass the Alle in several places. On the following day, for several leagues round,

were found cannon, and innumerable carriages were floating in the river.

On the 15th, while the Russians were endeavouring to rally and retreat to the right bank of the Alle, the French army continued its manœuvres on the left bank to cut the Russians off from Koningsberg. The heads of the columns arrived at Wehlau together: this town is situated at the confluence of the Alle and the Pregel. Next day, at day-break, the Russians, having destroyed all the bridges, availed themselves of this obstacle to continue their retreat towards Russia. The utmost expedition was used to overtake them. At eight in the morning the emperor caused a bridge to be thrown over the Pregel, and the army was again in motion. A very hot pursuit of the discomfited Russians commenced in every direction. Almost all the magazines of the Russians on the Alle were burnt by them, or thrown into the water. From what remained was apparent the immense loss which had been sustained. In all the villages, where the Russians had magazines, they burnt them during their retreat. The French found at Wehlau more than six thousand quintals of grain.

The grand duke of Berg arrived before Koningsberg, and took in flank the army commanded by L'Estocq. On the 13th, Soult found at Creutzburg the Prussian rear-guard. The division of Milhaud's dragoons defeated the Prussian cavalry, and took several pieces of cannon. On the 14th the Russians were compelled to shut themselves up in Koningsberg. About noon, two of the Russian columns, which had been cut off, appeared before that place, with a view of entering it. Six pieces of cannon, and from three to four thousand men, who composed this troop, were taken. All the suburbs of Koningsberg were razed. A considerable number of prisoners were made.

On the 15th and 16th, Soult's corps was occupied before the entrenchments of Koningsberg; but the advance of the main body of the army towards Wehlau obliged the Russians to evacuate Koningsberg, and this place fell into the hands of the French. A brigade of the division of St. Hilaire advanced from Pillau, to form the siege of that place, and general Rapp sent off for Dantzic a column, ordered to go by the Nehrung, to raise before Pillau a battery which might shut the Haff. Vessels, manned by marines of the guards, rendered the French masters of this small sea. On the 18th he advanced them to Szaisgirron, and on the 19th, at two in the afternoon, he entered Tilsit. The grand duke of Berg, at the head of the greater part of the light cavalry, and some divisions of dragoons and cuirassiers, followed the Russians, and did them much injury.

The fifth regiment of hussars distinguished itself. The Cossacks were repeatedly routed, and suffered considerably in their different charges, while the French had a few killed and wounded.

Davoust, at the head of his division, defiled by Labia, fell on the Russian rear-guard, and made twenty-five hundred prisoners. Ney arrived on the 17th at Insterburgh, and there took one thousand wounded Russians, and magazines which were considerable. The woods and villages were full of straggling Russians, sick or wounded. The loss of the Russian army was enormous. It had not more than sixty pieces of cannon remaining.

On comparing these accounts, there will not be found any material difference: an agreement strongly corroborative of their truth. Even in the number of Russians destroyed at Freidland, both accounts sufficiently agree: but when we notice the general consequences of the war, as stated in both accounts, we shall be surprised at their disagreement. The French compute the loss of their enemies, in ten days, at sixty thousand men, prisoners, killed, and disabled; a hundred and twenty pieces of artillery, and all their magazines; the important city of Koningsberg, with a great number of vessels in the port, laden with arms and ammunition, from England and Russia. No particular mention is made of the loss on the side of the victors*.

But, however doubtful particular facts may be, it is certain that the French were victorious in this war. They were now established on the banks of the Memel, a river which divides

* The following is a good specimen of the military eloquence of the French. Anciently it was a speech, now it is a proclamation:

Soldiers! on the 5th of June we were attacked in our cantonments by the Russian army. The enemy mistook the causes of our inactivity. He found, too late, that our repose was that of the lion; he regrets having disturbed it.

In the affairs of Guttstadt, Heilsberg, and the ever memorable one of Friedland, in ten days' campaign, in short, we took 120 pieces of cannon, seven standards; killed, wounded, or took 60,000 Russians; carried off all the enemy's magazines and hospitals; Koningsberg; 300 vessels that were there, laden with all sorts of ammunition; 160,000 fusils sent by England to arm our enemies.

From the banks of the Vistula we have reached the borders of the Niemen (or Memel), with the rapidity of the eagle. You celebrated at Austerlitz the anniversary of the coronation; you celebrated this year, in an appropriate manner, the battle of Marengo, which put a period to the second coalition.

Frenchmen! you have been worthy of yourselves and of me. You will return to France covered with laurels, and after having obtained a glorious peace, which carries with it the guarantee of its duration. It is time that our country should live at rest, secure from the malignant influence of England. My benefits shall prove to you my gratitude, and the full extent of the love I bear you.

the Russian and Prussian territories, nearly in its whole course. A small extent of ground, on its eastern side, near the sea, belonged to Prussia, and this was all, of a kingdom lately so ample and prosperous, now remaining to the Prussian monarch. Even this was now at the mercy of the enemy. It was defended neither by troops nor fortresses of his own, and his ally was baffled, defeated, and disabled, not only from lending him effectual assistance, but even from defending himself. A victorious army was now on the Russian limit. The capital of the empire was only four hundred miles within this limit; but the French had already traversed a hundred and twenty miles in twelve days, in opposition to the greatest force which Russia could assemble to oppose their progress, and the ground thus traversed was unquestionably not naturally more favourable to their progress than the space which remained, while all military opposition to his future progress was certainly hopeless. The loss of the French, in the late contests, has never been computed, even by their enemies, to exceed thirty thousand men: an insignificant proportion of the whole number; while, in all the other means of warfare, their means were infinitely enlarged by the capture of the Russian magazines, and the ships freighted with military stores at Koningsberg.

The emperor Alexander entered on this war as an auxiliary to Prussia. He fought to preserve the dominions of that power from conquest. All his efforts had failed. The Prussian dominions were now ravished from their former master, nor could Alexander hope to regain by force of arms what he was unable to defend, and a continuance of the war would merely expose himself to inevitable destruction. In these circumstances, there was but one option to the vanquished, and an immediate peace was to be sought; and happy might the Russians esteem themselves, if, by a treaty, they should be able to preserve, what a continuance of the war would not fail to take away. Hitherto their own empire was untouched, but was liable to be subdued in a month. To preserve it entire, therefore, by a treaty, was the utmost benefit to which their evil fortune had entitled them.

On the arrival of the French on the Memel or Niemen, all further resistance on the side of the Russians being hopeless, the latter requested a suspension of hostilities, preparatory to a permanent peace. This was granted, on condition that the French should possess the country situated on the western side of the river Niemen*, till a peace was finally ratified. This

* "The limits of the French and Russian armies, during the armistice, shall be from the Curizch Haff, the Thalweg of the Niemen, and up the left bank of

armistice was ratified at the town of Tilsit, situated on that river, on the 21st of June, 1807; Alexander having previously resided in that town since the renewal of the war.

Thus terminated, in a period of eight months, the victorious career of the French: a career entirely without example in modern annals. Other military leaders have traversed a less space in a time as proportionably short; but they have merely traversed, without conquering the hostile territory*. The French emperor has subdued the towns as well as the fields. As he advanced he distributed armies in order to secure possession; and, whether we consider the power of the subject countries to shake off the yoke, or of neighbouring nations to break it for them, the Prussian dominions were now as wholly in the hands of France as Savoy or Lorrain. The possessor could not be expelled by internal efforts or external force. Russia had tried her utmost strength and failed; Great Britain was, in this respect, as powerless as if she had no political existence; Austria was not at liberty either to petition or remonstrate, much less to embarass the French by arms or intrigues; consequently the French empire was now enlarged by an addition of territory equal to a third of its previous extent, and this acquired territory was little inferior to the former in culture, riches, population, and civilization. The power of the nation was placed beyond the possibility of being checked by future opposition. Henceforth no laborious arts to divide confederated enemies; no balancing of one alliance by another; no frauds and delays, to weaken resistance by preventing preparation and caution in an adversary, are necessary to the French: they may incorporate Spain and Portugal with their own provinces, merely by sending officers to execute the decree; Bohemia and Hungary would be subdued by a very small detachment from the standing military force; Constantinople, Moscow, and Petersburg are to be gained by an army marching at the rate of twenty miles a day; and these events are not encumbered with hazards or contingencies. To the conqueror at Friedland all these things are easy and certain, and much more easy than the conquest of Prussia.

that river to the mouth of the Arama at Stakbin, and pursuing the course of that river to the mouth of the Bobra, following this rivulet through Rozano, Lipsk, Habin, Dolitawo, Gomadz, and Wyna, up to the mouth of the Bobra in the Narew, and from thence ascending the left bank of the Narew by Tylyoczyni, Surasx, Narew, to the frontiers of Prussia and Russia. On the Curizch Nehrung the limits shall be at Nidden."

* Gustavus Adolphus and Charles the twelfth made rapid marches and obtained surprising victories, but they cannot be said to have *conquered* any thing

CHAPTER VII.

IN this state of things, we look with much curiosity at the treaty between France and her adversaries. Since Bonaparte can obtain what he has not hitherto gained, by continuing to fight for it, it is natural to ask, what will he demand more than he has got? Since he cannot be forced to surrender any part of what he has obtained, we anxiously inquire what he will spontaneously restore, and on what conditions*. By a treaty between France and Prussia, concluded on the ninth of July, 1807, all the German territories of Prussia, lying eastward of the river Elbe (except a small district in Lusatia, called Kottsbuz), and the ancient kingdom of Prussia, are restored to the Prussian monarch. All that part of the ancient Polish territory which

* On the twenty-third of June (says the French military historian), the marshal of the palace, Duroc, went to the head quarters of the Russian army, on the other side of the Niemen, to exchange the ratification of the armistice, which has been ratified by the emperor Alexander.

On the twenty-fourth, prince Labanoff, having demanded an audience of the emperor, was admitted on the same day, at two in the afternoon. He remained a long time in the cabinet with his majesty.

On the twenty-fifth, at one o'clock, the emperor, accompanied by the grand duke of Berg, the prince of Neufchatel, marshal Bessiers, the grand marshal of the palace, Duroc, and the grand equery, Caulaincourt, embarked on the banks of the Neimen, in a boat prepared for the purpose. They proceeded to the middle of the river, where general Lariboissiere, commanding the artillery of the guard, had caused a raft to be placed, and a pavilion erected on it. Close by it was another raft and pavilion, for their majesties' suite. At the same moment the emperor Alexander set out from the right bank, accompanied by the grand duke Constantine, general Bennigsen, general Ouwaroff, prince Labanoff, and his principal aide-de-camp, count Lieven.

The two boats arrived at the same instant, and the two emperors embraced each other as soon as they set foot on the raft. They entered together the saloon which was prepared for them, and remained there during two hours. The conference having been concluded, the persons composing the suite of the two emperors were introduced. The emperor Alexander paid the handsomest compliments to the officers who accompanied the emperor, who, on his part, had a long conversation with the grand duke Constantine and general Bennigsen.

The conference having terminated, the two emperors embarked, each in his boat. Shortly after, prince Labanoff went to the French head quarters. An agreement has taken place, that one-half of the town of Tilsit is to be rendered neutral. The apartments appointed there for the residence of the emperor of Russia and his court have been fixed upon. The imperial Russian guard will pass the river, and be quartered in that part of the city destined to that purpose.

The vast number of persons, belonging to each army, who flocked to both banks of the river to view this scene, rendered it more interesting, as the spectators were brave men, who came from the extremities of the world.

lies upon the Vistula, between the old Prussian kingdom and Brandenburg, except the city of Dantzic and a small territory round it, was likewise restored to the former possessor. All the rest of the Polish provinces of Prussia, with all its territories westward of the Elbe, were renounced by the king of Prussia, and subjected to the absolute will and discretion of the conqueror. If we were to measure the changes effected by this treaty merely by territorial extent and population, we shall find that the territory is reduced by about one-half, and the population, or number of Prussian subjects, by somewhat more than one-half: an extraordinary change to be produced by a war of a few months. Extraordinary as was the conquest of the whole in that period, the solemn and irrevocable cession by treaty of one-half is much more extraordinary. This is evidence that the conquest was absolute, and the conqueror at liberty to retain as much as he thought proper. Had the French insisted on their adversary renouncing by treaty all his former possessions westward of the Memel, their demand must have been complied with.

History does not exhibit a more remarkable spectacle than the progress of the Prussian monarchy, unless it be the sudden advance of the French. About sixty years ago, its extent was not more than one-third of the greatest extent to which it has since attained. Only twenty years ago it was only half of its subsequent extent, and by this treaty it was reduced to the situation, as to territory, in which it was at that period. But though this kingdom has been of late years increasing rapidly in bulk, riches, and revenue, it has been gradually declining in absolute or internal, and rapidly declining in relative strength. Its absolute vigour was greatest under Frederick the great, in 1740, and its strength, compared with that of the neighbouring states, was likewise greatest at that period. The prince of that age was able to make head against France, Austria, and Russia confederated against him, and to wrest from them great and wealthy provinces; but though the kingdom was three times as large and populous after his death, such had been the decline of Prussian courage and virtue on the one hand, and the increase of the military power of France on the other, that its total destruction was completed in the warfare of a single year; and though a kingdom much larger than that occupied by Frederick has been restored to his descendant by this treaty, he is still to be considered as a vassal of the French empire, and only independent in name.

Besides so large a portion of his territory, the Prussian monarch was obliged to give up the ascendancy which he formerly

enjoyed over the petty states of northern Germany. By means of this ascendancy, the power of these states was nearly as subservient to his views as if they composed a part of his actual kingdom. Their fortresses, revenues, and armies were employed by him, whenever he thought proper, against his own enemies. This authority was now at an end. All of these states, which were suffered to exist, were now confederated with those on the Rhine, and subjected to the political controul of France. Thus a heavy weight was not only taken out of the Prussian scale, but the same was put into that of the adversary.

The French emperor, when he entered Poland the preceding year, thought it expedient to conciliate the natives of that country by promising to restore to them their ancient independence. It is difficult to conceive the exact influence produced by these promises. When the Prussians were expelled from that part of Poland which belonged to them, the domestic government was intrusted to a council formed of the Polish nobility, and called the Polish directory; the Poles in the Prussian service were invited to defend their country under the French standard, and great numbers enlisted under the invader. But whatever were the promises on one side, or the hopes on the other, these could only make the people of Poland perform with alacrity, or at least with less reluctance, what they were obliged to perform at any rate. Necessity compelled them to submit without resistance to the French, and to fight against their ancient master, and it was happy for them if their inclinations could be engaged on the same side. The French emperor was in full possession of Prussian Poland. He stopt short on the limit of those districts which belonged to Russia, and he had no pretext for encroaching on the Austrian provinces. His power, therefore, was limited to the former division, and of the destiny of this he was absolute master.

It is only twelve or fifteen years since the best part of Poland was acquired by Prussia. These districts contained upwards of fifty thousand square miles in extent, and more than three millions of subjects*. Instead of tearing from the Prussian monarchy the whole of these recent and lawless spoils, the French, notwithstanding their promise to the Poles, agreed by this treaty to restore somewhat more than one-fifth of the whole to the former possessor, reserving the rest to be disposed of as he thought proper. The country restored lies chiefly on the Baltic; it is divided by the Vistula, at whose mouth the city of Dantzic is situated. As this river brings down the produce of the inland

* These were gained by the cessions of 1793 and 1795. They were equal in extent to the whole of England.

country, of which Dantzic is the great reservoir and mart, the command of this river and city constitutes the chief value of the province; but by this treaty Dantzic is made an independent state, and Prussia is forbidden to obstruct the navigation of this river, or impose any custom or toll upon its commerce.

Dantzic was formerly a *free city* or sovereign state within itself; but when the Prussians usurped the adjacent territory, they loaded the trade of the Vistula with heavy imposts, and shortly after, without any claim but that which is founded on superior force, took possession of the town itself. Such is the motley colour of all human events, that this war was more destructive in its progress, and more propitious in its termination to Dantzic, than to any other part of the conquered districts. Its ancient independence is revived and placed upon stronger foundations than ever, and the course of the inland trade is delivered from all its customary vexations and impediments*. The war, therefore, has been a temporary evil, but an ultimate and permanent advantage to Dantzic, and to the inland country, while the restitution of the adjacent territory to Prussia is accompanied with restrictions that deprive it of much of its value.

The reserved part of Poland was to receive a kind of separate existence from the will of Bonaparte. The people for a time were uncertain of their destiny, and some impatient spirits began to suspect that the new yoke preparing for them might be much worse than the old. Some turbulence and commotion were awakened among them, by the restitution of so large a part of the territory to its late masters, and the Polish directory were obliged to exert themselves with much industry to appease the rising discontents.

We are generally unable to penetrate into the motives from which the political conduct of nations or their rulers flows: Poland might undoubtedly have been moulded into the shape of a province like Flanders or Savoy, and been governed by prefects appointed and recalled at pleasure, by the government at Paris; or it might have received the form of a separate, though dependent state, and been ruled as an inheritance, by one of the new imperial family. To either of these schemes we cannot readily conceive that any effectual opposition could be made by Russia, Prussia, or the Poles themselves. That one of these schemes was not embraced, cannot be reasonably accounted for by supposing the French to have dreaded that resistance, either foreign or domestic, would be made to its execution. Neither of

* Marshal Le Febvre, by whom Dantzic was taken, has received the title of duke of Dantzic; we are assured, however, in a speech of the French emperor to the senate, that this is a mere title.

these schemes, however, was embraced. This territory was erected into a duchy, and bestowed upon the duke, now king of Saxony. By what motives Bonaparte was directed in the choice of this person we are wholly unacquainted. The dukes of Saxony were some of them kings of Poland, when that country was a separate state, and its throne elective. A sort of preference was thus created, to which this prince might lay claim, had the crown been still conferred by the popular choice; but this claim could avail nothing in the present case, unless some weight may be supposed to have been given to the popular prejudices. The choice of the Saxon family committed less violence on these prejudices than any other choice would have done.

There was an evident advantage in giving Poland to a prince whose most valuable dominions lay in Germany, and within reach of the French power. By this means the conduct of the new state was more effectually controuled, and its submission secured.

As this splendid donation was entirely gratuitous, it is worthy of curiosity to notice the conditions on which it was conferred: by this means only can we reasonably estimate the effects on human happiness produced by this great revolution. It seems to have been beneath the genius and ambition of this conqueror merely to put one man in the place of another. This has been a constitution-making age, and no less remarkable for fundamental alterations in the laws and forms of government, than for changes in the names and dimensions of states, and in the families of rulers. Constitutions are still made, though no longer made by popular assemblies and victorious factions; and kingdoms were formerly moulded into republics: but at present new constitutions flow from the will of one man, and republics are exalted into kingdoms.

Bonaparte restored Saxony to its despoiled prince, on condition that the Roman catholic religion should be put upon an equal footing with the lutheran. In the newly-created archduchy of Warsaw, the Roman system is made the established religion, but all other religions are made entirely free. Political authority is distributed between the crown, which is made hereditary in the Saxon family, and a national assembly, or *diet*, consisting of two houses. One of these is a senate, consisting of clergy and nobility, named by the king; the other a body of representatives, deputed by the land proprietors and towns. The ministers and military are appointed and changed at the king's pleasure, but all public offices must be filled by natives of the archdukedom, and the Polish language is restored in all official and judicial transactions. In fine, a kingdom is created out of

the ruins of the Prussian empire in Poland, about as extensive as Scotland or Portugal, and containing about two millions of inhabitants, governed by a constitution dictated by the conqueror, and which bears the appearance of a limited monarchy. This kingdom is conferred as a free gift on the duke of Saxony, together with a German district formerly belonging to Prussia. This duke being compelled by Prussia to fight against France, lost his patrimony; but it was speedily restored to him, with the title of king, together with these Polish provinces. He is now dependent on France, but less so, on account of his establishment in Poland, than he formerly was on Prussia. Such have been the splendid fruits of this war with regard to the Saxon family: fruits that were not to be expected, whether the French had been unfortunate or prosperous, and less to be expected from their success than their failure. It is also remarkable, that this contest, so disastrous in its progress to Russia, is terminated by a treaty which adds a considerable district to that empire, even on the quarter which composed the scene of these disasters. In order, as the treaty says, to create a definite boundary between the duchy and the Russian empire, the ancient limit, which, in one place, traversed hills and vallies, is brought forward, and made to coincide with the channels of several rivers.

With regard to the relations established by this treaty between France and Russia, we are only made acquainted with them by their effects. The treaty itself, in consequence of regulating the future conduct of the parties towards other states, is very prudently concealed. Its compacts will fully unfold themselves only as time advances. We already read the spirit of this treaty in the conclusion of the war with Turkey, and in the surrender of the islands and fortresses in the Mediterranean, possessed by Russia.

About a month after the treaty was formed at Tilsit, peace was concluded between Russia and Turkey. The great object of dispute was the government of Moldavia and Wallachia, and, in order to accommodate both parties, they agreed to withdraw their armies from these provinces, and leave them, for the present, wholly free and unmolested. Tenedos, an island near the mouth of the Dardanelles, had been taken by the Russian fleet, but was now restored to the Turks. All the naval forces of Russia in the Mediteranean and the Black sea were recalled home. In fine, the spirit of this treaty appears to have meditated the restoration of the two states exactly to the situation in which they were placed before the late war between them, except in relation to the two Greek provinces, the destiny of which the Turkish government no longer claims the power of

prescribing, but is obliged to be satisfied with referring the decision to the French, on condition that Russia likewise assents to the reference. By these terms the honour of Russia appears, in a great measure, to be maintained inviolate. She recedes from the footing gained by her fleets and armies in the Turkish territory, merely because the Turks give up their pretensions to regulate the government of the two Greek provinces, pretensions which occasioned the war. The benefits to Turkey are positive and signal: the state is rescued from the grasp of a victorious invader, and the tottering empire is restored to the state from which the war had reduced it. How much further the Russians were able, or deemed themselves able, to advance beyond the point where their progress was arrested by this treaty; with what success they were likely to maintain the footing actually gained, and consequently how far their receding is to be deemed a reluctant submission to the conquering French, and a sacrifice by which peace was to be obtained in their western quarter, is impossible for any but their own ministers and generals to ascertain. It is probable, however, that these concessions were wrung from them by the necessity of their affairs, and that they would not have relinquished their Turkish conquests but in order to avert the dreadful disasters which menaced them in another quarter.

Among the islands situated on the western coast of Greece, and near its southern extremity, there are seven principal ones, of which Cefalonia is the chief. They are scattered along the coast and near adjacent to it, in a distance, from Cerigo, at the south cape of Peloponnesus, to Corfu, of three hundred miles. They contain about two thousand square miles, are well cultivated and peopled, and afford very favourable stations for a power which covets the trade of the eastern Mediterranean, or the dominion of Greece. They were anciently parts of the eastern empire, in the dismemberment of which, in the thirteenth century, they fell to the Venetians. When Venice was incorporated with Austria, these islands were formed into a republic, under the fantastic title of the republic of the Seven Isles. In the course of subsequent revolutions they fell under the power or protection of the Russians. The Russians, by the aid of the English navy, were enabled to maintain their footing, not only in these islands, but on a corner of Dalmatia, formerly also pertaining to Venice. By the present treaty they were obliged to give up the mouths of the Cattaro, together with the Seven Islands. The real or imaginary importance of these islands, and the consequent value of the cession, is unknown to us. In themselves, it is easy to perceive, their value

was extremely small; but they were very advantageous posts from which to annoy the Turks, either by fleets and armies, or by emissaries to seduce the Greeks into rebellion. They were separated from Russia, however, by so long a tract of sea and land, that the possession must always have proved precarious and burthensome.

By this treaty Russia was of course disjoined from her late ally, Great Britain. It may be naturally supposed that Russia was compelled, in exchange for a peace so advantageous in other respects, to promise a hearty concurrence with France in the war against England. As a great commerce subsisted between Russia and England, the cessation of this commerce was deemed by the French a most important advantage to them, and a promise to that effect was probably insisted on as an indispensable condition of peace. The enmity of France has long been chiefly directed against England, and victories gained over the neighbouring nations were principally valued as contributing to diminish the allies or circumscribe the trade of Great Britain. The conquest of Prussia has produced no effect more desirable or glorious in the eyes of the French emperor, than the exclusion of British ships and manufactures from northern Germany and Poland, and the defeat of the Russians was of little avail unless it enabled him to extend this prohibition to all the southern and eastern coast of the Baltic sea.

However this be, war did not immediately ensue between Russia and Great Britain: a delay probably to be ascribed to that prudence which waits for a suitable opportunity to execute its purposes. There was at this time a considerable Russian fleet in the Mediterranean, which in case of a sudden war would have been liable to be taken or destroyed by the British force in the same quarter. Much of the Russian commerce would have likewise been exposed to pillage by a precipitate declaration, though the latter disadvantage might have been outweighed by the number of British ships in the ports of Russia, and of British property subsisting in the empire, and within the reach of a rapacious government. The general apprehension, among Englishmen, that the peace with France would be immediately followed by a war with Great Britain, induced all who traded with Russia to contract their business and remove their property, so that, when hostilities were finally declared, there was very little for confiscation to effect.

The most memorable consequence of this war was the erection of a new kingdom between the Rhine and the Elbe. Within these limits were lately to be found the rich and extensive dukedom of Hanover, with several principalities belonging

to the Brunswick and Hessian princes. These princes, in consequence of family affinity, of local proximity, or of interest, have been faithfully subservient to the Prussian power, since it attained its recent grandeur. Hanover, in consequence of the accession of its dukes to the English throne, has its interest blended with that of England; its revenue, military force, and strong places have been employed by England in its own cause, and this country has been frequently invaded and ravaged by the French, in consequence of this disastrous and fortuitous connection with a distant nation. It is the only limb or member of the British empire accessible to European enemies by land, and its extent bears too small a proportion to that of France or Prussia to enable it to defend itself by its own exertions. During this war it was a long time occupied by the French; by the French it was transferred to Prussia; but the events of this year threw it again into the hands of France, and it was now destined to form a part of the new kingdom.

The prince of Hesse and the duke of Brunswick, whose domains were, next to Hanover, the most considerable in this quarter, were allied in blood to the house of Prussia. The efforts made by the French to break the intimate connection which subsisted between Hesse and Prussia, and to induce the former to join the Rhenish confederation, formed a principal topic of complaint, previous to the commencement of hostilities against France. In the war that followed, the prince had accepted a Prussian commission, and contributed his strength to that side, without being able to screen himself under the plea of terror or necessity; his principality being so situated as to make the resentment of France much more perilous to him than that of Prussia: this resentment was likewise exasperated by the long and intimate connection that had subsisted between this prince and Great Britain: a connection purely flowing from interest, the Hessian prince having sold his troops to the British during the American war, and afterwards invested the money paid for them in the public stocks of that nation. To have been serviceable to England, on any terms and from any motives, sufficed to render a German lord obnoxious to Napoleon, and the Hessian territory was ordained to share the fate of Hanover.

The enmity of France towards the duke of Brunswick was of ancient origin. That prince was a near relation to the British monarch; had been, since his early youth, in the Prussian service; had carried on a successful war against the French, when a young man, in behalf of England; had headed the army designed to overturn the French republic; and had, in the recent war, enjoyed the chief command of the Prussians. Every

event in his life, therefore, weighed heavily against him in the scales of the victorious French, and his possessions were eagerly declared to be an irrevocable conquest. These states, with several smaller ones, and some free cities on the Baltic, comprehended the ancient imperial province or *circle* of Westphalia, and parts of the Upper Rhine and of Lower Saxony. They were therefore called, collectively, the kingdom of Westphalia, and Jerome Bonaparte, the brother of the French emperor, was declared the king.

Jerome is the youngest of the five brothers of Napoleon. This great and fortunate person naturally seeks to strengthen himself by family alliances, and to bestow trust and favour on the members of his own family, rather than on strangers. In the character of his brothers and the destiny of his sisters, however, there is little to gratify the ambition of the emperor. The two qualities of intellectual vigour and a submissive temper are seldom united in the same person, and accordingly Lucien Bonaparte, whose abilities qualify him to be most useful, is of a temper that cannot bear controul. The two elder brothers, Joseph and Louis, are sufficiently compliant, but destitute of civil or military talents. Their interest is the same with that of their patron. They must stand or fall with him. Their fidelity, therefore, may be safely counted on; but, though they will never thwart the views of the emperor, they can do little, except as servile and implicit agents, to promote these views. They are according placed at the opposite extremes of the empire, in stations that require nothing but a royal pageant, and where every political function might be exercised as well without as with them.

The recentness of their greatness will perhaps explain the humility with which this family have hitherto, in general, allied themselves in marriage. The emperor himself was married to the widow of an obscure person, when he himself was so obscure as to owe some of his subsequent exaltation to this marriage. His sisters were given to favourite military followers; and one of them, Mary Paulette, surviving her first husband, Le Clerc, ascended no higher, in a second choice, than to a Roman nobleman. When Bonaparte made himself an emperor, he was naturally desirous of strengthening his throne by all the matrimonial opportunities that remained. His step-son Eugene Beauharnois and his brother Jerome only were unprovided with wives, and these he determined to advance by these means, as high as circumstances would admit.

For some time the only royal house of any importance in Europe, subservient to the French, was that of Spain. Austria,

Prussia, and Russia were either hostile or jealous. Among the lesser German princes, Saxony and Hesse were under Prussian influence, and Bavaria and Wirtemberg were still fluctuating between France and Austria. This fluctuation was ended, and their subservience to France established, by the issue of the war with Austria, and a princess of Bavaria was, shortly after this war, married to Eugene Beauharnois. The house of Bavaria has heretofore furnished several queens to France, and enjoys all the splendour which arises from ancient renown and growing authority.

Jerome Bonaparte, like most of the brothers, has nothing energetic or aspiring in his own character. He must be propped up by his brother's influence; and for some time it was doubtful whether he would not sink into a private station, in spite of this extraneous support. He was sent to the West Indies at an early age, and from thence came to North America, from which the power and vigilance of the English at sea prevented for some time his return to France. He employed the interval in travelling over the United States, and in amusements suitable to his age and education. Finally, he became enamoured of a young lady, the daughter of a respectable merchant at Baltimore, whom he married, and whom he persisted in attempting to carry along with him to France, when a safe opportunity at length occurred, notwithstanding the resentment and prohibitions of the emperor. Happily for his wife, her courage or temerity exposed her to less evil than she had reason to expect. Jerome was permitted to land, but his wife, with the ship that brought her, was obliged to withdraw from the coasts of France. Jerome was prevailed upon to allow of the dissolution of his marriage; a small squadron of ships was put under his nominal command; this squadron traversed the Atlantic ocean and the West Indian seas, and not only did much injury to the British trade, but was conducted, after a long cruize, by a singular good fortune, in safety to France. His compliance with the emperor's will raised him to favour and distinction. He was married to the daughter of the king of Wirtemberg, accompanied his brother in his war with Prussia, and finally has been selected as head of the new kingdom of Westphalia. Thus we have lived to witness the most marvellous spectacle which history exhibits, or which the most prolific fancy, sporting in a world of seeming impossibilities, could have pourtrayed*. In the short interval of ten or twelve years, a

* This is not said vaguely or hastily. If we go over the history of Europe, from the earliest ages, we shall find no example of a change of fortune or con-

single family, natives of a remote province, of which the union with France was almost too recent to give it a claim to be called French, were exalted from indigence, obscurity, and nearly the lowest rank, to such a height, that, of five brothers, one of them was absolute and *consecrated* sovereign of France, with the imperial title, another was king of the territory formerly belonging to the Dutch republic, a third was king of Naples, and a fourth rules a powerful kingdom in Germany. A step-son of one of the brothers governs as viceroy the ancient domain of Venice, Sardinia, and Milan; while an uncle, with the title of prince primate of the Rhine, is a real sovereign in Franconia, Suabia, and Bavaria.

Such are the immediate consequences of the peace ratified at Tilsit. It is not the historian's province to indulge in conjecture with regard to the future, especially when the events of every new year tend to discredit all the conclusions of human judgment and foresight. There is nothing, however, more certain than that the conduct of nations is regulated by their power. We are surprized on perceiving the French ratify a treaty by which they spontaneously give up extensive provinces, of which they are in absolute possession. The known principles of human nature lead us to suspect, that if this restitution is sincere, and will be executed, it has been suggested by the view of some secret but equivalent advantage flowing from another quarter. If no such advantage occurs to us, we are led to doubt whether the victors had not more reason than is evident to a distant observer for questioning the future success of his arms; whether the war was really as disastrous, and the issue

dition similar to that of the Bonapartes. The interval between the lowest and highest condition of a fortunate individual was never in any former instance so great, his elevation so rapid, or so much in opposition to previously established principles. The instance most nearly similar is the history of Cromwell, but the utmost elevation of Cromwell is much below that of Bonaparte. The most signal changes of individual condition, in former times, are to be found, 1, in the immediate successors of the Macedonian Alexander; 2, in some of the Roman emperors previous to Constantine; and, 3, in the Roman pontiffs. But Alexander's successors were exalted by foreign conquest, a common and adequate cause of human grandeur; and exalted to an infinitely less height, though some of them perhaps from as low a condition, as Bonaparte has likewise been exalted by mere conquest. The Roman emperors were by custom elected by the army; that a peasant, therefore, should, after a gradual ascent of twenty years, reach the *purple*, was, in some degree, matter of course. The Roman pontiffs were selected constitutionally, without regard to name or original rank. In none of these cases, therefore, is a parallel to be found to the case before us, in which there is every circumstance calculated to show the narrow limits of human sagacity and foresight. Conjecture, whether regulated by the study of the past or blindly impelled by a lawless fancy, could never have sketched such a scene as has occupied the last four years in Europe.

of a protracted contest so certainly fatal to the Russians, as first appearances have led us to conclude. Finally, we are at liberty to question the sincerity of the conqueror in making unnecessary cessions. It is one thing to sign, and another to execute a treaty. A thousand plausible excuses and pretexts are always ready to suggest delays, in retreating from a conquered country, or complying with generous conditions. Thus, in former treaties, the French declared Switzerland, Holland, and northern Italy independent, though in possession of their troops; and immediately after established their dominion in these states more absolutely than ever. Notwithstanding a solemn compact with Austria, the German empire was dissolved, a French army continued in Germany, and the western principalities were subjected to a French proconsul. We cannot, therefore, be surprized if the French, notwithstanding the recent treaty, should continue in military possession of the German provinces of Prussia, or if such peremptory demands should follow the execution of the treaty as virtually to annul it. On these heads a very short time will throw all necessary light, and fulfil or confute our conjectures.

CHAPTER VIII.

THOUGH the British government was deterred, by a judicious or mistaken caution, from joining their armies to those of Russia in Poland, they were anxious spectators of the contest, and beheld its final issue with the deepest regret and consternation. Their only formidable ally was now compelled to submit to the enemy, and this submission would be followed, they had the strongest reasons for believing, by open hostilities between themselves and their late confederate. Great Britain being inaccessible by land or sea to the French power, the only way to annoy her is thought to be by diminishing her commerce. The French, therefore, interdict all commerce between their own dominions and Great Britain, and influence their allies to do the same. This expedient is a desperate and dubious one. Experience only can inform us how far it can be effectually executed; how far the utmost exertions of the government can thwart the interest and counteract the ingenuity of individuals. Experience only can inform us whether this kind of warfare, by which both parties are injured, is most injurious to the nation who carries it on or that which is its object. Commerce is in all cases a mutual benefit, though this benefit is seldom exactly equal. Restrictions on commerce, therefore, are contrivances for diffusing the evils of war to persons and places situated beyond the reach of armies and fleets. The evil is never confined to one of the warring parties; it must be felt, in some degree and necessarily, by both, and, according to the customary arithmetic of enemies, the triumph is claimed by the party who suffers least, and who, by incurring this calamity, eludes one which is imagined to be greater.

When the French armies stop on the Russian limits, and the king of Prussia is restored by treaty to some part of his ancient territory, we hastily imagine that we see all the consequences of the terminated war; but the heavy arm of the conqueror is still felt, not only in the new Prussian kingdom, but throughout the Russian empire, if all trade with the British empire be forbidden, if the rich be deprived of those necessaries or luxuries which were formerly supplied by this commerce, and a numerous class of the whole society be reduced to idleness and beggary, by the cessation of that stream which hitherto supplied them with employment. The French armies

withdraw to their own country, and their fleets lie dismantled in their ports; but the existence and welfare of Great Britain do not thereby continue unmolested or unimpaired. If the war has ended in circumscribing or diminishing her commerce, it has somewhat distressed and impoverished the nation, and may thus produce an evil more destructive than the desolation of some counties, or the conflagration of some cities, by a hostile inroad.

The immediate effect of this war, in relation to the British nation, was the cessation of their trade with all parts of the Prussian monarchy*. This effect it was not in their power to elude, but it behoved them to guard with the utmost vigilance, and employ their utmost force against any further consequence. Russia did not immediately proceed to commercial hostility. The pause, therefore, was occupied by the efforts of the diplomatic agents of England to avert this storm, and by the merchants to elude its violence when it should come, by removing their persons and effects from the country. This is all that the relative condition of the two states made it possible for Great Britain to do, previously, at least, to an open war, with regard to Russia. With regard to Sweden and Denmark, the only states in Europe which remained neutral or friendly to Great Britain, different measures might be pursued.

It is not easy to perceive any just ground for the enmity which Sweden has for so many years entertained against France. They are placed at such a distance from each other, that no territorial claims can interfere. Sweden has no colonies, for the trade or possession of which it is necessary to contend. The naval power was not likely to interfere with that of France; on the contrary, the naval supremacy of Great Britain, and their boundless commerce, have furnished the only plausible occasion for jealousy and animosity to Sweden. It is true, the king of Sweden possessed some territories in Germany; but this afforded a strong motive for maintaining peace with France, since the preservation of this territory, if attacked by France, was entirely

* This must be understood with some qualification and exception. All commercial restrictions are adverse to the interest of individuals. The very nature of commerce affords endless opportunities of eluding these restrictions. The utmost energies of government cannot avail to their perfect execution. But Prussia obeys the French in imposing these restrictions, and the interest and inclinations of the people and the prince are equally adverse to them. How imperfectly then are they likely to be executed! The utmost connivance and remissness will take place, and in these we may see a fruitful cause of jealousy and complaint on the side of France, and convenient pretexts for neglecting or breaking the late treaty. That part of it which relates to the British trade can be executed only by a French army and French agents.

hopeless. These circumstances, however, deterred not the king of Sweden from persisting in this war, though he appears unable to allege any other reason for hostility than the desperate and obsolete claims of the Bourbon family*. A detachment of the French army entered his German territory after the battle of Jena, and the Swedes were speedily compelled to shelter themselves in Stralsund. This is the provincial capital, and, being well fortified and open to the sea, was able to maintain an obstinate resistance, by means of succours from Sweden and England. This resistance was, however, at all times a hopeless and useless one, since the fate of the city was decided by that of the Prussian monarchy, and the fate of Prussia was decided by the first great battle. The Swede, however, actuated by a spirit of honour more than of prudence, exerted all his power to protract the siege, which terminated at length by surrender, on the twenty-third of August, 1807.

The alliance between Great Britain and Sweden was founded on the power of the former to protect the latter from a French invasion, and relieve its poverty by large subsidies. While war subsisted between France and Russia, Sweden was accessible to the former only by sea, and was therefore sufficiently protected by the navy of Great Britain. The peace and consequent alliance between France and Prussia laid the Swedes open to a new and formidable danger. Being accessible to assaults from Russia through a long, open, and defenceless frontier, and having no force sufficient to repel these assaults, they are exposed, by the amity of Alexander and Napoleon, to dangers which British fleets and subsidies will not enable them to avert or elude.

The peace of Tilsit, however, was more dangerous to Great Britain, in its consequences, with regard to Denmark than to Sweden. The Danes held a fortress situated on the strait or channel which connects the Atlantic ocean with the Baltic sea. This fortress was once thought able to prevent the passage of this important channel, not only by trading vessels, but likewise by ships of war. The victorious progress of Nelson, a few years ago, proved that the passage could not be shut against armed ships, but it is still thought to present an insuperable barrier againt the merchant. Besides, the Danes are a maritime people, and in a war with England would be able to destroy the commerce of their enemy in the Baltic. They have likewise a numerous fleet and well-furnished arsenals, which, by their union

* A conversation between the king of Sweden and a French marshal has been published, and is very characteristic of the former. The stress which he lays in this dialogue on the usurpations of Bonaparte, and the rights of Louis XVIII, manifests great political absurdity and indiscretion.

with the French, might be employed by them on the long-projected design of an invasion. The influence of the victories of Bonaparte and the peace of Tilsit on the conduct of Denmark was therefore a subject of anxious observation to the British government.

Hitherto, Denmark had almost uniformly preserved a neutrality amidst the contests of its neighbours. The nation was too weak to contend with any of its neighbours. As long as Austria, Prussia, and Russia were formidable to France, that power was deterred from exerting either force or menaces to procure the co-operation of Denmark with its views, for any efforts of this kind would have alarmed and offended them. Denmark was likewise unable, as was proved by the battle of Copenhagen, which dissolved the maritime league into which Sweden and Russia had forced her to enter, to make head against the naval power of Great Britain. The co-operation of Denmark could be of no service to Great Britain, because her naval forces were not wanted, and her military strength by land was insufficient to cope with either France or Prussia, and a peaceful intercourse was highly advantageous on the score of commerce.

To these critical and fortunate conjunctures was Denmark indebted for the privilege of remaining at peace with all other states. A state so accessible by sea to one of the nations at war, and by land to the rest, and incapable of repelling the attack of the weakest among the contending powers, had been happily exempt from foreign war and intestine commotion for twenty years together*. The seeds of domestic discord, so plentifully sown in other countries by the French revolution, do not appear to have reached this fortunate land, and the ancient constitution maintained its customary forms and vigour, though the crown was worn by a driveling idiot.

The progress of the French in Germany and Poland, and the treaty which established the power of this nation in all the countries contiguous to Denmark, and which freed them, for the future, from the necessity of paying any regard to the humours and interests of Prussia or Russia, in their conduct towards the Danes, might be reasonably expected to terminate the security of Denmark. All maritime nations had been long annoyed by the naval conduct of the British; a conduct dictated by their own

* The battle of Copenhagen can scarcely be deemed an exception to this remark. The purpose of the British was to compel the Danes to return to that neutrality, from which they had, for a moment, deviated. This purpose being effected, by beating down the obstacles to an immediate attack upon the country, they went no further. The tranquillity of Denmark, for so long a period, is the more remarkable, when we reflect that the king was an idiot.

exclusive interest, justified even to themselves only by its conducing to their own exclusive interest, and adopted merely because they possessed the power of extorting the submission of others. The Danes had partaken largely of these vexations. They had made one effort to break the yoke, but they succeeded not. They had only brought down ruin and defeat upon themselves, and were compelled, though with infinite reluctance, to acquiesce in the claims of the British government. Here then was an obvious pretext for the interference of the French. Their armies could overrun the country in an instant, and seize the cities and arsenals. They might demand an alliance with Denmark against England, and a willing compliance with this demand could only be prevented by the dread of England. But this dread would be outweighed by a danger still more formidable, in the inroad of French armies. Compliance, therefore, as the least evil, would inevitably follow.

The French emperor's ruling passion was the annoyance of Great Britain. This could not be effected directly by armies or fleets. Neither the territories nor commerce of his enemy were within the reach of his squadrons. He could wound the foe, therefore, only through his own sides and those of his allies, and diminish his wealth by refusing to traffic with him. Denmark, though not openly warring on the side of Britain, was contributing to her riches by trading with her. To put an end to this trade, therefore, was a design natural to the French emperor, and the reluctance of the Danes to incur the evils arising from this suspension of their trade, and their consequent hostilities with England, would probably be overcome by the dread of much more intolerable evils in the power of France to inflict. Such were the consequences which a rational observer could not fail to predict, as flowing from the peace of Tilsit, and the dread of which diffused much alarm among the English nation.

The extent and probability of the evil were easily perceived, but the remedy was not so obvious. A British fleet could not obtain possession of the country, in order to exclude the entrance of the French. No evil with which it was in their power to menace the Danes, to induce them to declare war against France, was equal to the adverse evil; and even this war would only hasten the disaster it was intended to avert. No military force that Denmark or Britain could bring, jointly, to the field, would repulse the innumerable legions of France. Nothing, therefore, could be done to protract the neutrality, and there were no practicable means of securing the useful co-operation of the Danes. It seemed as if the British government were compelled to sit idly, while the ranks of their enemies were augment-

ed by a new state, and their commerce subjected to new and grievous restrictions.

The cessation of commerce, however, was not the only evil arising out of the impending war with Denmark. That state, though it had no extensive commerce or valuable colonies to protect, though the utmost exertion of its strength could at no recent period enable it to contend with any of the great maritime nations at sea, and though its very existence depends upon its shunning provocations to resentment or jealousy, has long been actuated by a passion for a navy. They have very industriously constructed dock-yards, replenished arsenals, and built ships, and thus reminded the British government that the alliance, which virtually is the subjection, of Denmark, was of more value to the French than that of any other neutral state, and consequently would be sought with more eagerness, because it would furnish them with ships, sailors, and military stores. These were of the highest value to them in their hostile designs against Great Britain. If this addition to their own force were not large enough to give them the superiority at sea, it would, at least, multiply the dangers of their adversary, and augment his expence, by obliging him to make more ample provision against danger. This evil it was in the power of the British government to remedy. The Danish ships and arsenals were within their reach, and there were two paths before them in their present situation. They might patiently wait till the menaces, or intrigues, or violences of the French had driven Denmark into open war, and then proceed to attack the great Danish arsenal, Copenhagen, with their fleets and armies; or they might anticipate all hostile avowals and conjunctions by attacking it immediately, when the Danes would be unassisted by the French, and, by concealing the true design of the armament, till it should reach its destined point, they might prevent the full exertion of the strength even of the Danes themselves.

The present situation of the British government was full of embarrassment. The hostility of Denmark was matter of the strongest probability. Among its disastrous consequences, the possession of the naval force of the Danes by France was the worst. But this was the only consequence that could, by a timely effort, be prevented. By delay there was danger of its proving irremediable. French troops and French batteries might make Copenhagen inaccessible even to a greater than Nelson. By a sudden and covert onset, the end might be gained without difficulty. But this conduct would flagrantly violate the rights of a neutral state, and would be treating a nation at peace with them as an inveterate foe. It would leave no room for contin-

gencies to operate in their favour, but hurry Denmark into the arms of the enemy.

The conduct of the French in substituting power for right, in regarding and treating all states as enemies which are not friends, in trampling on the claims of neutral states whenever the smallest advantage of their own dictated the iniquity, and whenever they had power to do so, has been a theme of pathetic execration to the enemies of France, and to those who sought to keep aloof from her wars. This has long been a darling theme of British eloquence, and hitherto their situation had enabled them to insist upon it without any glaring inconsistency. Though it requires no extensive research to discover instances of selfish and iniquitous policy in the history of all nations, and especially in British history, mankind seldom extend their view beyond the present scene, and the recent usurpations of the French in the free cities and small states of Germany, in Switzerland, and Italy*, excluded from the view of political observers the more ancient or distant examples of similar iniquities in the conduct of Great Britain. Even the recent conduct of that power in Turkey was as egregious an instance of political injustice as the imagination can conceive; but it was transacted at a distance, was aimed against infidels and the perpetual enemies of christian Europe, and was not crowned with success†. The conduct, likewise, of the same government in India was a tissue of barefaced usurpations on the rights of others, for which the usurper never deigned to allege any other motive than his own interest. But these were likewise afar off, and affected a race of men too much unlike ourselves to awaken our sympathy. On the domestic stage of Europe, the incidents of war, by putting more into the power of France, furnished occasions for encroachments on neutral states of a kind different from those which had fallen, hitherto, to the lot of Britain. The virtue of forbearance, therefore, though springing merely from necessity, was claimed by

* The conduct of France towards Hamburg, Lubeck, Bremen; towards Geneva, Genoa, and the Valais (not to mention Egypt, Holland, Savoy, and the papal territory) was simply the result of power and convenience, without even the plea or pretext of right or justice. To complete the resemblance between these cases and the British invasion of Denmark, is is necessary that this latter should have taken absolute possession of Zealand, and *not* to have pleaded, as their motive, an impending alliance between Denmark and France.

† The English, in demanding of Turkey what was virtually the military possession of the seat of empire, pleaded merely an offensive alliance with Russia, by which they were bound to go to war with those whom Russia thought proper, right or wrong, to go to war with. They likewise complained of the influence obtained by the French in the sultan's councils; but this influence they themselves described as appearing only in the sultan's opposition to the Russian claims.

the British government, and they expatiated upon the contrary vice in their rival with all the confidence of innocence: but after the designed attack upon the Danes, it was evident that their invectives would be useless and impertinent, and would recoil upon themselves with irresistible force, as authors of the last and most conspicuous transgression.

On the whole, however, it is difficult to say whether these punctilios had any influence in shaking or protracting the resolutions of the British ministry. Governments have seldom any deference for the opinions of enemies or strangers. They are chiefly anxious for the acquittal, in the judgment of their own subjects, and the logic drawn from national interest is generally as convincing to the subjects as their rulers. But here was a source of anxiety peculiar to the English government. The British constitution is a species of democracy; power is a prize for which adverse parties contend, not, as in pure monarchies, in the closet and passions of the prince, but in a popular assembly: measures are condemned and applauded, therefore, merely from personal attachment or aversion, and one party strives to pull down its rivals, by imputing iniquity or folly to their projects; and the hostile treatment of Denmark was of so ambiguous a nature, that faction could not fail to make ample use of it, for the purpose of advancing its own schemes. Even this evil was adventurously encountered, on this occasion, by the British government. To ward off the charge of iniquity, they trusted to that eloquence which never wants topics in political debate, and to elude that of folly, with which every unsuccessful undertaking is sure to be loaded, they determined to send such a force, naval and military, as would ensure success, and to cover their design with impenetrable secrecy.

The times were extremely favourable for concealing the true purpose of this expedition. Since the renewal of the war on the continent, an auxiliary army from Great Britain was generally expected to join either the Swedes in Pomerania or the Russians in Poland. It was the design of the British government to dispatch some troops to the scene of action, whenever the conjuncture of affairs made it prudent, and, for this end, ships and troops were kept, for many months, in apparent readiness. This embarkation finally took place in July, 1807; and, though the war had finally ended some weeks before, it was still imagined that this armament was prepared against the French. The futility of such unseasonable efforts, for the recovery of Hanover, or the preservation of Stralsund, was sufficiently glaring; but, instead of suggesting doubts as to the true design, the actual state of the war on the coasts of the Baltic only afforded the world occasions for wondering at the folly and temerity of

this project*. Even Denmark appeared to have viewed the approaching army without the least suspicion or disquiet. Most of the Danish troops had lately been drawn away to the frontier of Holstein, to prevent or repel the designs of the French, who, in settling the limits of the new kingdom of Westphalia, betrayed much indifference to the claims or convenience of the Danes.

This expedition was stronger, both in ships and troops, than any which Great Britain had sent out for a long period. The fleet was numerous, and the army, amply furnished with all warlike apparatus, is said to have exceeded thirty thousand men, cavalry and infantry. This force, great as it was, and which, in all human probability, would, combined with their allies, have given a very different issue to the battles of Eylau or Friedland, was much too small for an efficacious attack on the French, in their present circumstances. Its very magnitude, however, served to conceal the true design, since, had that design been imagined, this preparation would have been thought unnecessarily great. The fleet was commanded by Gambier, and the army by lord Cathcart.

* We hear a great deal of the dexterity displayed by political agents in fathoming the designs of an enemy; but the French expedition to Malta and Egypt, and that of the English to Denmark, are striking proofs of the secrecy with which public undertakings, of the greatest magnitude, may be conducted.

CHAPTER IX.

THE richest, most fruitful, and best peopled part of the Danish territory is the island of Zealand. It contains the metropolis of the kingdom, which is likewise the depository of the shipping, and of the naval and military stores belonging to the state. The northern coast of this island forms one side of the celebrated strait called the Sound. At one point in this channel, the passage, on account of capricious winds and opposite currents, very frequent in this quarter, is made with most safety close along a promontory on the Danish shore. The Danes, eager to profit by this circumstance, have strongly fortified this point, and compel every passing vessel to lower its top-sails and pay a toll. With the usual inconsistency of mankind, who never see the truth clearly but when it coincides with their own interest, and who never rail at others more vehemently than when they share the guilt, the Danes thus levy tribute on the commerce of the Baltic, though all the great nations of Europe carry on this commerce, and though their claim has no other conceivable foundation than their power to enforce it, while, at the same time, they zealously confederate with others to abrogate a claim of Great Britain, equally iniquitous, though less vexatious and humiliating, and built on the same grounds of irresistible power. This, like all other usurpations, is offensive only while new, and is now generally submitted to, because it has time and usage in its favour.

Copenhagen is situated about twenty miles within the sound, on a circular harbour. The entrance of the port is wide, but the only navigable channel is narrow*. The approach is defended by numerous floating batteries, and by some strong castles, and these defences have been so much strengthened and multiplied since the attack under Nelson, that the British placed their hopes of success, on this occasion, only on a formal siege by land.

* The water on each side is very shallow, and defended by a peculiar kind of military work called naval horns. They are made of large beams, from sixteen to thirty feet long, shod with iron, and put together crosswise. They are then put on flat-bottomed vessels, and sunk three, four, and five feet below the surface of the water. In the belts and other passages, particularly in the narrow channels, where the water has neither tide nor current, they are easily laid down and taken up. The Swedes were the first who made use of these works, and they were afterwards adopted both at Cronstadt and Copenhagen. They were used for the defence of the Delaware in the American war.

This mysterious expedition assembled in the Sound, within a few miles of Copenhagen, on the 12th day of August; and now being within reach of their prey, its purpose was disclosed. The Danes, who beheld its approach with indifference, in the belief that it concerned not them, or with satisfaction, as contributing by its presence in the Baltic to check the insolence of the French, were overwhelmed with astonishment and indignation at finding that an attack was intended upon them. The British minister, Mr. Taylor, proposed to the Danish government that all the Danish ships of the line should be deposited in an English port, and a solemn promise was given, that they should be restored at a general peace, in the same condition as when received.

It forms no apology for any crime that the offender had it in his power to commit a greater one. It is proper, however, to observe, that the offence of the British government was strictly limited to this demand, and to the means necessary to enforce compliance. Aware of the difficulties in their way, they evidently intended, by the greatness of their force, not only to overcome, but to prevent all opposition, and to furnish the Danes with motives for a peaceable compliance. The British force was sufficient to compel the unconditional surrender of all kinds of property, and to garrison the city and island.

It is not easy to comprehend the motives which induced the Danish government to refuse compliance with this demand. They could not doubt the resolution of the enemy to compel submission, by the capture of the city. If possession were gained by a formal siege, the city could not escape destruction from the bullets and bombs of the besiegers. Submission, sooner or later, was inevitable, but the sooner it took place the less would be the evil. The enmity of France could not be reasonably awakened by a conduct dictated by necessity; but if compliance should draw on a war with France, the British offered to exert their whole force in defence of their territory against invaders. Notwithstanding the hopelessness of all resistance, the Danes refused to give up their ships, and prepared, with remarkable zeal and unanimity, to repel the assailants.

The English landed their army, without any opposition, on the 16th of August, at Wisbeck, ten miles north of Copenhagen. Next day, they marched to the town and completely invested it, while the frigates and other vessels took their station at the mouth of the harbour, near enough to throw shells into the town.

The modern system of besieging aims at taking cities by the destruction of the houses and slaughter of the people, rather

than by direct assaults on the walls. These means succeed not where the garrison is indifferent to the welfare of the people; but the approaches of the enemy in this case had been so rapid, and their fleet guarded the whole island with so much vigilance, that few regular troops contributed to the defence of the city. The enthusiasm of the people held out for several days after the destructive effects of a bombardment had been experienced. About the beginning of September, the besiegers had established their batteries, and, a summons to surrender proving ineffectual, a great number of shells were thrown from the batteries and ships during three nights. A great number of private dwellings were destroyed. The principal church, the university, with its valuable libraries and apparatus, were involved in destruction, and it was not till after great and irreparable havock was made, that the citizens, and general Peyman, who commanded in the town, perceived the necessity of surrendering the place. It is mournful to reflect how many calamities arose from this rash and desperate resistance. Timely compliance would have left the city undiminished and unimpaired, and would have made the evil much lighter to the public. Having gained their end by force, the British made absolute prize of all the ships, great and small, though their original demand was limited only to ships of the line, and seized and carried to England all the naval stores and ammunition, of which the short-sighted policy of Denmark had accumulated an immense provision.

The prince of Denmark, who governs the kingdom in place of his father, who is yet alive, but insane, withdrew from his capital at the approach of the enemy. A violence, so little foreseen or merited, from a power hitherto friendly, filled his bosom with the strongest indignation. He immediately declared war against Great Britain, and formed a close alliance with France. All those measures of negative hostility, in the interdiction of commerce, the imprisonment of Englishmen, and the confiscation of their property, which evince an implacable resentment, were immediately adopted. No concession or submission was to be made but to mere force. The city was to hold out even against famine, and, when taken by assault, the foe was to be cheated of his prey, by the voluntary conflagration of his ships and arsenals. His people, for a time, fully seconded this zeal; but the generals at Copenhagen appear to have been unapprized of his intention with regard to the ships and magazines. All these were delivered up without injury.

It now appeared that the British government limited their views merely to the ships and naval stores of Denmark. The conjectures of the world at large respecting their future pro-

ceedings proved as erroneous as those respecting the object of the expedition. Nobody imagined that this armament was designed against Denmark; but, when time disclosed the object, every one supposed that the fleet and army would remain, and attempt to maintain its footing in the island. All these conjectures were beside the truth. As soon as the besiegers were admitted, they began to prepare the Danish fleet for the voyage to England. They even forbore to enter the city, or to use any of those privileges which belong to the victors in a captured town. No quarters or contributions were demanded from the citizens, and the people of the country were not only left in quiet possession of their houses and fields, but all provisions were paid for at a good price. Though the Danish government were continually thundering against the invaders menaces of eternal vengeance, and denouncing death and confiscation against all that bore the name of English, the proscribed army were calmly pursuing the war against the ships and arsenals with as little detriment as possible to the people. In the course of six weeks, sixteen sail of the line, nine frigates, fourteen sloops of war and smaller vessels, besides gun-boats, were fitted for sea, and all the large ships laden with masts, spars, timber, and other stores from the arsenal, from whence also ninety-two cargoes were shipped on board transports and other vessels chartered for the purpose, the sum of whose burthen exceeded twenty thousand tons. Such was the emulation among the several ships of the fleet to which the Danish ships were respectively attached for equipment, that within nine days fourteen sail of the line were brought out of the harbour, though several of them underwent considerable repairs. Of three ships on the stocks two were taken to pieces, and the useful part of their timbers brought away; and the third, being in a considerable state of forwardness, was sawed in various parts, and suffered to fall over.

All these valuable spoils were declared, in consequence of the hostile proceedings of the Danes, to be not merely a temporary pledge or deposit, but the absolute property of the victors. Thus, in the course of so short a term as three months, a very large addition was made to the British navy, and an enormous addition to their naval stores. The acquired ships were lodged in the British docks, without having incurred the smallest damage, by storms or battles. The ships were for the most part new and unworn. The contents of the arsenal must have been of value beyond computation. With regard to the immediate gain, therefore, no naval effort of the nation was ever crowned with such splendid success. The indirect advantage, in depriv-

ing France of the most valued fruit of her late victories, in the effectual co-operation of Denmark, was no less evident and memorable. With regard to ultimate and collateral consequences, these can only be fully unfolded by time. An open war with Denmark and Russia has followed, but it cannot be proved that these events would not have taken place, nearly at the same time, had this expedition never have sailed. On the contrary, it is highly probable that the influence of France would have led to these events.

It is natural for the French government, in order to brand this expedition with folly as well as injustice, to deny any design of compelling Denmark to abandon her neutrality, and, to make this averment credible, it was easy for political advocates to maintain that the emperor of the French was incapable of this act, because it was unjust; that his interest alone was sufficient to deter him from it, since his menaces would only have driven Denmark into an alliance with England; that the French army might indeed have conquered Holstein, but could not have passed into the islands, when guarded by the Danish and British fleets, and that this attack would only have exasperated the Russians, and renewed the war with that power*. The fallacy of these pleas is extremely obvious. As to the injustice of driving Denmark into war with England, all that the interest of France required was that the Danes should refuse to trade with Great Britain. This would be considered by the latter as war, and a regular war on the part of Denmark would be the third unavoidable step in the course of events. But to trade with Great Britain is to benefit that power, and is, therefore, in the political code of France, hostility against herself. Denmark had sufficient provocations, of old standing, to excite her to a war, at least a commercial war, with England, and should she continue deaf to the dictates of a just revenge and her true interest, the French emperor would have thought it peculiarly worthy of his justice to send twenty thousand musketeers to bring her to reason. Jutland, as well as Holstein, is accessible to an invading army at all seasons, and the winter's frost frequently makes the channels between the islands and the main better roads for men and horses than the land. A French army, therefore, would either compel the Danes to quarrel with Britain, or give them courage to do so, should they be so inclined of themselves. The enmity of France was to be dreaded by

* These are the topics of a publication in the Moniteur, with reason ascribed to the emperor himself, and must therefore be considered as the best that could be employed for the purpose.

Russia, and not that of Russia by France; but as the Danish court could be impelled by menaces as well as violence, the end could be completed without incurring the resentment of Alexander. Still more fallacious are those pleas, if measures were taken, at the conferences of Tilsit, for reviving the northern confederacy against the maritime power of Britain: a scheme from which they could evidently be deterred only by the fear of that power. It is plain, indeed, that Great Britain and France have no guide in their political conduct but their interest. They were both extremely willing to incur the odium for the sake of the advantage of attacking Denmark*, and, fortunately for Britain, her situation enabled her to anticipate her adversary on the present occasion.

The English government could not want pleas to justify or palliate their recent conduct. In a declaration published by them on this occasion, they not only allege the probability that France would employ her power to compel Denmark to enlist in her cause, but they solemnly aver that proofs of such a design being already formed was in their possession, and, as Denmark was wholly unable to resist an attack, they plead an evident necessity for snatching from their enemy that navy which would be immediately employed against themselves.

With regard to Denmark, it is easy to conceive the indignation with which this hostile inroad could not fail to inspire that people. Every plea made use of by the British, could only aggravate the injury, and heighten the injustice of their conduct, in the eyes of the Danes. To be invaded and exterminated by those, who acknowledge that we have always treated them with equity; who plead no cause of offence given them by us, but merely allege, that, innocent and blameless though we be, yet our destruction contributes remotely to their safety or aggrandizement; that, in thus destroying us, they "act solely on the sense of what was due to the security of their own dominions," danger to which they dread not from us but from another, is a conduct unavoidably followed by our deepest abhorrence and revenge. It does not moderate these feelings to be told by the injurer that a similar attack was meditated against us by another, and that he seized the spoil merely to prevent one whom

* No nation has ever scrupled to obtain allies by menaces or bribes. The history of Europe is a continued tissue of such transactions, but the iniquity, abstractly considered, is equally evident in both cases. Wherever British money or ships had access, they have in all ages been liberally employed to increase their own ranks against the enemy. The same conduct has been as diligently employed by France.

he hates from seizing it before him. The interests of these rivals are nothing to me. I regard them both with equal affection or indifference, and perform my duty by maintaining peace with both of them. That they both are willing to destroy me for their separate advantage, only justifies my fear and hatred of both; but he that first resorts to actual violence against me will, of course, incur my first and deepest detestation.

It is thus that the actual parties in any political transaction will necessarily approve or condemn as the event has relation to their own interest. One state cannot expect that another will assent to the justice of conduct adopted with a view to its own safety or prosperity, when it impairs the safety or prosperity of that other, because both have the same passion, and an equal right to gratify it. As long as their interests clash, and one cannot gain without loss to the other, and both are impelled by a sort of natural necessity to gain as much as possible, their intercourse can only teem with all the dark and malignant passions: fear, hatred, and revenge. Invectives and criminations must multiply between them, and, both being governed by the same motives, they must alternately perform the same actions, and expose themselves to the same censure.

An impartial decision in national disputes is scarcely to be expected, even from distant observers. As every one in his turn merits censure, and as forbearance, in states, is always matter not of virtue but necessity, formal judgments on these occasions, limited to particular transactions, are always liable to error; since they suggest an inference in favour of the habitual equity of one state, or of the habitual injustice of another, when, in reality, a comprehensive view would detect as many crimes in the conduct of one as of the other, and in all cases, if their situation were changed, they would act alike. So far as mere justice is considered, the imagination of every party confounds its decisions with the dictates of his own interest, and every individual is prone to consider the welfare of his own nation as worthy of his sole regard. To promote this welfare becomes a sacred duty, though at the expence of other nations. Whether the English were justified in proposing to the Danes the alternative of giving up their navy to threats, or surrendering it to force, is a point on which no historical decision will ever have a practical or coercive influence. All those who are injured by it will cordially unite in condemning it; all those who care not for the welfare of Great Britain will refuse their sanction to a deed which aims at promoting that welfare by injuring another. The English themselves will demand no other vindication than

its benefits*, and, in the public councils of the nation, the utmost rancour of faction will suggest nothing against the patrons of the expedition but its inutility. It will merely affirm that Denmark would not have confederated with France, though this attack had not been made, or that the capture of the Danish fleet will ultimately prove more hurtful than useful to the British interests, and whether their assertions be true can never be fully ascertained. Time, indeed, may unveil many distant and hitherto unthought-of consequences of this event, but what would have been the future relations between France and Denmark, had the latter continued unmolested by Great Britain, can never be other than a topic of lawless conjecture. The English profess to have been guided, in the choice of their expedients, only by a calculation of probabilities. They argued, not on the treachery, but on the imbecility of Denmark; not on concessions or compacts already secretly extorted from her fears by France, but on such as would hereafter be probably extorted. The Prussian Frederick, in a former age, broke in upon Saxony, in a time of peace and security, and treated the astonished and unsuspecting Saxons with all the fury of an enemy; and this conduct was thought to be justified, when the invader, ransacking the archives of Dresden, found and published a treaty that had been secretly concluded between the Saxon and Austrian princes, with intentions hostile to Prussia. Unhappily for the British government, they could not plead the existence of any such hostile compact, and were not permitted by the actual circumstances to form or avow even a suspicion that such a compact existed. On the contrary, all appearances denoted that Denmark and France were hastening to a state of war, and that concessions injurious to Britain would only be chosen as the less evil, when the nation should be driven to extremities from which they were, at present, at a considerable distance.

It was well known, likewise, that Holstein and Jutland, and the Baltic isles, did not compose the whole of the Danish dominions. These were within reach of an invader from the south; butwhen these were overrun, the Danish court was not

* The British government, in their manifestoes, are more honest in displaying the true motives of their conduct than other states. They occasionally, indeed, appeal to justice, but always vaguely and faintly, and lay stress on nothing but "the honour of their crown and the interests of their people." In their public declarations, on this occasion, they talk about *justice* and *necessity*; but the king is made expressly to define these terms, by averring the justice and necessity, in a sovereign, of regarding, in the first place and above all things, "the security of his people."

destitute of a place of refuge and of territory. Norway was still inaccessible to any but a naval power, and the fleet, instead of falling a prey to the French, might have been effectually employed in checking their further progress. The co-operation of Great Britain would have still further contributed to this end, and a closer and more cordial alliance than ever have continued to subsist between them. The valuable trade of Norway would still have been theirs, and the navy of Denmark would have been more usefully combined with that of Britain than it is at present. These events acquire probability from the character and habits of the prince by whom Denmark was governed, and some indications of such a purpose are said to have been visible at that time. All this, however, is necessarily uncertain, and, in judging of these contingencies, some deference is justly due to the opinions of the British ministry. In so delicate a crisis, in so arduous a conjuncture, it was incumbent on them to proceed with wariness. As far as the future can be reached by human foresight, it must have been comprehended in their view: though, like all men, liable to error, no one can pretend to a stronger passion for the interests of their nation, or a more lively perception of the means conducive to it; and, therefore, it is probable, that their decisions, at the time they were made, were, on the whole, dictated by the truest political wisdom; by that wisdom which, turning from those abstract views which consider all nations as equal, and, when their interests interfere, deems itself bound to prefer the greater to the less, embraces the more common feeling which leads the individual to blend himself with the nation he belongs to, and to regard, in the first place, the welfare and prosperity of that nation.

As to the *policy* of *honesty*, the *utility* of *justice*, these maxims have no clear application to human conduct. If utility be the criterion of justice, each one will conclude it just to benefit himself. If justice has only a metaphysical or argumentative test, a door is opened to eternal disputation. With regard to national transactions, there is a peculiar difficulty, since the individual appears to be wholly disinterested, and the same feelings which lead him to prefer the interest of his own nation to that of another occasionally compels him to prefer that interest to his own personal advantage. He will lay down his life in order to make a foreign nation the vassal of his own, and is thus far as personally disinterested as if the sacrifice were made to preserve his peculiar country from pestilence or civil war.

CHAPTER X.

LET us now turn our eyes from Europe to America. Hitherto the transition was naturally suggested by their mutual relations. The peace and welfare of the United States seemed wholly to depend on the conduct and condition of the nations of Europe. The wealth and employment of the former flowing so extensively from the trade of the latter, they were brought, in some respects, into closer contact with France and Great Britain than either of those powers are with Russia or Turkey. With regard to territorial vicinity, Great Britain and Spain border on the United States by their colonies. This contiguity, with respect to Great Britain, is, from local circumstances, no breeder of dissention between them. Their mutual frontier being marked out by a broad river and a chain of lakes, there is no danger of mistaking it, and one of the nations being led, by superior benefits of soil and climate, to extend their growing population rather to the south and west than to the north, their interests are not very liable, for many future years, to clash with those of the British colonists. The causes of war on this side can only originate at a distance, and in the complex relations of their commerce. On the south-western border the seeds of jealousy and dissention are more plentifully sown. They likewise originate upon the spot. The commerce and naval power of Spain are not such as are likely to produce quarrels with America on the ocean; but the state of her western provinces affords large room for suspicion and disorder, and is pregnant with hostility and revolution.

We have already amply detailed the situation of the American territory on the Missisippi. We have explained the pretensions of the French, and the hostile means by which they were extinguished, or at least suspended. We have stated the claims of the Spaniards to the mouths of the Missisippi, and the pacific measures wisely adopted for removing them. We have also given a summary narration of the disputes which occurred between Spain and the United States relative to the true limits of New Mexico, and the mutual consent to refer these disputes to an ambassadorial discussion. We have mentioned that several discussions relative to similar points had been carrying on, for some years, at the court of Spain; and that, as the condition of Spain made it more eligible to retain, by delay, her

actual footing, than to advance it by war; and as the United States had no urgent motive for bringing the controversy to a close, these discussions had long continued without producing any public fruits, and were likely to continue. Spain, in her power over our trade or our territory, was no object of terror, and, provided she forbore actual and hostile encroachments, a war of arguments and remonstrances was patiently borne.

The policy and habits of the Spanish colonists, and, above all, their subjection to a foreign nation, render them nowise formidable to the United States. The security arising from their subjection to Spain is, however, only a security from warlike encroachments: first, because the ruling power is fettered and embarrassed by its distance; and, secondly, because, to preserve its own dominion, it cannot give full scope to the vigour of the colony. Its empire is composed of overgrown parts, which it is its chief labour to keep united, and this union is deemed of more importance than the further growth of any single member. Hence any projects of ambition are not to be dreaded in the colonial government of Spain. The time is not yet come when numerous garrisons and fortresses will be necessary on the western banks of the Missisippi, and when, in order to divert or enfeeble a hostile purpose in its infancy, it will be prudent to maintain open and secret emissaries in the Mexican kingdom, to sow dissention between different classes of the people, to foment faction, or seduce remote or disconnected parts from its allegiance to the rest, or to alienate the whole from the parent state, by arguments or bribes. All these are expedients to which our national safety would not fail to reconcile our rulers, as they have always done the rulers of other nations, and which have not yet been employed, merely because the remoteness and internal langour of the colony itself, and the fears and infirmities of its European head, render them unnecessary.

Widely different from this is the situation of the United States with respect to Mexico. These states contain an unexampled power of increase, of activity, and enterprize. Immense accessions are annually made to the numbers of the people and the cultivated ground. The forest continually shrinks and disappears, as if by magic. Forty years ago, there was a tract of wilderness, some thousands of miles wide, between the inhabited frontiers of the two nations. The states have since passed these bounds, have spread themselves over all the intermediate country, and have extorted from Spain an ancient and wealthy province. Already the Mexican limits are encroached upon, and discussions are held on the actual position of these limits, which

must ultimately be decided in favour of America, since she is able to extort by force what is not quietly relinquished.

The rapid and formidable progress of this nation has undoubtedly been viewed with the utmost solicitude by the Spanish government. Previous to the cession of Louisiana, the danger from such growing neighbours as the states was obvious and imminent. The possession of the great river in its whole extent was a benefit more and more desired, and the footing of the Spaniards grew daily more precarious. How was the impending evil to be averted or retarded? All warlike expedients were desperate. Secret measures for breaking that union, on which the power of the enemy so entirely depended, were likely to promote this end, and could not fail to be adopted. The Spaniards were much more affluent in money than in soldiers. Money therefore would be used, and that it was employed for this purpose is manifest from the nature of things. That it was sometimes successfully employed, and that men of office and influence in the western regions consented to receive pensions from Spain, as the price of their concurrence with such political schemes as the safety of the Spanish provinces in this quarter required, must be unavoidably inferred from the known infirmity of human virtue. The full extent of this depravity, the exact success of these intrigues, it is impossible to ascertain. That they did not breed a civil war, or occasion a separation of the states, is certain; and it is no less evident that the cession of Louisiana rendered it useless to persist in these intrigues at present, because they were chiefly suggested and required by the desire of preserving this province.

Disunion among our enemies is an obvious means of our own preservation, and the situation of the states was eminently favourable to projects of disunion. The last national confederacy is, even now, only twenty years old. Political constitutions sometimes sink and expire, like human beings, with age; and, like human beings, they are frail and tottering in their infancy; and the political habits of the American nation, the wide extent and rapid increase of their territory, and the very imperfection of that union, which had been lately established, exposed their internal peace to many probable interruptions. As national interest is the sole foundation of our government, and as this interest, necessarily connected with local circumstances, necessarily varies in a nation which doubles its numbers and its peopled territory in a single generation, there are perpetual changes in the points from which we draw our political arguments. The constitution which is best adapted to our situation to-day becomes unsuited to our new situation to-morrow.

The grand local distinction in the United States is formed by the course of the mountain which divides the rivers flowing to the ocean from those mingling in the Missisippi and gulf of Mexico. The interests and relations flowing from commerce receive by this means a twofold direction, and the imagination finds it easy to comprehend all the districts on the Missisippi river, in its view, as one state, tending to one centre of policy, and one outlet of trade, and all those on the Atlantic rivers as another. The former, indeed, have ties of unity and concentration much stronger than the latter, and the double scheme of a government, separate from that of the Atlantic states, but single in itself, is much more promptly applied to the *fluvial* than the maritime districts. The latter have no territorial and commercial centre, and are divided among themselves, by manners, education, and domestic habits, far more than any of them are from the western provinces.

As the western regions form the grand theatre of emigration and settlement, their population and culture are daily and rapidly encreasing. Their relations to the maritime districts consequently undergo incessant variations. Ideas of separate interest and individual importance continually multiply and strengthen. The national metropolis being placed in the maritime country, and the scale, as to wealth and numbers, hitherto declining on that side, wherever the interests of the two districts interfere, the preference will naturally be given to that of the maritime country, and thus are opened new sources of jealousy and faction, and new topics are supplied to those who recommend a political separation of the two districts.

While the Spaniards held the lower Missisippi, they were urged by stronger motives, connected with their own preservation, to separate the western people from their kindred on this side of the mountain, and furnished with stronger arguments for effecting their purpose, than since they lost that dominion. The prosperity and even subsistence of the river country depending on the free use of the Missisippi, the masters of that river, by allowing or refusing the privilege of passing it, were invested with extensive influence over the conduct of these people, and could offer the most important privations or advantages to those whom they wished to govern. Accordingly, previous to the cession, Spanish agents were well known to be extremely diligent in this quarter. The government of the United States was frequently apprized of their proceedings, and warned by its friends and adherents to adopt measures for crushing a rising rebellion. No evidence, however, sufficiently distinct and cogent, occurred to justify a judicial process against individuals,

or to make even names the subject of any public or authorized rumour, and the transfer of Louisiana extinguished this growing danger. The Spaniards were, by these means, happily divested both of arguments and motives for disturbing the national tranquillity, and all the surmises and suspicions relative to the past were prudently buried in oblivion.

The extension of our empire to the mouths of the Missisippi was justly regarded as a grand step in our national progress, as a most important pledge of our safety, not only from foreign, but domestic enemies; and yet this possession was scarcely secured when the public tranquillity appeared to be endangered from this quarter, and by persons whose ambition was least liable to be suspected.

CHAPTER XI.

ON entering on the narrative of transactions connected with the schemes of Aaron Burr, we undertake a task of peculiar delicacy. In proportion as historical truth is connected with the reputation of living individuals ought an upright historian to scrutinize with accuracy, and decide with caution. In the present case, the principal personage appears before us with many disadvantages. Some important events, in his former life, divided all his countrymen into friends and enemies. His friends were few and diffident, his enemies numerous and zealous. The worst designs were thought, by the latter, to derive probability from his known character. His most innocent actions were faintly vindicated by the former. No eminent person in the United States was so generally known to be actuated by ambition, by the appetite for power and office, and to have this passion less tempered and modified by the kindred lust of wealth, or counteracted by domestic feelings. His temper is sanguine: in courage, activity, and enterprize, very few can vie with him. He is eminent for eloquence at the bar, and for insinuating qualities in private intercourse. Great talents are ascribed to him by all, but how far this praise is merited is not easily decided. The address and subtilty of the forensic advocate he cannot be denied to possess; but if we judge of a man's wisdom by the success of his projects of aggrandizement, we shall be inclined to deny that quality to one who has encountered so much disappointment and misfortune, in pursuits for which his genius and temper qualified him more than for any other.

Aaron Burr was an officer in the war of the revolution, distinguished for his courage and address. He afterwards became an eminent advocate, and bent all his endeavours to rising in the state. He once reached the elevation of vice-president of the United States, and his exertions to gain the highest office in the nation were defeated by a very nice conjuncture of affairs. He afterwards strove to obtain the post of governor in the state of New York, and was again defeated in this darling project. We cannot properly enter into a more particular account of the early life of this person; nor is it necessary to do so. It will be sufficient to observe, that, though unsuccessful in many political projects, his fortunes were by no means desperate, his ultimate success was by no means impossible, till the death of Alexan-

der Hamilton. By that event, he was driven into hopeless exile from the state in which his chief interest previously lay. A criminal prosecution for murder was commenced against him in another state. Having put to death the head and idol of a party, which, though for the present excluded from power, was formidable from its numbers, the wealth and talents of the individuals which compose it, he became an object, with them, of immeasurable execration. Even those who considered duels as honourable and necessary, and who acquitted Aaron Burr of any breach of the customary etiquette on this occasion, were led, by their personal or political attachment to the present illustrious victim, to load his destroyer with all the intentional guilt of the most atrocious homicide. The friends of Aaron Burr and of duelling, and the political enemies of Hamilton, were overwhelmed by the loud and vehement exclamations of their adversaries, were compelled to observe a kind of neutral silence, and to allow their favourite to sink without an open effort for his preservation*. He became, in some respects, an outcast from ordinary society. His profession ceased to afford him a subsistence, because the customary theatre of his exertions as an advocate was the state of New York, from which he was now an exile. Being always careless of money, he was burthened with many debts, and was, therefore, not only suddenly bereft of the means of affluence, but exposed by this event to double persecution as a debtor and criminal. In an early and incautious pursuit of what is called pleasure, he had forfeited, as usual, the advantages of personal health, and was thus, in the waning period of life, reduced to a situation, which, in ordinary minds, would have speedily wound up the drama of life with a broken heart and despair. Many of those who reflected on his present situation were inclined to prognosticate this event, but

* It does not appear that the abhorrence of duelling, as such, had any part in the odium with which the event of this duel loaded the survivor. Speculative moralists may doubt whether duelling be most atrocious or ridiculous, whether wickedness or folly have most to do with it; but a judicious observer perceives that the current of American manners is in favour of it; that to have killed an adversary in a duel forms, in itself, no bar to any man's success in worldly projects. Of this the instances are too numerous to allow any question. And yet a distinction is to be made between the different states. In the eastern states, duelling is in much less repute than in the southern. In the middle states, it is least opprobrious in New York, and most so in Pennsylvania. To judge truly of the state of duelling in New York, we have only to suppose Burr to have been slain by Hamilton. In this case, the latter would have passed through life without the smallest inconvenience or embarrassment on this account, and with the secret, perhaps open, applause of the enemies of Burr. The difference to Burr has arisen from the political importance of Hamilton to his friends, from the number of those friends, and from that schism among anti-federalists, which just at that time had left Burr so few political adherents.

those better acquainted with his character perceived that the vigour of his mind was not to be slackened by either sickness or calamity; his enterprising spirit, driven from one path, would only exert itself in another; and, that whenever death should seize him, it would find him busily employed in building up the fallen fabric of his fortunes. But, certainly, no one imagined that his ambition could survive his recent disappointments. Every avenue to power and consideration in his country appeared to be irrevocably shut against him, and, though this undoubtedly had been the ruling passion of his life, the good sense of which he was supposed to be possessed was thought sufficient to deter him from projects manifestly chimerical and hopeless.

Those who bestowed any attention on his movements, after he had sunk to a private station, perceived that he led an unsettled and wandering life; that he sometimes travelled through the western country, and sometimes resided in Philadelphia; that, wherever he was, he seemed to be busy: if in motion, he made long and rapid journies; if in the cities, he was shut up in retired houses, busy in writing and in secret conferences. All these were tokens of a spirit still restless and unsubdued, and it was natural to infer that all his movements and lucubrations were connected with one object, and that this object was situated on the western rivers. The favourite pursuit of men of enterprize in America has always been the purchase and settlement of new lands. Population and culture make such quick progress among us, that the value of land varies with a rapidity unknown in any other country, and those who are greedy of wealth endeavour to profit by these variations. It was natural to ascribe to Mr. Burr some project of this kind, and the secrecy with which he managed his affairs might perhaps be suggested by prudence, though, on any obvious supposition, the necessity of such concealment was by no means evident.

For some time these transactions excited little public notice, and no suspicion that the object to which they related tended to interrupt the public tranquillity. At length, however, certain preparations for an unknown purpose of some importance began to make themselves visible on the western rivers. These appearances took place in the autumn of the year 1806. Rumour began to be busy and loud, and, as usual, all these appearances were magnified beyond the truth. Suspicions and conjectures, as to the design in view, naturally found their way to the seat of government. Intelligence was given, through many channels, that many boats were building on these rivers, by persons in concert with each other and with Aaron Burr; that

contracts for provisions were made, the expences of which were defrayed by him, and that these contracts were on a scale ample enough for the supply of armies; that several persons of roving and unsettled tempers were arming and fitting themselves for some distant enterprize; and that hints were frequently dropped, and invitations darkly given, by Burr and his known agents, of wealth and power to be gained, by zeal and courage, in the regions of Mexico.

Rumours, always vague and delusive, were doubly so on this occasion; yet the circumstances of the time naturally gave a substance and form to them, which entitled them to notice from the government, if not to credit. A war had almost commenced against the Spanish colonies at that period. Armies were drawn out against each other, and a pacific decision daily grew less probable. The wealth of Mexico had been, for some ages, almost proverbial, and the wary and timid policy of Spain, whose empire over its own colonies was more effectually promoted by peace than war, is vulgarly imputed to cowardice and imbecility. Men being always prone to impute their own feelings to others, we naturally cherish the notion that the colonists of Spain are as jealous of foreign controul, and as ambitious of political independence as we once were. A war with Spain, therefore, naturally fills the bold and adventurous mind with images of golden candlesticks and silver platters. Mexico is the native country of dollars, the treasures of which are only defended by unarmed monks or disaffected slaves. Its wealthy provinces are easily overrun by hardy soldiers, and the enemy is easily concealed under the mask of a deliverer. A rebellious temper will greedily listen to the promises of foreign succour, and blind them to the folly of confiding in the generosity of strangers and tyrants. Such were the images that naturally thronged the minds of many of the western people; and though enlightened minds entertained a juster and very different notion of the state of these provinces, of their wealth, their power, their attachment to Spain, and their credulity, these views were beyond the reach of ordinary minds*.

However chimerical these views might be, as long as they were cherished by private persons, in connection with the proba-

* The fate of the English expeditions to La Plata forms a salutary lesson on this head to us, and may tend, if any thing can tend, to reform the popular errors on this subject. The fate of Miranda, who proceeded with great pomp to *revolutionize* South America, at the head of a fleet of three small vessels, and an army (including major-generals and admirals) of three hundred men, will also instruct us in the chimerical nature of such projects, and, at the same time, in the abundance of that spirit which leads some of us to embark in them. It should seem as if we thought the times of Cortez and Pizarro were returned,

bility of a national war with Spain, and the consequent facility of effecting these views, under a regular warrant from the government, they had no mischievous or unlawful tendency; but when the government limited its claims to the acquisition only of districts to which we were entitled by treaty, and when actual preparations seemed to be making, which nothing but the public sanction made it lawful to make with views hostile to Spain, there was certainly room for public apprehensions and political precautions. When a declaration of war was not waited for; when it was probable that such a declaration would not be required by the conduct of Spain; when the authors of these preparations incurred large and immediate expences, for the reimbursement of which it would have been an incredible degree of folly to rely on so vague a contingency; when these adventurers reposed no frank and unsuspecting confidence in the government, as to the nature of their schemes; when such armaments, if suffered to pass our territorial limits, would be immediately placed beyond the reach of all convenient controul; when conquests or robberies in the Spanish dominions could in no wise redound to the advantage of the nation, nor even to the permanent benefit of the adventurers themselves, but would necessarily tend to involve us in a war with France and Spain; it was evidently the duty of the government to watch the progress of these schemes, to dive into their true purpose, and exert itself with timely energy to disconcert and suppress them.

We are informed by the president of the United States, in his communications to congress, that, early in the autumn of this year, hints and surmises of some designs hostile to the public peace, on foot in the western country, were received by him, in private letters, and that Aaron Burr was pointed out as the centre and head of these projects. These surmises were so vague and dubious, that the president contented himself with urging his informers to a more careful observation, and requesting speedy intelligence of all new facts and discoveries relating to it. Further information continued to arrive, but no evidence was furnished which justified public or judicial processes; but it was deemed proper to send a trustworthy person to make enquiries on the spot, to confer with governors and other officers, as occasion might require, and to concert and execute with them any measures, of civil or military force, which the exigence might demand. Orders were sent by the

and as if forty soldiers on horseback, equipped in our manner, were still equal to the conquest of an empire in South America. Wilkinson, with ten thousand troops, would make as little impression on Mexico, as Miranda, with his three hundred, did on Terra Firma.

same agent to the governors of the Orleans and Missisippi territories, and to the commanders of the land and naval forces in this quarter, to be on their guard against surprises, and to be ready to resist any attempt that might be made on their posts or vessels, or property in their charge.

At this time, the American forces, sent under the command of general Wilkinson against the Spaniards on the Sabine, had arrived at the scene of action, and a temporary agreement was likely to take place between the adverse generals. These symptoms of internal disturbance made it very inconvenient to have the principal military force of the nation at a distance, and Wilkinson, therefore, received orders to hasten a friendly accommodation with the Mexican officer, and return as speedily as possible to the Missisippi, for the defence of the important posts on that river.

These proceedings were all that the present circumstances justified. Hitherto the design of certain preparations was unknown. That an inroad into Mexico was intended, was merely grounded on rumour, and an inference arising out of probabilities. It seems to have been no one's suspicion that any hostility was designed against the United States; that the old project of erecting a separate empire on the Missisippi, or even that the dismemberment of New Orleans from the United States, was in the view of the authors of these preparations. The earliest evidence, sufficient to influence the public opinion on this head, was transmitted to the government by general Wilkinson himself. That officer, in a letter to the president, informed him that he had received, in the month of October, a letter from Aaron Burr, written in cypher. An imperfect copy of this letter was transmitted to the government, from which it was inferred, that the writer was desirous of engaging the general and his army in the seizure of New Orleans, and the erection of the western states into an independent government. These views, according to the general's report, were further confirmed, and more particularly explained, by the messenger who brought the letter.

According to the testimony of general Wilkinson, given upon oath before a magistrate, it appears that, on the sixth of October, at his camp at Natchitoches, he received a letter from Erick Bollman, dated at New Orleans. This letter was delivered by a Frenchman, to whom the general was a stranger, and merely referred to certain enclosures, with which Bollman declared himself to have been charged by one whom he merely describes as " our mutual friend," and requests the appointment of place and time for an interview. The enclosed letter was in cypher,

and a mutilated interpretation of it is given. By this interpretation it appears, that the writer had obtained funds, and actually commenced an enterprize. The object of this enterprize is not distinctly explained, but it is said that detachments from different points, and under different pretences, will rendezvous on the Ohio, on the first of November; that the protection of England is secured; that a person called T., apparently the initial of his name, had gone to Jamaica, to arrange with the admiral on that station, and would meet in the Missisippi, and that the navy of the United States were ready to join; that Burr proposed to move down rapidly from the falls on the 15th of November, with the first five hundred or thousand men, in light boats, then constructing for the purpose, and to reach Natchez within a month, where, on a meeting with Wilkinson, it was to be determined whether they should seize on or pass by Baton Rouge.

From these particulars we are obliged to infer the design of a hostile expedition of some kind; but whether New Orleans was the object in view, either solely or jointly with some other object, does not from these particulars appear.

Some light is thrown upon this object by that part of the letter which says, that "the people of the country to which we are going are prepared to receive us; their agents, now with Burr, say, that if he will protect their religion, and will not subject them to a foreign power, all will be settled in three weeks." From this passage it seems allowable to infer that the country spoken of is some part of the Spanish territory; but at what distance and of what extent does not appear. From confessions afterwards imputed to his emissaries, it seems as if the old kingdom of Mexico was the object of attack, and that the expedition was finally to sail from New Orleans for Vera Cruz, from whence they were to march by land to the capital.

The consideration of this letter must suggest to an impartial mind many different views, and all of them involved in obscurity and fettered with difficulties. How far these difficulties are to be imputed to the acknowledged imperfection of the transcript is an obvious inquiry. Any performance may be made to breathe any meaning, by omitting sentences and words at pleasure, by separating contiguous passages, or bringing together those whose genuine position was distant. This transcript, the original being written in cypher, is said, by the general, upon oath, to be as faithful as he was able to make it; but as there are manifestly many chasms and broken sentences, the meaning of the original may widely differ from the transcript, without any imputation on the integrity of the interpreter.

Taking it, however, as it appears before us, it evidently bespeaks a previous understanding between the writer and his correspondent. Whether any such existed; whether Wilkinson had hitherto countenanced the schemes of Burr, but was deterred by his integrity, or by any other motive, from joining in the execution, does not appear. Wilkinson, in the proceedings adopted in pursuance of this letter, neither affirms nor denies any thing in relation to this point. The truth, indeed, in this respect is of no consequence to the reputation of the general, since the original intention can never be more than mere matter of conjecture, and since, when called upon finally to resolve and to execute, he chose the honourable part; but its truth is of some importance in our judgment of the writer, because he who would address such a letter to one not an accomplice must be destitute of common sense, or, if his general abilities be proved by other circumstances, he must appear, on this occasion, to have been insane*. His agents and messengers were impressed by Burr with the belief of Wilkinson being an accomplice; a belief which, unless Burr had adopted the same opinion, is not easily explained.

Subsequent events prove that the funds and resources, as to men and money, of which the writer of this letter declares himself in possession, had no existence. Are we then obliged to conclude that these boasts of having armies and treasures at command, that a British fleet was to co-operate with him, and that the kingdom of Mexico only waited his approach to acknowledge him its sovereign, were believed by him that uttered them, without any, even plausible foundation? Or that, without believing them himself, he made use of them to gain followers? Either supposition seems inconsistent with sound intellects, and especially with that sagacity usually ascribed to the hero of this scene.

* Insanity seems necessary to account for actions of enormous folly in men who are known not to be fools. It is not easy to explain most of the projects imputed to Burr any other way. If we admit this letter and the testimony of Eaton to be genuine, we are driven irresistibly to this conclusion. If we are loth to adopt this supposition, yet every other is attended with equal difficulties. There is a passage in this letter, in which Burr introduces his own family in a most unaccountable manner.

CHAPTER XII.

THE various intelligence, now in the possession of the government, led them to form the following opinion of the views of Aaron Burr. It was imagined that this desperate adventurer had conceived the double design of dividing the United States by the Alleghany mountain, and of making an inroad into Mexico. Both these plans were to be pursued together, or one before the other, as circumstances might suggest. If one should prove impracticable, the other was to be executed alone. These were his real designs; but the steps to these were sheltered under the pretence of a plan to settle an extensive tract of country on the Washita, claimed by Burr under a conveyance from baron Bastrop. As this settlement required a large store of provisions, of arms to equip the settlers for defence and occasional hunting, and of vessels to convey them, their families, and stores to the scene of action, these were collected and prepared without disguise. Followers were to be allured by the prospect of this settlement, and, in case of the failure of his real designs, this was an ultimate resource, and a shelter from public prosecution or punishment.

Finding all his arguments and stratagems incapable of bringing about the disjunction of the western states, the minds of men not being sufficiently prepared for that event, and being unable to accomplish it by any military force within his power, he proceeded to the second object, and, being apprized of the defenceless state of the city of New Orleans, he determined to descend the river, attack that city, and, after possessing himself of the money in the bank, and of the military and naval stores, to proceed on his expedition to Mexico. He busily employed himself in collecting followers among the ardent, restless, desperate, and disaffected persons who would naturally be dazzled by such projects, and among the more sober and discreet, by professing to act by the secret direction of the government, or by promises of land upon the Washita*.

* The president, in a message to congress of the 22d of January, 1807, thus declares his opinions:

"The general's letter, which came to hand on the 25th of November, and some other information, received a few days earlier, when brought together, developed Burr's general designs, different parts of which only had been revealed by different informants. It appeared that he contemplated two distinct

As these opinions of the projects of Burr were founded on many secret communications from the western country, as well as on the letter of general Wilkinson, it is not possible to judge of the whole grounds on which they were built. The general's letter appears, however, to have been the most satisfactory evidence hitherto obtained of these designs, and this evidence, admitting the letter in cypher to be genuine, and the part of it decyphered to convey truly the intentions of the writer, must be allowed to be forcible.

With regard to the general probability of these charges, the grounds of our judgment, in such cases, are too complex and various to allow of uniform or universal conclusions. The character of Burr with regard to morals, which might make such projects eligible from their subservience to his ambition, or detestable from their mischievous tendency, must have some influence on our conclusions. Those who have a favourable opinion of his probity will require very strong proof to convince them that he meditated a civil war at home, or an unjust invasion abroad; while those who regard him as a profligate and desperate man, whose ruling passion was ambition, and who scrupled not to embrace any means, however malignant or bloody, conducive to the gratification of that passion, will consider projects of this kind as perfectly congenial to his natural temper, and particularly adapted to his present situation.

With regard to the first design imputed to him by the government, of separating the river states from the maritime, this

objects, which might be carried on either jointly or separately, and either the one or the other first, as circumstances should direct. One of these was the severance of the union of these states by the Alleghany mountains, the other an attack on Mexico. A third object was provided, merely ostensible, to wit, the settlement of the pretended purchase of a tract of country on the Washita, claimed by a baron Bastrop. This was to serve as the pretext for all his preparations, an allurement for such followers as really wished to acquire settlements in that country, and a cover under which to retreat in the event of a final discomfiture of both branches of his real designs.

"He found at once that the attachment of the western country to the present union was not to be shaken; that its dissolution could not be effected with the consent of the inhabitants; and that his resources were inadequate, as yet, to effect it by force. He took his course then at once, determined to seize on New Orleans, plunder the bank there, possess himself of the military and naval stores, and proceed on his expedition to Mexico, and to this object all his means and preparations were now directed. He collected from all the quarters where himself or his agents possessed influence, all the ardent, restless, desperate, and disaffected persons, who were ready for any enterprize analogous to their characters. He seduced good and well-meaning citizens, some by assurances that he possessed the confidence of the government, and was acting under its secret patronage; a pretence which procured some credit from the state of our differences with Spain; and others by offers of land in Bastrop's claim on the Washita."

may certainly be reconciled to such degrees of political integrity as are commonly found among mankind, especially if the means adopted to effect this end were pacific, and consisted in winning over by argument the bulk of the people to this scheme. The political union of these two districts, though we firmly believe it to be beneficial to the whole, is not so clearly or demonstrably so as to make the opposite belief the test either of bad morals or weak capacity. Aaron Burr might naturally, perhaps reasonably, cherish the persuasion, that if this separation could be accomplished, chiefly through the influence of his talents and industry, it would open a sure road of power and dignity to his own ambition. That he should, therefore, bend his efforts to this end, and labour to gain over leading persons, by addressing their judgment and passions, is in itself quite probable; but it is no less certain that the world is not hitherto supplied with any undoubted testimony that it was so.

All reasonings, however, on this point, are of little general or lasting consequence, since the end, whatever means were employed to attain it, was not attained. Either the personal authority of this person or the force of his arguments was too small to raise up a visible party in favour of a separation, and he appears to have quietly and totally relinquished it. With regard to his second object, an invasion of Mexico, this subject was at this period likewise involved in considerable obscurity. As the plan of settlement evidently required vessels, arms, provisions, and men, and these must pass down the river, it seems unreasonable, merely from these preparations, to infer, with certainty, a purpose hostile to Spain. This design is imputed to him by the government, partly on the evidence of private letters from persons worthy of credit. The precise nature and extent of this evidence, it being withheld for political reasons from the world, cannot be stated, nor do we know more than that it influenced the opinion of the government in the way already mentioned. The expedition being frustrated in its commencement, the subject must ever want the best kind of evidence, and the highest degree of certainty.

With regard to the probability of this design, as resting on the virtue or sagacity of him who conceived it, it is hard to decide. Burr had opportunities of making numerous inquiries into the internal state of the Spanish province, but the result of these inquiries are known only to himself and his agents. How far these inquiries justified him in projecting an invasion is beyond the reach of all but the inquirers themselves, nor is it possible to judge how far a sanguine temper, natural to all adventurers, bestowed a fallacious plausibility on these schemes.

With respect to the design upon New Orleans, this is asserted positively by the government to have been an essential part of the project. Fortunately this project, if it were really intended, proved, like the rest, abortive in its birth, and this fate leaves its existence in the same uncertainty as that of the others. What force collected in the upper country was adequate to this purpose, in the opinion of Burr himself; what well-grounded hopes he possessed of collecting such a force, and what co-operation he expected from the people of New Orleans itself, are all points hitherto involved in mystery, and will probably never be satisfactorily explained.

The government having thus attained to some degree of certainty, with respect to the author and objects of the plots on foot, proceeded to exert itself to defeat or counteract it. A proclamation was issued, on the twenty-seventh of November, conformably to these apprehensions. Orders were sent to all the important stations on the Ohio and Missisippi, for employing the regular and militia forces, and for exerting the civil authority, in the seizure of all boats and stores provided for this enterprize, and for arresting all persons concerned in them.

About this time, the agent secretly employed by the government to fathom and defeat the designs imputed to Burr conceived himself warranted in applying to the government of the state of Ohio to exert itself against these designs. This application was listened to very promptly, and, by the authority of that state, all the boats and provisions belonging to Burr within their reach were seized. As the largest preparations had been made at stations on the river, within the jurisdiction of Ohio, this precaution may be considered as fatal to the intended enterprize.

The zeal of the officers of government tempted them to take advantage of the presence of Burr in Kentucky. His person was arrested; but no evidence being produced that warranted the charge of treason preferred against him, he was speedily dismissed. But as soon as the proclamation and orders arrived in this state, its legislature, by a law passed on the twenty-third of December, authorized the employment of its military force in executing these orders.

Notwithstanding these precautions, some boats left the falls of the Ohio about this time, and proceeded down the river, with a view, as rumour related, of forming a junction with others at the mouth of Cumberland river; and Burr, in company with two or three boats, descended the latter river on the twenty-second of December. He passed this river and the Ohio without interruption. He proceeded, with nine boats and about

a hundred men, down the Missisippi. What purpose he now meditated is not easily conceived. So small a force was wholly unsuited to any hostile expedition. Even co-operation at New Orleans could not be expected, when claimed and countenanced by so very small a force. Even this force, as it afterwards appeared, was composed of very young, inexperienced persons, of whom there was good reason to believe, from subsequent occurrences, that few or none of them were apprized of the intentions of their chief. As a considerable period must elapse before an armament of this kind could pass the southern limits of the Missisippi territory, orders were dispatched with the utmost expedition to the magistrates in that district, to arrest his progress, and here, accordingly, the career of this rash and mysterious person came to an end. He was probably by this time convinced that his project was a desperate one. Had he been allowed to proceed, his misfortune might have been delayed, but could not be averted. Had he reached New Orleans, he would only have run into the jaws of his enemies. The Spanish territory afforded no refuge or asylum to him, since a formidable army only could have enforced a passage through it.

The governor of the Missisippi territory, as soon as he received the orders of the president, prepared with vigour to execute them. The country cheerfully concurred in all the measures necessary to this purpose. The militia were posted at the most important points on the river, and no alternative was left to Burr but to surrender himself a prisoner, or to gain the liberty of passing the river by threats or arguments. He arrived at length at Bayou Pierre, and dispatched from that place a letter to the governor, in which he solemnly avowed his innocence of the charges which rumour had made against him, and intimated that the mischiefs resulting from an opposition to them would be imputable to those who made it. He spoke of civil war as the certain consequence of any obstruction to his passage, and this hint influenced the governor to make more extensive and formidable preparations than he had hitherto done. Above three hundred men were stationed on the river, about twenty-one miles above Natchez. An interview having been proposed by Burr to the governor, a conference between them took place at the mouth of Cole's creek, on the seventeenth of January; and Burr, being speedily convinced that all his projects, military or pacific, were baffled and defeated, consented to yield himself a prisoner to the civil power on the following day.

Thus ended this singular transaction, which had occupied the minds of men, in all parts of the United States, during three

months, with images of civil war and foreign expeditions of the most formidable and magificent kind. The people of the maritime states were disabled, by their situation, from forming accurate judgments of the true state of affairs in the regions beyond the mountain. Even the distance of the seat of empire from the actual scene of these transactions subjected the government to the influence of delusive and gigantic rumours; and the sanction of the government being at length publicly conferred on the probability of some great national danger, the public apprehensions arose to a high pitch. These apprehensions derived strength from the opinions generally entertained of the desperate situation, the daring temper, the unscrupulous ambition, and the great abilities of the head of this conspiracy; of the turbulent spirit of the western country; of the disaffection of Louisiana; and of the political weakness of Mexico. It could not be believed, on any other testimony than that of time, that Burr averred himself to possess such large pecuniary and military resources, without any adequate foundation. All well-conducted plots are unseen till the moment of action arrives. The parties engaged in them are loudest in their profession of zeal for an opposite cause, or of ignorance or scorn of the rumoured project, and thus a popular panic seizes the coldest and most sceptical hearts, and the most tremendous exaggerations are propagated with rapidity and swallowed with eagerness. Thus the maritime cities, during this period, were led to embrace the belief, at one time, that Burr was actually on his march, at the head of thousands, sometimes of ten thousands. At one time he was in full possession of New Orleans; at another he had commenced his reign in the new empire of the Missisippi; and, anon, he had reached, with a flourishing army, the borders of Mexico. When all these rumours finally closed their career, in the humble tale of Burr, intercepted on the Missisippi, with a hundred men, chiefly young and raw adventurers, manifestly unacquainted with the ultimate views of their leader, and when all the orders of government were seen to be promptly and zealously executed by the magistrates and citizens in this quarter, and no difficulty appeared but that of finding an army to attack and a fleet to destroy, apprehension gave place to shame, terror to ridicule, and credulity to wonder at the circumstances by which it was misled.

CHAPTER XIII.

BUT though the maritime states were but little affected by these events, except through the medium of fancy, widely different was the situation of New Orleans. A panic, which, however groundless it proved, produced very important effects in that city, and gave birth to events the most disastrous and oppressive; a fire was kindled in the hearts of the people of that settlement, which is not likely to be soon quenched; and some of the worst consequences of civil war, in the interruption of the usual employments of life, in the imposition of military duty, and in the exercise of an arbitrary power, in imprisoning and transporting private persons, without legal process, were experienced in that city during several months.

The history of transactions at New Orleans is chiefly supplied by letters of the commander in chief to the government, and by the legal depositions of a few officers and magistrates, in relation to particular events. Those who incurred suspicion and persecution, on account of their connection with Burr, have written copiously in their defence, and the truth, as usual among hostile and clashing statements, is not easily discovered. Amidst this labyrinth, it is incumbent on a pen studious of impartiality to proceed with caution; but the due caution, on occasions like the present, leads to no certainty, and is obliged to content itself with leaving the reader to decide on his own conclusions of the credibility of witnesses, and the probability of events.

We are informed by general Wilkinson that he received the mysterious letter already mentioned, at his camp at Nachitoches, by the hands of a stranger, on the sixth of October, 1806. He does not tell us whether this was or was not the first intimation he obtained of this project. He tells us, however, that the moment he had decyphered this letter, he put it into the hands of colonel Cushing, his adjutant and inspector, declaring himself resolved to oppose the meditated enterprize. Another letter from Burr was likewise received, merely introducing the bearer, named Swartwout, to the general. In the intercourse of some days, the latter extracted from the new comer the following particulars: that he had been dispatched by Burr to Wilkinson; that Burr, supported by a powerful association, extending from New York to New Orleans, was levying seven thousand men,

in New York and the western territories, for an expedition to Mexico; that New Orleans, whose inhabitants were favourable to the cause, would undergo a revolution; that money and all stores necessary to their voyage to Vera Cruz would be seized; that the American and British navy would concur in this scheme, and that the western people were favourable to it. The names of Bollman, Alexander, and Ogden were mentioned by Swartwout as confederates in these plans.

This intelligence, somewhat agreeing with the letter, induced the commander to transmit information concerning it to the seat of government; but he declares that he doubted the reality of the project, especially as it related to New Orleans, till he received corroborative intelligence from St. Louis.

After the truce with the Spaniards on the Sabine, Wilkinson proceeded to New Orleans, where he arrived on the twenty-fifth of November. Several interviews ensued between him and Bollman, in which the latter informed the other that he had received letters from Burr, telling him that Burr designed to be at Natchez on the twentieth of December, with a force of two thousand men; that four thousand more would follow, and that twice this number, had it been necessary, might have been levied with the same facility; and that he expected to obtain shipping and equipments at New Orleans.

These intelligences were made the immediate occasion of some military preparation, in repairing the ruinous defences of the town, but no public assurance or warning was given of the danger thought to be impending, till the ninth of December, when the principal citizens were convened, and the dangers impending were laid before them by the general and governor. They were informed that a numerous army, of seven thousand men, were then preparing to descend the river, under Burr; that this force was destined against Mexico, without the knowledge or permission of the national government; that they proposed to plunder the banks of New Orleans, seize the shipping, and supply themselves with every necessary within their reach.

The effect of such tidings, from such high authority, may be easily imagined; and though the force with which they were menaced was much too formidable to be resisted, despair prompted the people to concur eagerly in every measure conducive to the public safety. The merchants instantly agreed that an embargo should be laid on the shipping, that the crews should be discharged, and encouraged by bounties, raised by voluntary contribution, to enter on board the vessels of war, which were assiduously prepared to aid in resisting the invaders. On the fourteenth of December, Bollman was arrested, by the general's

CHAPTER XIII.

BUT though the maritime states were but little affected by these events, except through the medium of fancy, widely different was the situation of New Orleans. A panic, which, however groundless it proved, produced very important effects in that city, and gave birth to events the most disastrous and oppressive; a fire was kindled in the hearts of the people of that settlement, which is not likely to be soon quenched; and some of the worst consequences of civil war, in the interruption of the usual employments of life, in the imposition of military duty, and in the exercise of an arbitrary power, in imprisoning and transporting private persons, without legal process, were experienced in that city during several months.

The history of transactions at New Orleans is chiefly supplied by letters of the commander in chief to the government, and by the legal depositions of a few officers and magistrates, in relation to particular events. Those who incurred suspicion and persecution, on account of their connection with Burr, have written copiously in their defence, and the truth, as usual among hostile and clashing statements, is not easily discovered. Amidst this labyrinth, it is incumbent on a pen studious of impartiality to proceed with caution; but the due caution, on occasions like the present, leads to no certainty, and is obliged to content itself with leaving the reader to decide on his own conclusions of the credibility of witnesses, and the probability of events.

We are informed by general Wilkinson that he received the mysterious letter already mentioned, at his camp at Nachitoches, by the hands of a stranger, on the sixth of October, 1806. He does not tell us whether this was or was not the first intimation he obtained of this project. He tells us, however, that the moment he had decyphered this letter, he put it into the hands of colonel Cushing, his adjutant and inspector, declaring himself resolved to oppose the meditated enterprize. Another letter from Burr was likewise received, merely introducing the bearer, named Swartwout, to the general. In the intercourse of some days, the latter extracted from the new comer the following particulars: that he had been dispatched by Burr to Wilkinson; that Burr, supported by a powerful association, extending from New York to New Orleans, was levying seven thousand men,

in New York and the western territories, for an expedition to Mexico; that New Orleans, whose inhabitants were favourable to the cause, would undergo a revolution; that money and all stores necessary to their voyage to Vera Cruz would be seized; that the American and British navy would concur in this scheme, and that the western people were favourable to it. The names of Bollman, Alexander, and Ogden were mentioned by Swartwout as confederates in these plans.

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order, and conveyed on board a vessel, to sail for the Atlantic states. As this arrest was plainly illegal, a writ of habeas corpus was applied for on the prisoner's behalf; but the judge hesitating to grant it in the present circumstance, the delay of a day ensued before it could be obtained, and in that interval Bollman had been carried to some distance down the river. Disobedience to the writ was sheltered under the necessity of prompt measures and military despotism, at such a crisis. Samuel Swartwout and Peter V. Ogden were likewise arrested at fort Adams, and brought down to New Orleans, where they were placed on board a vessel of war. The latter was immediately liberated by a habeas corpus. The same kind of efforts was immediately made for the release of Swartwout; but he was removed previously to a place under the command of the general, and Ogden and Alexander were shortly after arrested by the same authority. Several attempts were made by the judicial power to release these prisoners, but in vain; the regular troops and the best part of the militia being in the hands of the general, and the governor chusing to acquiesce in his measures.

The breach between the military power and the judicial daily became wider. James Workman, judge of the county of Orleans, granted repeatedly writs of habeas corpus, on behalf of Swartwout and Ogden, and these being slighted, at length granted an attachment against the general. All these proceedings being equally fruitless, the judge made a formal demand on the governor, for aid in support of the civil power. This demand, though repeated, was encountered with silence, and the judge made a final effort, by laying an account of these proceedings before the territorial legislature. These transactions were followed by the arrest of the judge himself, of Mr. John Adair, of Mr. Bradford, and of Mr. Kerr. Workman and Kerr were, however, speedily released by habeas corpus, and these were the last arrests that were made. Tidings of the arrest of the author himself of all these fears and commotions, in the Missisippi territory, being received at New Orleans, the militia deposited their arms, commerce and mutual confidence resumed their usual course, and the general tranquillity was re-established.

The extensive injury redounding to New Orleans from the conduct of the general is obvious. The embargo, by suspending trade, essentially impaired the interests of the mercantile class, and diffused its mischievous effects to every part of America or Europe to which the commerce of that city extended. All classes, in a town purely commercial, are deeply affected by interruptions to trade. The people for a long time

laboured under the severest terror of violence and plunder from an approaching enemy. Great numbers were exposed to the painful apprehension of personal arrest, and, at least, of temporary banishment. Of those actually arrested and transported, all were finally discharged without trial, and even without bail, when a legal scrutiny was made into their offences; but in the mean while they suffered many inconveniences and hardships, to which their final acquittal proved that they had been unjustifiably exposed. Bollman first arrived near Charleston, where an attempt, ineffectual as the rest, was made to restore him to liberty, by habeas corpus. From thence he was conveyed to Annapolis, and finally to Washington. Swartwout, whose hardships were still greater than Bollman's, arrived at Annapolis the same day, and the two being finally brought before the circuit court of Columbia on a charge of treason, were committed, but afterwards dismissed on a habeas corpus, by the supreme court of the United States. Alexander, Ogden, and Adair, being exposed in like manner to severe hardships, were restored finally to liberty, by a similar process, at Baltimore.

Though, since the expedition of Burr never took place, and was probably too rashly concerted ever to have succeeded so far as to reach New Orleans, had no political impediments been thrown in the way, it is not necessary to infer, that all the precautions made use of by the general, painful and oppressive as they were, were not justified by prudence; the evidence of letters and rumours, though false, might yet be so specious as to justify the faithful magistrate or officer in adopting the measures now related. Even sincerity itself forms a species of apology, and Wilkinson may plead his own conviction of danger, even should it appear that such conviction was a mark of imbecility, temerity, or folly.

By those who question the sincerity of the general, without impeaching his prudence, or who, allowing him the merit of sincerity, question the wisdom of his conduct on this occasion, it is said, that, on his return from the Sabine, he had required five hundred militia from the government of the Missisippi territory to proceed to New Orleans. As the dispute with Spain was at an end for the present, this measure could only be suggested by the desire of defending the city against Burr; but, if any attack were feared from the upper country, it is said, that, instead of weakening Natchez by drawing off its domestic defenders, he should rather have reinforced the militia by a large detachment from his own troops. He brought down his whole army to New Orleans, where the river is wide, with a low and flat country on both sides, and the city incapable of being ade-

quately fortified but in a long course of time, instead of occupying some of the many heights, narrows, and islands above Natchez, where the passage is easily defended against a superior force. The invaders, after mastering the Missisippi territory, the fort and settlement at Baton Rouge, and both banks of the river below, and employing the resources of these districts, would descend with irresistible advantages. The utmost force, regular and militia, that could be assembled at New Orleans, to oppose them, would not be equal to one-eighth of the number confidently reported by the general to be on its voyage towards him.

When the general first announced the impending invasion, the season of intercourse and intelligence with the upper country had commenced; persons from thence were daily arriving, but brought no tidings of the approach of a fleet and army, though such a formidable band could not fail to be preceded by rumours far beyond the truth. The sole authority alleged by the general himself, for believing the approach of this army, was the decyphered letter, which conveyed nothing but the chimerical intentions or expectations of a person, then at Philadelphia, and of verbal assurances of two of Burr's friends, who had not seen him since the date of this letter*. All the direct intelligence from the upper country discredited, not merely the reality, but even the possibility of any hostile expedition of this kind being actually on foot.

After the first alarm had somewhat subsided at New Orleans, these views of the general's conduct began to prevail among those who were aggrieved by the system of military precaution so rigorously adopted. We are unable fully to refute those objections to the general's conduct, though it is apparent that the decyphered letter produced the same apprehensions, and suggested similar precautions, to the national government. The western states were directed by the president to muster the militia and arrest suspicious persons and property, on the same evidence and principles on which Wilkinson had acted. With respect to the five transported persons, two of them, if the oath of Wilkinson deserve credit, were certainly apprized of a design to invade Mexico, and were willing to further and promote it. One court, before which they were brought, thought them worthy of commitment for trial, and the government thought proper to detain them as prisoners for some time, on the grounds which the general alleged for their transportation.

* Swartwout's introductory letter was dated at Philadelphia, July 25, 1806.

Swartwout, on the testimony of the general, is made to say, that the combination under Burr extended from New York to New Orleans. Of the truth of this no legal evidence has hitherto appeared. The general and governor were liberal of suspicion and accusation, but the true grounds of these are unknown. Many of the recent settlers in New Orleans, emigrants from the American states, were exposed to charges of disaffection and treason, and the general ferment and disquietude were thus inflamed. Burr's captivity, by crushing all his schemes in their bud, has of course thrown an oblivious mantle over the real characters and views of such persons. Since they have not been proved guilty, we are bound, by reason as well as law, to deem them innocent*.

* An eloquent narrative of these transactions, published at New Orleans by an adversary of Wilkinson, contains a curious account of the views and wishes of the American emigrants with respect to Mexican expeditions. Speaking of the inroads of the Spaniards in 1805, and their effect on popular feelings, he says: "Among the Americans, a spirit of enterprize and resentment universally prevailed; *private* associations were formed, with objects *beyond* a mere *defensive* war; and signal retaliations on the Spanish possessions in that vicinity were every where spoken of with confidence and enthusiasm." Burr is merely charged with being the leader of *such* an association, and surely this confession reflects some little probability on this charge. A curious account is afterwards given of an actual association of this kind, and of a trial at law, in which the general had endeavoured to confound this fraternity with the Mexican part of Burr's conspiracy. This writer says, the expedition planned by this association "had assumed a character eminently elevated above all schemes of petty warfare and pillage. The object was not to steal upon and plunder the unarmed merchant. It was to raise the standard of natural rights, political liberty, and free trade, in the face of opposing armies; and deliver one of the fairest portions of the globe from a most odious system of colonial bondage, conceived in tyranny, and nursed in fear, ignorance, and weakness. The project may have been visionary, or be considered as impracticable. But it does credit at least to the hearts that warmed in the cause; and only required, like the American revolution, the sanction of success, to reflect immortal honour on all engaged in it." This miserable cant must have been the favourite rhetoric of Miranda and Burr, and it is evident that such views must have been admirably calculated to give success to the intrigues of Burr at New Orleans. Burr's letter professes no intention of plundering banks and seizing ships, and his agents merely talk of the probable necessity of borrowing some of the specie and vessels. In another place he says, "the president's proclamation against Burr had reached New Orleans about the 6th of January, but produced no extraordinary sensation there. So far as Burr's designs were conceived against Mexico, *they excited no manner of uneasiness*. It indeed surprised the good people of Louisiana not a little to find the government so extremely solicitous about the territories of their neighbours, after having shown so much indifference as to the protection of their own." These passages, in a publication expressly designed to expose Wilkinson's conduct to contempt and abhorrence, on the principle that the danger from Burr was imaginary, are very extraordinary. This pamphlet, indeed, though written with opposite intentions, reflects strong probability on the opinion that Burr had formed the plan of a Mexican expedition at least, and that New

Orleans supplied him with many partizans. Burr's designs might naturally enough, in this state of things, excite no uneasiness among the American settlers at New Orleans, but the guardians of the nation were bound to be very uneasy on this account, because the most flagrant mischiefs could not fail to follow a war entered into thus unjustly and wantonly with France and Spain. And for what end? To gratify the lust of plunder and adventure, in a few unsettled individuals, who have the insolent folly of clothing their lawless views, under the stale, bald, flagitious pretences of giving liberty and independence to those whom they murder or despoil.

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE PRUSSIAN MONARCHY IN 1806.

Grand divisions.	Area in square English miles.	Population.
MONARCHY OF PRUSSIA.	120,803	9,851,000
A. KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA, containing	67,781	4,104,000
a. Old East Prussia	15,134	990,000
b. New East Prussia	19,672	877,000
c. West Prussia	12,384	817,000
d. South Prussia	20,592	1,420,000
B. DUCHY OF SILESIA	15,693	2,047,000
a. Lower Silesia	8,836	1,202,061
b. Upper Silesia	5,353	601,128
c. Glatz	623	101,919
d. New Silesia	881	71,826
C. PROVINCES IN GERMANY	36,985	3,653,000
a. IN UPPER SAXONY	24,682	1,853,000
1. The Electoral March	9,718	8,530,000
2. The New March	4,429	324,000
3. Pomerania	9,503	518,000
4. Erfurt, Eilhsfeld, Muhlhausen, and Nordhausen	1,032	158,000
b. IN LOWER SAXONY	3,855	581,000
1. Magdeburg and Mansfeld	2,222	320,000
2. Halberstadt	559	101,000
3. Hohenstein	172	26,060
4. Quedlinburg	42	14,000
5. Hildesheim and Goslar	860	120,000
c. IN WESTPHALIA	5,868	726,000
1. Kleve and Elten	430	54,000
2. Mark, Essen, and Werden	1,096	148,000
3. Minden	387	70,363
4. Ravensburg	344	89,938
5. Lingen and Tecklenburg	279	46,000
6. Ostfriesland (Frisia)	1,204	119,562
7. Munster and Pappenburg	1,053	99,040
8. Paderborn	1,075	98,407
d. IN FRANCONIA	2,580	493,000
1. Anspach	1,333	270,000
2. Bayreuth	1,247	223,000
D. NEUFCHATEL AND VALENGIN	344	47,900

Chief towns and their population.	
Berlin,	175,000
Warschau,	75,000
Breslau,	60,000
Konigsburg,	60,000
Dantzig,	45,000
Magdeburg,	37,500
Potsdam,	27,500
Stettin,	22,500
Posen,	22,500
Halle,	17,500
Elbing,	17,500
Erfurt,	17,500
Frankfurt (on the Oder),	15,000
Anspach,	15,000
Halberstadt,	15,000
Munster,	12,500
Hildesheim,	12,500
Furth,	12,500
Brandenburg,	12,500
Quedlinburg,	10,000
Emden,	10,000
Bayreuth,	10,000

In 1805, ceded to France.
Cleve, Pop. 54,000
Neufchatel and Valengin, 47,900
101,900

Transferred to Prussia.
Hanover, 1,100,000
Prussian monarchy in September, 1806. 10,849,100

During the 30 years' war, the whole army of the house of Brandenburg consisted of no more than 2000 men; and Gustavus Adolphus, with only 3000 men, forced the elector George Wilhelm to fight for the liberty of Germany.

In the 7 years' war, Frederick the great resisted the united efforts of France, Austria, Russia, &c., and raised Prussia to be the very first power in Europe.

At the beginning of the present century, Frederick Wilhelm, at the head of an army of upwards of 250,000 men, ranked with the first powers of Europe; in the year 1807, in the short period of seven months, this army is annihilated, and the kingdom of Prussia degraded to the lowest state of imbecility.

Frederick the great, on his accession, found a treasure of 8,700,000 dollars; which he increased to 60,000,000 at his death.

After the peace of Tilsit, the remaining part of the Prussian monarchy is left in a most ruinous condition, ready to sink under a load of enormous debts, and reduced to poverty and general distress.

PROVINCES DISMEMBERED FROM PRUSSIA IN 1807.

	Sq. miles.	Population.
a. Dantzig, Thorn, and part of South Prussia, ceded by Poland in the year 1793	15,298	
b. The rest of South Prussia, and New East Prussia, ceded by the treaty of St. Petersburgh, in the year 1795	25,520	2,100,000
B. In Upper Saxony.		
a. The Altmark	1,247	114,000
b. Erfurt, Eichsfeld, Muhlhausen, and Nordhausen	1,032	158,000
c. Corbus (in Lusatia)	365	33,260
C. In Lower Saxony.		
a. Western division of Magdeburg, about	1,225	250,000
b. Halberstadt	559	101,000
c. Hohenstein	172	26,000
d. Quedlinburg	42	14,000
e. Hildesheim and Goslar	860	120,000
D. In Westphalia.		
a. Mark, Essen, and Werden	1,096	148,000
b. Minden	387	70,363
c. Ravensburg	344	89,968
d. Lingen and Teklenburg	279	46,000
e. Ostfriesland (Frisia)	1,204	119,562
f. Munster and Pappenburg	1,053	99,040
g. Paderborn	1,075	98,407
E. Electorate of Hanover	15,050	1,100,000
Area, &c. dismembered by the peace of Tilsit	66,808	5,464,570
Remaining to Prussia	68,191	4,386,429

1. Burggrave Frederick of Nurenbergh, master of Anspach and Bayreuth (2580 square miles), lays the first foundation of the future greatness of his house, by purchasing the Electoral March of Brandenburg, in the year 1415; extent of his possessions at his death 9,954
2. Extent at the death of the Elector Frederick II (1470) . . . 11,674
3. Of Albrecht Achill (1486) 14,620
4. Of Johann Cicero (1499) 12,470
5. Of Joachim I (1535) 13,287
6. Of Joachim II (1571) 8,751
7. Of Johann Georg (1598) 13,707
8. Of Joachim Frederick (1608) 13,707
9. Of Johann Siegmund (1619) 30,003
10. Of Geo. Wilhelm (1640) 30,003
11. Of Frederick Wilhelm I (1688) . . . 41,161
12. Of Frederick I (1713) 41,182
13. Of Frederick II (1740) 45,257
14. Of Frederick Wilhelm II (1786) . . . 73,016
15. Of Frederick Wilhelm III. (1797) . . 118,166
16. Under the present king, in Sept., 1806 . 135,079

After the peace of Tilsit 68,191

The loss, by the late war, is about half the territory, and five-ninths of the population. This is the apparent loss: the real change amounts to the loss of all power of self-defence against future attacks, and the necessity of absolute submission to the French government.

AN ABSTRACT

OF ALL THE

LAWS AND PUBLIC ACTS

PASSED IN

THE SECOND SESSION

OF THE

NINTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

BETWEEN DECEMBER 1, 1806, AND MARCH 2, 1807.

ABSTRACT

OF THE

LAWS AND PUBLIC ACTS.

LVI. THE operation of the act to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize, is suspended by this act till the 1st day of July, 1807.

All penalties, fines, and forfeitures incurred under that act are remitted, on payment by the parties of all costs accruing before notice of this act shall have been received by the attornies of the several districts of the United States.

The president of the United States is authorised to suspend the operation of the act, if in his judgment the public interest require it: provided such suspension do not extend beyond the second Monday in December, 1807.

LVII. For defraying the expences of the navy of the United States, during the year 1807, the following sums are appropriated by this act:

For the pay and subsistence of the officers and pay of the seamen, 296,048 dollars:

For provisions, 120,850 dollars and 3 cents:

For medicines, instruments, and hospital stores, 5000 dollars:

For repairs of vessels, 190,208 dollars and 67 cents:

For freight, store rent, commissions to agents, and other contingent expences, 75,000 dollars:

For pay and subsistence of the marine corps, including provisions for those on shore, and forage for the staff, 78,678 dollars and 30 cents:

For clothing for the same, 14,360 dollars:

For military stores for the same, 560 dollars:

For medicine, medical services, hospital stores, and all other expences on account of the sick belonging to the marine corps, 1150 dollars:

For quarter-master's and barrack-master's stores, officers' travelling expences, armourer's and carpenter's bills, fuel, premium for enlisting, musical instruments, bounty to music, and other contingent expences, 8145 dollars:

For the expence of navy yards, comprising docks and other improvements, pay of superintendants, store-keepers, clerks, and labourers, 60,000 dollars:

For ordnance, 50,000 dollars.

LVIII. For defraying the expence of the military establishment of the United States, for the year 1807, for the Indian department, and for the expence of fortifications, arsenals, magazines, and armouries, the following sums are appropriated by this act:

For the pay of the army of the United States, 302,952 dollars:

For forage, 4608 dollars:

For the subsistence of the army and corps of engineers, 235,552 dollars and 50 cents:

For clothing, 85,000 dollars;

For bounties and premiums, 15,000 dollars:

For the medical and hospital departments, 15,000 dollars:

For camp equipage, fuel, tools, and transportation, 90,000 dollars:

For fortifications, arsenals, magazines, and armouries, 218,542 dollars and 5 cents:

For purchasing maps, plans, books, and instruments, 1500 dollars:

For contingencies, 18,000 dollars:

For the payment of balances ascertained, during the years 1806 and 1807, from actual settlements by the accountant of the war department, and which cannot be discharged out of any existing appropriation, 8000 dollars:

For the Indian department, 100,600 dollars.

LIX. The proper accounting officers are ordered by this act to liquidate and adjust with George Little the account of damages, interest, and charges, in the case of the brig Flying-Fish, captured by him while commander of the frigate Boston, in the service of the United States, during the year 1799, and afterwards libelled in the district court of the United States for the district of Massachusetts; in which case judgment was ultimately rendered by the circuit court, in pursuance of a decision of the supreme court of the United States.

LX. Instead of the times heretofore established by law for the sessions of the circuit court for the district of North Carolina, they shall hereafter commence on the 12th day of May and the 12th day of November in each year. And all actions and proceedings, civil or criminal, commenced in the said court, and all recognizances returnable to the said court on the 20th day of June, 1807, shall be continued in the session to be holden by this act, and the same proceedings had thereon as heretofore, and shall have all the effect as if the alteration had never been made: provided, when the 12th day of May or the 12th day of November shall happen on Sunday, the next succeeding day shall be the first juridical day of the term.

The district courts of the United States for the district of North Carolina shall commence on the following days, instead of the times heretofore established: at Wilmington, for the district of Cape Fear, on the first Mondays in February, June, and October; at Newbern, for the district of Pamptico, on the Friday next after the first Mondays in February, June, and October; and at Edenton, for the district of Albemarle, on the first Tuesday which shall follow the Friday next after the first Mondays in February, June, and October. And all actions or proceedings, commenced or depending in any of the district courts of the district of North Carolina, shall be continued over and

have day in the next district court to be holden in the several districts as hereby established.

LXI. The secretary of the navy shall place on the navy list of invalid pensioners of the United States Seth Harding, late a captain in the navy of the United States, who has been so disabled in the line of his duty, while in service, that he is unable to support himself by labour; and who shall receive one-half his monthly pay of a captain in the navy, to commence from the 1st day of January, 1804.

LXII. All persons who, being indebted to the United States for duties on merchandize, have given bond therefor, with one or more sureties, to the collector for the district of Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, or to the collector of the district of Boston and Charleston, and who have suffered a loss of property by the late conflagration at Portsmouth, shall be allowed to have cancelled all bonds heretofore given for such duties, on giving to the said collector new bonds, with sureties to the satisfaction of the said collector, for the sums of their former bonds respectively, payable in twelve months from the day of payment specified in the bonds to be cancelled; and the said collectors shall cancel all such bonds, on the receipt of others, as described in this act; which last mentioned bonds shall be proceeded with in all respects like other bonds which are taken by collectors for duties due to the United States. This act shall not extend to bonds which had fallen due prior to the 24th day of December, 1806.

LXIII. The president of the United States shall cause a survey to be taken of the coasts of the United States, in which shall be designated the islands and shoals, with the roads or places of anchorage, within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States; and also the respective courses and distances between the principal capes or head lands, together with such other matters as he may deem proper for completing an accurate chart of every part of the coasts within the aforesaid extent.

The president shall cause such examinations and observations to be made with respect to St. George's bank, and any other bank or shoal, and the soundings and currents beyond the distance aforesaid to the gulf stream, as in his opinion may be subservient to the commercial interests of the United States.

The president shall, for any of the purposes aforesaid, cause proper persons to be employed, and also such of the public vessels in actual service as he may judge expedient, and give such instructions for regulating their conduct as to him may appear proper.

For carrying this act into effect there is appropriated a sum not exceeding 50,000 dollars.

LXIV. The secretary of the treasury shall cause a light-house to be built at each of the following places: on Fair Weather island, in the state of Connecticut, and at Naushawn island, near Tarpaulin cove, in the state of Massachusetts, at such points as the president may select; and appoint keepers, and otherwise provide for such light-houses at the expence of the United States; provided sufficient ground for the purpose can be obtained at a reasonable price, and the legislature of Con-

necticut and Massachusetts shall cede the jurisdiction over each place to the United States.

The secretary of the treasury shall cause the light-house at present established on Smith's point, at the mouth of the Potomac, to be taken down, and another to be built at such other spot on the said point as the president may select: provided sufficient ground for the purpose can be obtained at a reasonable price, and the legislature of Virginia shall cede the jurisdiction over the same to the United States. He shall likewise cause the light-house heretofore established on North island, at the entrance into Winyaw bay, in South Carolina, to be rebuilt so as to secure its future safety.

He shall likewise cause buoys and stakes to be fixed in and along the channel in Winyaw bay, leading to the harbour of Georgetown, in South Carolina; and also cause buoys and beacons to be placed on or near the rocks and shoals in the channel leading into the harbour of Salem, in the state of Massachusetts.

For building the light-house on Fair Weather island, 5000 dollars; for building the one at Naushawn island, 2500 dollars; for pulling down and rebuilding the one on Smith's point, 6000 dollars; for rebuilding the one on North island, 20,000 dollars; for fixing buoys and stakes in Winyaw bay, 1500 dollars; for fixing the same in the channel leading to Salem harbour, 1500 dollars, are appropriated respectively.

LXV. The collector of Newport shall pay to Edmund Briggs, owner of the schooner Phebe, or his agent, the amount of bounty or allowance arising on a fishing voyage, which was made in the said vessel, in the year 1802, on satisfactory proof being exhibited to the said collector that the said schooner was employed during the four months of the fishing season.

So much of the act for the relief of Robert Patton and others, passed on the 3d March, 1805, as is contained in the second section thereof, is repealed.

LXVI. The secretary of the treasury, by himself, or by some trusty agent, shall inquire into the pecuniary circumstances of William Hearn, now imprisoned, by virtue of a writ of execution in favour of the United States, in the prison of Washington county, district of Columbia; and if he shall assign to the secretary all his estate, in possession, remainder, or reversion, to the use of the United States; or if he shall prove to the satisfaction of the secretary, or his agent, that he has no estate, and has not transferred his property to avoid the payment of the sum for which he is imprisoned, or to defraud the United States, he shall give to said Hearn a certificate, stating what he has done in the premises; and he, producing such certificate to the marshal of Columbia, shall be discharged from his imprisonment: provided, if the certificate specify, that Hearn has satisfied the secretary, or agent, that he had no estate, and of course has made no assignment, he shall either pay or execute to the marshal his obligation, payable to the United States, for all fees and expences arisen in consequence of his imprisonment, before he be discharged; and provided no other person be discharged from the payment of, or from any liableness to be imprisoned

by virtue of the said execution, nor to release any estate which Hearn may hereafter acquire, from a liableness to satisfy said execution.

LXVII. A subscription to the full amount of the old six per cent. deferred, and three per cent. stocks, shall be proposed; for which purpose books shall be opened at the treasury of the United States, and by the several commissioners of loans, on the 1st day of July, 1807, to continue open till the 17th day of March next following, inclusively, the fourteen last days of each quarter excepted, for such parts of the above-mentioned stock, as shall, on the day of subscription, stand on the books of the treasury, and of the several commissioners of loans, respectively; which subscription shall be effected by a transfer to the United States, in the manner provided by law for such transfers, of the credit or credits standing on the said books, and by a surrender of the certificates of the stock subscribed.

For the whole or any part of any sum thus subscribed, in old six per cent. or deferred stock, credits shall be entered to the respective subscribers, and they shall receive certificates, purporting that the United States owe to the holders a sum to be expressed therein, equal to the amount of principal of the stock thus subscribed, which shall remain unredeemed on the day of such subscription, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, from the first day of the quarter during which such subscription shall have been made, transferable in the same manner as is provided by law for the transfers of the stock subscribed, and subject to redemption at the pleasure of the United States: provided no single certificate be issued for more than 10,000 dollars; and no reimbusement be made except for the whole amount of any such new certificate, nor till after at least six months previous public notice of such intended reimbursement.

For the whole or any part of any sum thus subscribed in three per cent. stock, credits shall likewise be entered to the respective subscribers; and they shall receive certificates, purporting that the United States owe to the holders a sum to be expressed therein, equal to sixty-five per cent. of the principal of the stock thus subscribed, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, from the first day of the quarter during which such subscription shall have been made, and transferable and redeemable in the same manner as the stock created by the preceding section: provided no part of the stock thus created shall be reimbursable, without the assent of the holders, till after the whole of the eight per cent. and four and a half per cent. stocks, as well as all the six per cent. stock created by virtue of the preceding section, shall have been redeemed.

The commissioners of the sinking fund shall appoint agents in London and Amsterdam, to receive subscriptions and transfers, and issue new certificates in the manner and at the times above mentioned, and as the officers of the treasury department or the commissioners of loans might do; that is to say, the agent in London in favour of subscribers residing in the dominions of Great Britain in Europe, and the agent in Amsterdam in favour of such subscribers residing in any other part of Europe: provided the certificates issued by the agents

bear interest only from the first day of the quarter next succeeding that in which the subscription has taken place, and in relation to subscriptions made in old six per cent. or deferred stocks, the sums expressed in such new certificates shall be equal to the principal of the old six per cent. or deferred stocks thus subscribed, remaining unredeemed after payment of the dividend payable on such stock, on that day from which the interest on the new certificates shall commence. The foreign subscribers shall receive the dividend on the old six per cent. deferred or three per cent. stock subscribed by them respectively, which shall be payable on that day, from which the interest on the new certificates shall commence. The said agents shall transmit, before the end of each quarter, to the register of the treasury, and to the several commissioners of loans, respectively, triplicate abstracts of the certificates of stock subscribed, and of the new certificates issued by them, during such quarter, in order that the proper credits may be entered on the books of the treasury, or of the commissioners of loans, to the holders of such new certificates. And the agents shall take an oath or affirmation for the faithful execution of their trust, and shall also become bound with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the commissioners of the sinking fund, or of the secretaryof the treasury, in 20,000 dollars, with condition for their good behaviour in their said offices.

The holders of old six per cent. deferred, or three per cent. stock, who may become subscribers either in the United States or in Europe, and who, on the 1st day of July, 1807, and also on the day of the subscription, shall reside in Europe, may at their option, made at the time of subscribing, receive the interest either in the United States, as other creditors, or at London or Amsterdam; those residing in the dominions of Great Britain in Europe, at London, at the rate of four shillings and six pence sterling per dollar; and those residing in any other part of Europe, at Amsterdam, at the rate of two guilders and a half per dollar; in which last option the condition shall be expressed in the new certificates, and the credit given to the proprietors shall be entered and be transferable only on the books of the treasury: provided the interest, payable in London and Amsterdam, be not payable till six months from the day on which the same would be payable in the United States, and shall be subject to a deduction of one-half per cent. on the amount payable for commission to the bankers paying the same; and provided every proprietor may, on surrendering his certificate, receive another to the same amount, the interest whereof shall be payable quarter-yearly in the United States, in the same manner as that accruing on the stock held by persons residing in the United States.

The same funds pledged for the interest and redemption or reimbursement of the stock thus subscribed shall remain pledged for the interest on stock created by such subscription, and for the redemption or reimbursement of the principal. The commissioners of the sinking fund shall pay out of the said fund, yearly, such sum as may be annually wanted to discharge the interest and charges accruing on the stock now created. They shall apply, from time to time, such sums out of

the said fund proper towards redeeming, by purchase or by reimbursement, the principal of the said stock. And the annual sum of 8,000,000 dollars, vested by law in the said commissioners, shall be applied to the payment of interest and redemption of the public debt, till the whole of the stock now created shall have been redeemed or reimbursed.

Each agent appointed by virtue of this act, in addition to the necessary expences for printing, stationary, and postage, shall receive 3000 dollars as a full compensation for their services. The agents and the commissioners of loans shall also be allowed such sum as may be actually and necessarily expended for the clerk-hire requisite for carrying this act into effect; and for defraying all these charges 16,000 dollars is appropriated.

Whenever notice of reimbursement shall be given, as prescribed by this act, the certificates intended to be reimbursed shall be designated therein. In every reimbursement the preference shall be given to such holders of certificates as previously shall notify in writing to the treasury their wish to be reimbursed. If the applications to the treasury amount to less than the whole sum to be applied to that purpose, the secretary of the treasury, after answering all such applications, shall determine, by lot, what other certificates shall be reimbursed, so as to make up the whole amount to be discharged; and if the applications exceed the amount to be discharged, the secretary shall determine, by lot, which of them shall be paid.

The agents under this act, and the several commissioners of loans, shall observe the directions of the secretary of the treasury.

Nothing in this act contained shall affect the rights of those creditors of the United States who shall not subscribe to the loan thus created.

LXVIII. From February 13th, 1807, the judges of the district courts of the United States shall have as full power to grant writs of injunctions within their respective districts, in all cases which may come before the circuit courts within their respective districts, as is now exercised by any of the judges of the supreme court of the United States, under the same regulations as are prescribed by the several acts of congress establishing the judiciary of the United States, provided the same be not, unless so ordered by the circuit court, continued longer than to the circuit court next ensuing, nor shall an injunction be issued by a district judge, in any case where a party has had a reasonable time to apply to the circuit court for the writ.

LXIX. From the 30th day of June, 1807, all the shores and waters of the Ohio, and of the several rivers and creeks entering the same, and also all the shores and waters of the rivers which enter the Missisippi or any of its branches, shall make part of the district of Missisippi.

A surveyor shall be appointed for each of the following places: Pittsburg, Charlestown, Marietta, Cincinnati, Limestone, Louisville, Massac, and Natchez, who shall grant temporary registers to vessels of the United States, in the same way as is done by the collectors of the several districts of the United States; and each surveyor, beside

the fees paid in relation to the admeasurement and registering of vessels, shall receive an annual salary of 150 dollars.

The collector of the district of Missisippi shall, on the surrender of any temporary register, thus granted to a vessel of the United States, issue a permanent register for such vessel, provided the master take the usual oath, and perform the conditions required by the registering act, except that he shall not be obliged to give any new bond to the said collector.

The secretary of the treasury shall cause to be built, in the city of New Orleans, an office and place of deposit for the collector of the customs at that place; and 20,000 dollars are appropriated to defray the expence of erecting it.

LXX. The president may accept any companies of volunteers, either of artillery, cavalry, or infantry, who may offer themselves for the service, not exceeding thirty thousand men, who shall be clothed and furnished with horses at their own expence, and armed and equipped at the expence of the United States, when called into service, except such as chuse to furnish their own arms, and whose commissioned officers shall be appointed as is prescribed by law in the states to which such companies belong. If any company or portion of militia, already organized, shall tender their service to the United States, they shall continue to be commanded by the officers holding commissions in the same, at the time of such tender, and any subsequent vacancy shall be filled in the mode pointed out by law in the state wherein they have been originally raised.

Such accepted volunteers shall do military duty at any time the president shall judge proper, within two years after he accepts them, and shall continue in service for twelve months after they have arrived at the rendezvous, unless sooner discharged, and, when called into actual service, shall be under the same rules, and entitled to the same pay and emoluments of every kind, bounty and clothing excepted, with the regular troops. In lieu of clothing, non-commissioned officers and privates may receive, in money, a sum equal to the cost of the clothing of non-commissioned officers or privates in the regular troops.

The president shall organize such volunteers into battalions, squadrons, regiments, brigades, and divisions, as soon as their number shall render such organization expedient; but, till called into actual service, they shall do regular militia duty as is required by law in like manner as heretofore.

If any volunteer, while in actual service, sustain any damage to his horse or equipments furnished at his own expence, or lose the same, without any fault or negligence of his, a reasonable sum, to be ascertained as the president may direct, shall be paid to him on that account.

Five hundred thousand dollars are appropriated for these purposes.

LXXI. The acts vesting in the district courts of the United States, in the districts of Kentucky, East and West Tennessee, and Ohio, the jurisdiction of the circuit courts, is hereby repealed.

For the purpose of holding therein the circuit courts, to be now established, the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio shall each form one district, and these districts shall constitute the seventh circuit. There shall be holden annually in each district two circuit courts, to consist of one justice of the supreme court of the United States, and the peculiar judge of the district. And the sessions of the said courts, in the district of Kentucky, shall be held at Frankfort, and commence on the first Monday in May and November, annually; in the district of Tennessee, at Knoxville and Nashville alternately, on the first Monday in June, and third Monday in October, annually, beginning at Nashville; and in the district of Ohio, at Chilicothe, on the first Monday in January and September, annually. And the circuit court of Tennessee shall appoint at which of its two seats the office of its clerk shall be kept.

All the jurisdiction vested in the several circuit courts of the United States shall be exercised by the several circuit courts of the seventh circuit; and all actions and proceedings, civil or criminal, returnable to, or depending in the several district courts of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio, acting as circuit courts, on the first day of May, 1807, shall be returnable and continued to the several circuit courts hereby constituted, at the times herein appointed for their sessions, and shall take place as if no change had been made. The courts now erected shall be governed by the same laws and regulations as apply to the other circuit courts of the United States, and shall appoint clerks to reside and keep the records at the places of holding their respective courts, except as before, and shall perform the same duties, and be entitled to the same emoluments, incident by law to the clerks of the other circuit courts.

The state of Tennessee shall be divided into two districts, for holding district courts in the same, one to consist of that part which now forms the district of Washington and Hamilton, which shall be called the district of East Tennessee; and the other to consist of all that part of the state which now forms the districts of Winchester, Mero, and Robertson, to be called the district of West Tennessee; and the jurisdiction vested in the several district courts of the United States shall belong to the several district courts of Kentucky, East and West Tennessee, and Ohio. The said district courts shall, after the first day of May, 1807, be held, in Kentucky, at Frankfort, two sessions, to commence on the first Mondays in June and December annually; in East Tennessee, at Knoxville, two sessions, on the third Monday in April, and second Monday in October, annually; and at Nashville two sessions, on the fourth Mondays in May and November, annually; and in Ohio, at Chilicothe, three sessions, on the first Mondays in February, June, and October, annually; and all actions and proceedings, civil or criminal, returnable to or depending in the said district courts of the United States, acting as district courts, on the said first day of May, shall be returned and continued to the said several district courts, respectively, at the times herein appointed.

The supreme court of the United States shall hereafter consist of a chief justice and six associate justices; and, for this purpose, there

shall be a sixth associate justice, to reside in the seventh circuit, and to attend the circuit courts of the said seventh circuit and the supreme court of the United States, and who shall take the same oath and be entitled to the same salary as are required of and pertain to the other associate justices of the United States.

LXXII. The act to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain parts of the island of St. Domingo, passed on the 28th of February, 1806, shall continue in force till the end of the next session of congress.

The prohibitions of the said act shall extend to Gonoave and Tortuga, and to any other dependency of the island of St. Domingo not under the acknowledged government of France.

LXXIII. So much of the act adding to and amending an act concerning the district of Columbia, as directs that no *capias ad satisfaciendum* shall issue on any judgment rendered by a single magistrate, or in any case where the judgment shall not exceed 20 dollars, shall be repealed, and in all such cases writs of *capias ad satisfaciendum* may hereafter issue.

Such writs shall operate in like manner, and clerks and constables receive the same fees, as heretofore allowed in executions against the goods and chattles of the debtor.

LXXIX. When any prosecutions shall be commenced on account of the seizure of any ship or merchandize, made by any collector or other officer, and judgment shall be given for the claimant, if the court be satisfied that there was reasonable cause of seizure, a proper certificate or entry shall be made thereof; and in such case the claimant shall not have costs, nor the person who made the seizure, or the prosecutor, be liable to action on account thereof; but the ship or merchandize shall return to such claimant.

The accounting officers of the treasury shall allow to the collector of New York, in the settlement of his accounts, the amount of damages and costs paid by him, by virtue of judgments rendered in the supreme court of the state of New York, on account of the seizure of the ship Liberty, and of the ship Two Marys.

LXXX. If any person shall counterfeit, or cause to be counterfeited, or aid in counterfeiting, any bill or note in imitation of or purporting to be a bill or note issued by order of the president, directors, and company of the bank of the United States, or any order on the said bank or cashier thereof, or shall falsely alter, or cause to be falsely altered, or aid in falsely altering any such bill or note, or order or check, or shall pass, or attempt to pass, such bill or note, order or check, knowing the same to be counterfeited, or shall pass, or attempt to pass, any such falsely altered bill or note, order or check, knowing the same to be falsely altered with intention to defraud the said bank, or any other body politic or person; such person shall be guilty of felony, and, being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be imprisoned and kept to hard labour not less than three years, nor more than ten years, or shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years, and fined not exceeding five thousand dollars: but the courts of the individual states shall not

be deprived of jurisdiction, under the laws of the several states, over the same offence.

The act to punish frauds committed on the bank of the United States, passed the 27th day of June, 1798, shall be repealed: but the repeal of the said act shall not prevent the trial, condemnation, or punishment of any charged with a violation of any of its provisions, previous to February 24, 1807.

LXXVI. The officers and soldiers of the Virginia line on continental establishment, their heirs or assigns, entitled to bounty lands within the tract reserved by Virginia, between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, for satisfying the legal bounties to her officers and soldiers on continental establishments, shall be allowed a further time of three years, from the 23d of March, 1807, to complete their locations, and a further time of five years, from the said 23d of March, to return their surveys and warrants, or certified copies of warrants, to the office of the secretary of the war department; but no such locations shall henceforth be made on tracts of land for which patents had previously been issued, or which had been previously surveyed, and any patent which may nevertheless be obtained for land located contrary to this law, shall be void.

The secretary of the treasury shall obtain copies of all the locations and surveys made within the above mentioned tract, and cause to be run or surveyed as many straight lines across the same as he may deem necessary, not exceeding three; and, from these and such other documents as may be obtained, cause to be made a general connected plat of all the lands located and surveyed within the same; a copy of which shall be deposited in the war department, and another copy shall be laid before congress, together with an estimate of the surplus which may remain, after satisfying the bounties above mentioned. And the expences incurred in surveying such lines and obtaining such copies, and in preparing such general plat, shall be defrayed out of monies appropriated for completing the surveys of the public lands north-west of the river Ohio.

Eighteen quarter townships and three sections, to be selected by the secretary of the treasury, by lot, in that tract of land in the state of Ohio, lately purchased from the Indians, and lying between the tract commonly called the United States military tract, and the tract commonly called the Connecticut reserve, shall be appropriated for the use of schools, in that tract of land commonly called the Virginia military reservation, and be vested in the legislature of that state, in trust for such use, which eighteen quarter townships and three sections are thus vested in lieu of the one-thirty-sixth part of the tract called the Virginia military reservation, which by a former act had been vested for the use of schools within the same: but no quarter townships, including section No. 16 of such township, shall be selected for the purpose above mentioned; and the said eighteen quarter townships and three sections shall be so vested, only on condition that the legislature of the state of Ohio shall, within one year after March 2d, 1807, pass a law accepting the said eighteen quarter townships and three sections, for the purposes aforesaid, in lieu of the thirty-sixth part of the tract

commonly called the Virginia military reservation heretofore appropriated for the use of schools within the same; and releasing to the United States all their own claim, and that of the inhabitants of the tract of land last mentioned, to the thirty-sixth part of the said tract, heretofore appropriated for the use of schools within the same. And if the legislature of the said state shall not pass such a law, within one year, the said eighteen quarter townships and three sections shall not be appropriated for the purposes aforesaid, but shall be disposed of like other public lands in the same tract.

LXXVII. After the 1st day of January, 1808, there shall not be brought into the United States, or the territories thereof, any negro, mulatto, or person of colour, with intent to hold, or sell, such person as a slave, or to be held to service or labour.

No person shall, after the 1st day of January, 1808, for himself or others, build, equip, or prepare any vessel within the United States, nor cause any vessel to sail from any place within the same, for the purpose of procuring any negro, mulatto, or person of colour, to be transported to any place within the jurisdiction of the United States, to be held or disposed of as slaves, or to be held to service or labour. Every such vessel, her tackle and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States, and shall be seized and condemned in any of the circuit courts or district courts, for the district where such vessel may be found or seized.

All persons so building, equipping, or sending away any vessel to be so employed, after the forementioned day, or any ways aiding or abetting therein, shall severally forfeit 20,000 dollars, one moiety to the use of the United States, and the other to the use of any who shall prosecute the same to effect.

If any person, after the forementioned day, shall transport any negro, mulatto, or person of colour, in any vessel, for the purpose of selling them in any place within the jurisdiction of the United States as slaves, or to be held to service or labour, or shall be in any ways aiding or abetting therein, he shall pay 5000 dollars, one moiety to the use of any who shall prosecute the same to effect; and such vessel, her tackle and furniture, and the goods found on board the same, shall be forfeited to the United States. And neither the importer, nor any claiming under him, shall hold any right to any negro, mulatto, or person of colour, nor to the service or labour thereof, who may be brought within the United States, or territories thereof, in violation of this law, but the same shall remain subject to any regulations not contravening this law, which the legislatures of the several states or territories hereafter may make, for disposing of the same.

Every such offender shall likewise be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and being thereof convicted before any court having competent jurisdiction, shall suffer imprisonment for not more than ten nor less than five years, and be fined not exceeding 10,000 nor less than 1000 dollars.

Any person who shall, after the forementioned day, purchase or sell any negro, mulatto, or person of colour, for a slave, or to be held to service or labour, who has been brought into any place within the ju-

risdiction of the United States, after the last day of December, 1807, knowing at the time such person was so brought within the jurisdiction as aforesaid, such purchaser and seller shall severally forfeit for every negro, mulatto, or person of colour so purchased or sold 800 dollars; one moiety to the United States, and the other to any prosecuting the same to effect. But the aforesaid forfeiture shall not extend to the seller or purchaser of any negro, mulatto, or person of colour, sold or disposed of in virtue of any regulation hereafter made by any state legislature, in pursuance of this law, and the constitution of the United States.

Any vessel found, after the forementioned day, in any river, bay, or harbour, or on the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the United States, or hovering on the coast thereof, having on board any negro, mulatto, or person of colour, for the purpose of selling them as slaves, or with intent to land the same within the jurisdiction of the United States, contrary to this law, such vessel, her tackle and furniture, and the goods found therein, shall be forfeited to the use of the United States. The president, should he deem it expedient, shall cause any armed vessel of the United States to cruize on the coast of the United States or territories thereof, where he may judge attempts will be made to violate this law, and to direct the commanders of armed vessels of the United States to seize all such vessels, and moreover to seize all vessels of the United States, wheresoever found on the high seas, contravening this law; and the commander of every such vessel so found and seized shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and be prosecuted before any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof; and being thereof convicted, shall be fined not exceeding 10,000 dollars, and be imprisoned not less than two and not exceeding four years. And the proceeds of all vessels, their tackle, furniture, and the goods on board of them, which shall be so seized and condemned, shall be divided equally between the United States and the officers and men who shall make such seizure, whether such seizure be made by an armed vessel of the United States or revenue cutter thereof, and the same shall be distributed in like manner as is provided by law for the distribution of prizes taken from an enemy: but the officers and men, to be entitled to one-half of the proceeds aforesaid, shall safe keep every negro, mulatto, or person of colour found on board of any vessel so seized, and shall deliver every such negro, mulatto, or person of colour to persons appointed by the respective states to receive the same; and if no such persons be so appointed, they shall deliver him to the overseers of the poor of the place where such vessel may be brought or found, and shall immediately transmit to the chief magistrate of the state an account of their proceedings, together with the number of such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of colour, and a descriptive list of the same, that he may give directions respecting the same.

No commander of any vessel, of less burthen than forty tons, shall, after the forementioned day, transport any negro, mulatto, or person of colour, to any place whatsoever, for the purpose of selling or disposing of the same as a slave, or with such intent, on penalty of for-

feiting, for every one so transported, 800 dollars; one moiety to the use of the United States, and the other to any who shall prosecute the same to effect. But this law does not prohibit the transporting, on any river or inland bay of the sea, within the jurisdiction of the United States, any negro, mulatto, or person of colour (not imported contrary to this law), in any vessel whatever.

The commander of any vessel of the burthen of forty tons or more, after the forementioned day, sailing coastwise, from any port in the United States, to any place within the jurisdiction of the same, having on board any negro, mulatto, or person of colour, for the purpose of transporting them to be sold or disposed of as slaves, or to be held to service or labour, shall, previous to the departure of such vessel, subscribe duplicate manifests of every such person, specifying the name and sex of each person, their age and stature, as near as may be, and the class to which they respectively belong, whether negro, mulatto, or person of colour, with the name and place of residence of every owner or shipper of the same, and shall deliver such manifests to the collector of the port, if there be one, otherwise to the surveyor, before whom the commander, together with the owner or shipper, shall severally swear and affirm, to the best of their knowledge and belief, that the persons therein specified were not brought into the United States after the forementioned day, and that, under the laws of the state, they are held to service or labour; whereupon the said collector or surveyor shall certify the same on the said manifests, one of which he shall return to the said commander, with a permit, specifying thereon the number, names, and general description of such persons, and authorizing him to proceed to the port of his destination. And if any such vessel shall depart without the commander having first made out and subscribed such duplicate manifests, and without having previously delivered the same to the said collector or surveyor, and obtained a permit, in manner aforesaid, or shall, previous to her arrival at the port of her destination, take on board any negro, mulatto, or person of colour, other than those specified in the manifests, as aforesaid, every such vessel, with her tackle and furniture, shall be forfeited to the use of the United States, and the commander shall forfeit, for every such person so transported contrary to this act, 1000 dollars, one moiety thereof to the United States, and the other to any who shall prosecute the same to effect.

The commander of every vessel, of the burthen of forty tons or more, after the forementioned day, sailing coastwise, and having on board any negro, mulatto, or person of colour, to sell or dispose of as slaves, or to be held to service or labour, and arriving in any port within the jurisdiction of the United States, from any port within the same, shall, previous to the putting on shore any such persons, or suffering them to go on shore, deliver to the collector or surveyor residing at the port of her arrival, the manifest certified by the collector or surveyor of the port from whence he sailed, as is herein directed, to the truth of which, before such officer, he shall swear or affirm; and if the collector or surveyor shall be satisfied therewith, he shall grant a permit for suffering such negro, mulatto, or person of colour to be

put on shore; and if the commander of any such vessel neglect or refuse to deliver the manifest as is herein directed, or shall put on shore any negro, mulatto, or person of colour, for the purpose aforesaid, before he shall have delivered his manifest as aforesaid, and obtained a permit for that purpose, he shall forfeit 10,000 dollars, one moiety to the United States, the other to any who shall prosecute the same to effect.

LXXVIII. For the service of any writ, warrant, attachment, summons, or order of court, the marshal for the district of Columbia shall receive 50 cents only, for each person on whom served; and for taking any bond required by law, 50 cents only; and for services not enumerated in this or some other act, he shall receive the like fees, if they be performed in the county of Alexandria, as, by the laws of Virginia, in force on the first Monday of December, 1800, were allowed to the sheriff of a county for the like services; and if performed in the county of Washington, the like fees as by the laws of Maryland, in force on the day last mentioned, were allowed to a sheriff of a county in Maryland for the like services.

The clerk of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, shall receive the same fees only, as, by the laws of Virginia, in force on the day last mentioned, were allowed to the clerk of the district court in that state for the like services; in chancery proceedings, the fees allowed by the said laws to the clerk of the high court of chancery, in the said state, for like services; and for such services as were not, by the said laws, to be performed by the clerk of either of the said courts in Virginia, such fees as were allowed by the said laws to the clerk of a county court in the said state for the like services.

The clerk of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Washington, shall receive the same fees only, as, by the laws of Maryland, in force on the 1st Monday of December, 1800, were allowed to the clerk of the general court of Maryland for like services; and for his services in chancery proceedings, the same fees only, as by the said laws were allowed to the register of the court of chancery of Maryland for like services; and for services as were not, by the said laws, to be performed by the said clerk of the said general court, or by the said register, such fees only, as, by the said laws, were allowed to a clerk of a county court in Maryland, for the like services: but the said marshal and clerk shall receive their daily compensation for attending court as heretofore.

Such of the said fees as, by the laws aforesaid, are chargeable in tobacco, shall be paid in money, at the rate of 1 dollar and 75 cents for one hundred pounds of tobacco. And the said marshal and clerk of the said circuit court shall make a table of their respective fees in dollars and cents, according to this act; and keep a copy at all times exposed to public view in their respective offices; and all fees and costs shall be taxed, and fee bills for collection stated in money only.

In suits at common law in the said circuit court, the taxable fee to an attorney shall be 5 dollars only; and in suits in chancery, the taxable fee to a solicitor shall be 10 dollars only: but this law shall

not extend to the official services of the attorney of the United States for the district of Columbia.

All temporary statutes of the states of Virginia and Maryland, which, by the act concerning the district of Columbia, passed on the 27th of February, 1801, were adopted for the said district, shall not expire within the same by virtue of any limitation contained in them, but shall remain in force till other provision shall be made by congress respecting the same.

This law shall be in force from March 3, 1807.

LXXIX. The proper accounting officers of the treasury shall settle the account of Oliver Pollock, formerly commercial agent for the United States at New Orleans, and allow him for his expences of detention at the Havanna; for the sum paid Thomas Patterson as his hostage; for gunpowder furnished; for commission on the sum paid for gunpowder; and for commission on the sum of 74,087 dollars, at the rate of two and a half per cent., with interest till paid. But the said Pollock shall, on the receipt of the sums directed thus to be paid, execute a discharge to the United States of all demands whatever, and lodge the same with the register of the treasury.

LXXX. Each of the judges of the Missisippi, Indiana, Michigan, and Louisiana territories, appointed under the authority of the United States, shall receive the annual sum of 1200 dollars, in lieu of his present compensation, to commence on the 1st day of January, 1807.

LXXXI. The proper accounting officers shall settle the accounts subsisting between the United States and William Eaton, late consul at Tunis, on just principles, under the direction of the secretary of state.

LXXXII. The accounting officers of the treasury shall settle the account of Stephen Sayre, as secretary of legation to the American commission at the court of Berlin, in the year 1777, and allow him not exceeding four months' pay, at the rate of 1000 pounds sterling per annum, and the compensation usually made for returning home, with interest on the whole sum till paid: the said Sayre executing a discharge to the United States of all demands whatever, and lodging the same with the register of the treasury.

LXXXIII. The following sums of money shall be applied under the direction of the president:

For finishing the south wing of the capitol, 25,000 dollars:

For furnishing the same for the accommodation of the house of representatives, 17,000 dollars:

For making a new roof and other repairs to the north wing of the capitol, 25,000 dollars:

For opening and repairing avenues and roads within the territory of Columbia, 3000 dollars:

For repairs and improvements on the president's house, and the ground on which the same stands, 15,000 dollars.

LXXXIV. For the expenditure of the civil list, in the year 1807, including the contingent expences of the several departments and officers; for the compensation of loan officers and their clerks, and for books and stationary for the same; for the payment of annuities and

grants; for the support of the mint; for the expence of intercourse with foreign nations; for the support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers; for the expence of surveying the public lands, and for satisfying certain miscellaneous claims, the following sums shall be applied:

To the members of the senate and house of representatives, their officers and attendants, estimated for a session of four months and a half, 201,425 dollars:

For fuel, stationary, printing, and contingent expences of the two houses of congress, 24,200 dollars:

For the library and librarian, for the year 1807, 800 dollars.

To the president and vice-president of the United States, 30,000 dollars:

To the secretary of state, clerks and persons in that department, 13,000 dollars:

For contingent expences of the said department, 4200 dollars:

For printing and distributing copies of the laws of the second session of the ninth congress, and printing the laws in newspapers, 8250 dollars:

To special messengers charged with dispatches, 2000 dollars:

To the secretary of the treasury, clerks and persons in his office, 16,700 dollars:

For translating foreign languages, allowance to the person employed in receiving and transmitting passports and sea letters, stationary and printing, 1000 dollars:

To the comptroller of the treasury, clerks and persons in his office, 12,977 dollars:

For stationary, printing, and contingent expences of the said office, 800 dollars:

To the auditor of the treasury, clerks and persons in his office, 12,200 dollars:

For stationnry, printing, and incidental and contingent expences in the said office, 500 dollars:

To the treasurer, clerks and persons in his office, 6227 dollars and 45 cents:

For stationary, printing, and contingent expences in the said office, 300 dollars:

To the register of the treasury, clerks and persons in his office, 16,052 dollars and 2 cents:

For stationary and printing in the said office (including books for the public stock and for the arrangement of the marine papers), 2800 dollars:

For books, maps, and charts, for the use of the treasury department, 400 dollars:

To the secretary of the commissioners of the sinking fund, 250 dollars:

For fuel and contingent expences of the treasury department, 4000 dollars.

For expence of stating and printing the public accounts for the year 1807, 1200 dollars:

To a superintendant employed to secure the buildings and records of the treasury, during the year 1807, including the expence of two watchmen, and for the repair of two fire engines, buckets, lanterns, and other incidental expences, 1100 dollars:

To the secretary of war, clerks and persons in his office, 11,250 dollars:

For fuel, stationary, printing, and other contingent expences of the office of the secretary of war, 1000 dollars:

To the accountant of the war department, clerks and persons in his office, 10,910 dollars:

For contingent expences in the said office, 1000 dollars:

To clerks employed in the paymaster's office, 1800 dollars:

For fuel in the said office, 90 dollars:

To the purveyor of public supplies, clerks and persons in his office, and for stationary, store-rent, and fuel for the said office, 4600 dollars:

To the secretary of the navy, clerks and persons in his office, 9810 dollars:

For fuel, stationary, printing, and contingent expences in the said office, 2000 dollars:

To the accountant of the navy, clerks and persons in his office, 10,410 dollars:

For contingent expences in the said office, 500 dollars:

To the postmaster-general, to the assistant postmaster-general, and clerks and persons in the postmaster-general's office, 14,450 dollars:

For fuel, candles, house-rent for the messenger, stationary, chests, &c., exclusive of expences for prosecution, portmanteaus, mail locks, and other expences incident to the department, these being paid for by the postmaster-general out of the funds of the office, 2500 dollars:

To the several loan officers, 13,250 dollars:

To the clerks of the several commissioners of loans, and to certain loan officers, in lieu of clerk hire, and for the authorized expences of the several loan offices, 15,000 dollars:

To the surveyor general and his clerks, 3200 dollars:

To the surveyor of the lands south of the state of Tennessee, his clerks, stationary, and other contingencies, 3200 dollars:

To the officers of the mint:

The director, 2000 dollars:

The treasurer, 1200 dollars:

The assayer, 1500 dollars:

The chief coiner, 1500 dollars:

The melter and refiner, 1500 dollars:

The engraver, 1200 dollars:

One clerk at 700 dollars:

And two clerks at 500 dollars:

To persons employed in the different branches of melting, coining, carpenter's, mill-wright's, and smith's work, including 1000 dollars per annum to an assistant coiner and die forger, who also oversees the execution of the iron work, 7278 dollars:

For repair of furnaces, cost of rollers and screws, timber, bar iron,

lead, steel, pot-ash, and for all other contingencies of the mint, 2650 dollars:

To the governor, judges, and secretary of the territory of Orleans, 13,000 dollars:

For contingent expences of the executive officers of the said territory, and for express hire, and to an Indian interpreter, 2850 dollars:

To the governor, judges, and secretary of the Missisippi territory, 5950 dollars:

For stationary, office-rent, and contingent expences in said territory, 350 dollars:

To the governor, judges, and secretary of the Indiana territory, 5150 dollars:

For stationary, office-rent, and contingent expences of the said territory, 350 dollars:

To the governor, judges, and secretary of the Michigan territory, 5150 dollars:

For stationary, office-rent, and contingent expences of the said territory, 350 dollars:

To the governor, judges, and secretary of the Louisiana territory, 5150 dollars:

For stationary, office-rent, and contingent expences of the said territory, 350 dollars:

For the discharge of such demands against the United States, on account of the civil department, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted at the treasury, 2000 dollars:

To the clerks of the several departments of state, treasury, war, and navy, and of the general post-office, not exceeding, for each department, fifteen per centum, in addition to the sums allowed by the act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorize the laying out certain public roads, and for other purposes, 13,269 dollars:

To the chief justice, associate judges, and district judges of the United States, including the chief justice and two associate judges of the district of Columbia; to the attorney-general, and to the judge of the district of Orleans, 59,400 dollars:

To the district attorneys of the United States, 3400 dollars:

To the marshals of the district of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Kentucky, Ohio, east and west Tennessee, and Orleans, 1600 dollars:

For the expences of the supreme, circuit, and district courts of the United States, including the district of Columbia, and of jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, forfeitures, and penalties, and likewise for expences of prosecution for offences against the United States, and for safe-keeping of prisoners, 40,000 dollars:

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late government, 860 dollars:

To the invalid pensioners of the United States, from the 5th of March, 1807, to the 4th of March, 1808, 98,000 dollars:

For the maintenance of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public

piers, and stakeage of channels, bars, and shoals, and contingent expences, 83,961 dollars and 8 cents:

For erecting a light-house on St. Simon's island, in Georgia (the former grant of 7000 dollars having been carried to the surplus fund), 19,000 dollars:

For erecting light-houses at the mouth of the Missisippi river, and at or near the pitch of cape Look-out, in North Carolina, in addition to the sums heretofore granted for those objects (the balance of a former grant for those ends, of 24,625 dollars and 96 cents, having been carried to the surplus fund), 55,000 dollars:

For erecting a light-house on Whitehead, at the entrance of Penobscot bay (the former grant for that end having been carried to the surplus fund), 2205 dollars and 80 cents:

For the erection of beacons in the harbour of New York, in addition to the sums heretofore granted, 1200 dollars:

For the expence of surveying the coast of North Carolina, between cape Hatteras and cape Fear, in addition to the sum heretofore granted for that end, 1300 dollars:

To the commissioners in the said service, for the loss of their effects incident to the service on board the revenue cutters wrecked at Ocracock (the amount of which loss the accounting officers of the treasury shall allow, on satisfactory proof of such loss exhibited to them), 1600 dollars:

For carrying on the surveys of public lands in the state of Ohio and in the territories, 73,180 dollars:

For expence of intercourse with foreign nations, 33,050 dollars:

For contingent expence of the said intercourse, 20,000 dollars:

For expence of intercourse with the Barbary powers, 50,000 dollars:

For contingent expence of the said intercourse, 50,000 dollars:

For the relief and protection of distressed American seamen, 5000 dollars:

To the agents at London, Paris, and Madrid, for prosecuting claims in relation to captures, 6000 dollars:

For the dicharge of such miscellaneous claims against the United States, not otherwise provided for, and admitted at the treasury, and which, according to the usage thereof, require payment in specie, 4000 dollars:

The several sums thus granted shall be paid out of the fund of 600,000 dollars, reserved by an act making provision for the debt of the United States.

LXXXV. After the 30th day of June, 1807, the act *laying an additional duty on salt imported into the United States, and for other purposes*, passed the 8th day of July, 1797, shall be repealed; and after the 31st day of December, 1807, so much of any act as lays a duty on imported salt shall be repealed; and after the day last mentioned, salt shall be imported into the United States free of duty: but, for the recovery and receipt of duties accrued, and, on the days aforesaid, respectively remaining outstanding, and for the recovery

and distribution of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and the remission thereof, incurred before and on the said days respectively, the said act shall remain in full force.

After the 1st day of January, 1808, so much of any act as allows a bounty on exported salt provisions and pickled fish, in lieu of drawback of the duties on the salt employed in curing the same, and so much of any act as makes allowance to the owners and crews of fishing vessels, in lieu of drawback of the duties paid on the salt used by the same, shall be repealed: but the said acts shall remain in force for the payment of the bounties or allowances incurred or payable on the said 1st day of January.

Of the act, passed on the 25th day of March, 1804, *further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers*, the first section shall be in force till the 1st day of January, 1808, and no longer: but the additional duty laid by the said section shall be collected on all merchandize liable to pay the same, and imported previous to that day.

LXXXVI. Any officer or soldier of the Virginia line, on continental establishment, or his legal representatives, to whom a land warrant has issued, by virtue of any resolution of the legislature of Virginia, as a bounty for services, which, by the laws of Virginia, passed prior to the cession of the North-western territory to the United States, entitled such person to bounty lands, shall, if the warrant be located within three years from the 23d of March, 1807, and a survey been within five years from the said day returned to the office of the secretary of war, obtain a patent for the same, as patents are obtained for lands located and surveyed on other warrants of the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line, on continental establishment: but no patent shall be obtained on such resolution-warrant, unless satisfactory evidence be produced to the secretary of war that such warrant was granted for services which, by the laws of Virginia, passed prior to the forementioned cession, would entitle such person, his heirs or assigns, to bounty lands, and also a certificate of the register of the land-office of Virginia, that no other warrant has issued from the said office for the same services.

No patent shall be issued by virtue of this law for more land than the rank or term of service of the claimant under such resolution-warrant would have entitled him to, under the said laws of Virginia; and whenever it appears to the secretary of war that the survey, under any resolution-warrant, is for more land than the officer or soldier is entitled to for his services, the secretary of war shall certify, on the said survey, the amount of such surplus quantity, and the claimant shall have leave to withdraw his survey from the said office, and re-survey his location, excluding such surplus quantity, in one body, from any part of his re-survey, and a patent shall issue on such re-survey as in other cases.

LXXXVII. The secretary of war shall issue land-warrants to Meriwether Lewis and William Clarke, for 1600 acres each; to John Ordway, Nathaniel Prior, the heirs or legal representatives of Charles Floyd (deceased), Patrick Gass, William Bratton, John Collins, John

Colter, Pierre Cruzatte, Joseph Field, Reuben Field, Robert Frazier, Silas Goodrich, George Gibson, Thomas P. Howard, Hugh Hall, Francis Labuche, Hugh M'Neal, John Shields, George Shannon, John Potts, John Baptiste Le Page, John B. Thompson, William Werner, Richard Windsor, Peter Wiser, Alexander Willard, Joseph Whitehouse, George Drulyard, Tousaint Charbono, Richard Worfengton, and John Newman, for 320 acres each: which warrants may, at the option of the holder, be located with any register of the land-offices, subsequent to the public sales in such office, on any of the public lands of the United States lying west of the Missisippi, then and there offered for sale, or may be received at the rate of two dollars per acre, in payment of any such public lands.

Double pay shall be allowed by the secretary of war to each of the before-named persons, agreeably to the time of his service in the late enterprize to the Pacific ocean, conducted by Lewis and Clarke, and 11,000 dollars shall be applied to discharge the same.

LXXXVIII. Daniel S. Dexter, of Providence, Rhode Island, shall be discharged from his imprisonment on a judgment obtained against him in favour of the United States: but he shall first assign all his estate to some person for the use of the United States, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury; and the said judgment shall remain in force against any estate which he may hereafter acquire, and process may at any time be issued against the same. This law shall not discharge the late supervisor of the district of Rhode Island from any legal liability for not taking bonds of the said Dexter for the faithful discharge of his duty.

LXXXIX. All decisions made by the commissioners appointed for examining the claims of persons claiming lands in the district of Detroit, in favour of such claimants, as entered in the transcript of decisions transmitted by the said commissioners to the secretary of the treasury, according to law, shall be valid.

To all persons in actual possession of any land, in their own right, on the 3d of March, 1807, within that part of the territory of Michigan to which the Indian title has been extinguished, and which land was settled by them on the 1st of July, 1796, or by persons under whom they claim the right of possession, and which possession has continued to the aforesaid 3d of March, the said land shall be granted to the said claimants, in fee simple; but no claim shall be thus confirmed, but such as have been entered with the register of the land office of Detroit, in the time and in manner fixed by law, and, by the commissioners aforesaid, have been inserted in their report transmitted as aforesaid; nor shall more than one parcel of land be thus granted to any one person, and the same shall not contain more than the quantity claimed, nor more than 640 acres; the same shall not extend to any tract heretofore reserved, or which may, by the president of the United States, be set aside for public uses, in the town of Detroit and its vicinity, or on the island of Michilimackinac.

The secretary of the territory of Michigan, with the register and receiver of public monies of the land office of Detroit, shall be commissioners for deciding on the rights of persons claiming the benefit

of this act; and they shall, previous to entering on this duty, subscribe the following oath or affirmation, before some person qualified to administer the same: I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will impartially exercise and discharge the duties imposed on me by an act of congress, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land in the territory of Michigan." The said commissioners shall meet at Detroit, on or before the 1st day of July, 1807, and shall not adjourn to any other place, or for more than three days, till the 1st day of January, 1808, or till they shall have completed the business of their appointment. They shall decide in a summary manner all matters respecting such claims; compel the attendance of witnesses, administer oaths and examine witnesses, and such other testimony as may be adduced, and determine according to justice. Minutes of the proceedings, decisions, meetings, and adjournments of the board shall be regularly entered by the register, in a book kept for that purpose, together with the evidence on which such decisions are made, unless such evidence has already been entered according to law, in the minutes kept by the commissioners appointed under former acts to investigate the claims to land in the district of Detroit. When the said commissioners shall think the claimant entitled to a tract of land under this act, they shall give a certificate, stating the circumstances of the case, and that the claimant is entitled to a patent for such tract under this act; which tract shall be surveyed in conformity with the decision of the commissioners, at the expence of the party, and under the direction of the surveyor-general: but the whole expence of surveying and marking the lines shall not exceed 3 dollars for every mile that shall be run or surveyed. The surveyor-general shall transmit to the register of the land office at Detroit general and particular plats of all the lands surveyed as aforesaid, and shall also forward copies of the same to the secretary of the treasury. The commissioners shall transmit to the secretary of the treasury a transcript of their decisions in favour of claimants, which shall contain a fair statement of the evidence on which each respective claim is founded, and shall be signed by the said commissioners, and shall state the names of the parties in whose favour the certificates have been granted, the number of acres granted, and the situation of the land. And such certificates, being duly entered with the register of the land office of Detroit, prior to the 1st day of January, 1809, shall entitle the party, as soon as the plat has been transmitted to the said register, to receive from him a certificate, for each of which certificates the register shall receive one dollar, directed to the secretary of the treasury; and if it appear to the satisfaction of the said secretary that such certificates have been fairly obtained according to this act, patents shall issue, in like manner as for other lands of the United States.

The powers hereby vested in the said commissioners shall not extend to lots in the town of Detroit, the claims to which shall be ascertained as is provided by the act *to provide for the adjustment of titles of land in the town of Detroit and territory of Michigan, and for other purposes.*

The secretary of the territory of Michigan shall receive 500 dollars for services rendered under this act.

XC. To carry into effect a treaty, made on the 23d of July, 1805, between the United States and the Chickasaw nation of Indians, the following sums shall be paid, in conformity with the said treaty: to the Chickasaw nation, 20,000 dollars; to George Colbert and O'Koy, each, 1000 dollars; and to Chinubbe Mingo, chief of the nation, an annuity of 100 dollars, during life.

The surveyor-general of the public lands south of Tennessee shall cause to be surveyed, in the manner prescribed by law for the other public lands in the Missisippi territory, so much of the lands ceded to the United States by the Cherokees and Chickasaws, as lies within the said territory; and the president, whenever he thinks proper, shall establish a land office for the sale of the said lands, and appoint a register of the same, and a receiver of the public monies accruing from the sale of the said lands, whose emoluments and duties shall be the same as those of the registers and receivers of the other land offices in the said territory.

XCI. So much of the act *for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land within the territory of Orleans and the district of Louisiana* as provides that no incomplete title shall be confirmed, unless the person in whose name the order of survey had been granted was, at the time of its date, either the head of a family, or above the age of twenty-one years, shall be repealed.

Any person, or his legal representative, who, on the 20th of December, 1803, had, for ten consecutive years prior to that day, been in possession of a tract of land not claimed by any other person, and not exceeding 2000 acres, and who were on that day resident in the territory of Orleans or Louisiana, and had still possession of such tract of land, shall be confirmed in their titles to such land: but no claim to a lead-mine or salt-spring shall be confirmed; and no more land shall be granted than is actually claimed by the party, nor more than is contained within the acknowledged boundaries of the tract claimed.

The claim of the corporation of the city of New Orleans to the commons adjacent to the said city, and within 600 yards from the fortifications of the same, is confirmed: but the said corporation shall, within six months hereafter, release any claim they may have to such commons beyond the distance of 600 yards aforesaid: the corporation shall reserve for the purpose, and convey gratuitously for the public benefit, to the company authorized by the legislature of the territory of Orleans, as much of the said commons as shall be necessary to continue the canal of Carondelet from the present basin to the Missisippi, and shall not dispose of, for the purpose of building thereon, any lot within sixty feet of the space reserved for a canal, which shall for ever remain open as a public highway: but the rights of individuals to the said commons, derived from any grant of the French or Spanish goverment, shall not be impaired.

The commissioners appointed for ascertaining the rights of persons claiming land in the territories of Orleans and Louisiana shall

decide, according to the laws and customs of the French and Spanish governments, on all claims to lands within their respective districts, where the claim is made by persons or their legal representative, who were, on the 20th of December, 1803, inhabitants of Louisiana, and for a tract not more than a square league, and which does not include either a lead-mine or salt-spring, which decision of the commissioners, when in favour of the claimant, shall be final against the United States.

The time fixed by the aforesaid act, and by the acts supplementary to the same, for delivering to the proper officer notices in writing and the written evidences of claims to land, shall extend, for the territories of Orleans and Louisiana, till the 1st of July, 1808, and persons delivering such notices and evidences shall be treated as if the same had been delivered within the time limited by the former acts: but the rights of such as neglect so doing within the time last aforesaid, shall, so far as they are founded on any act of congress, become void.

The commissioners appointed for ascertaining the rights of persons claiming lands in the territories of Orleans and Louisiana shall transmit to the secretary of the treasury and to the surveyor-general, or his deputy, transcripts of decisions made in favour of claimants by virtue of this act; and they shall deliver to the party a certificate stating the case, and that he is entitled to a patent for the land therein described, which shall be filed with the proper register or recorder, within twelve months after date. And the register or recorder shall thereupon (a plat of such land being previously filed with him, or transmitted to him by the officer acting as surveyor-general, as hereafter provided) issue a certificate in favour of the party, which, being transmitted to the secretary of the treasury, shall entitle the party to a patent, such as those issued for public lands lying in other territories of the United States.

The lands thus granted shall be surveyed at the expence of the parties, under the direction of the surveyor-general or his deputy, where an authentic survey under the authority of the French, Spanish, or American governments, during their rightful possession of these territories, shall not have been filed with the proper register nor appear on the records of the said territories. The said commissioners shall, when necessary, direct the surveyor-general to re-survey any tract of land already duly surveyed, at the expence of the United States. And such surveyor shall transmit general and particular plats of the tract of land thus surveyed to the proper register, and copies of the same to the secretary of the treasury.

The said commissioners shall report to the secretary of the treasury their opinion on all the claims to land within their districts, not finally confirmed by them. These shall be arranged into three classes: 1st, claims which the commissioners believe ought to be confirmed agreeably to the laws for adjusting claims to land within the territories of Orleans and Louisiana; 2dly, claims which, though not embraced by the said laws, ought to be confirmed agreeably to the laws and customs of the Spanish government; 3dly, claims which neither are embraced by the said laws, nor ought to be confirmed agreeably to the laws and customs of the Spanish government; and the said reports being in other respects made according to legal form by the secretary of the

treasury, shall by him be laid before congress for their final determination, in the manner and time heretofore prescribed by law.

There shall be paid to the principal deputy of the surveyor-general for the district of Louisiana, 500 dollars a year, from the time he entered into office, in addition to the fees to which he is by law entitled. To the register of the western district of the Orleans territory, and to the clerk of the board of commissioners for that district, 1000 dollars each, for their service as commissioners and clerk respectively, during the year 1806. To each of the deputy registers of the territory of Orleans, 500 dollars in full for their services subsequent to the 1st day of January, 1807, in addition to the fees to which they are legally entitled. To each of the commissioners, 2000 dollars a year; to each of the clerks of the boards, and to each of the agents employed by the secretary of the treasury, 1500 dollars a year; and to each of the translators, 600 dollars a year, to commence from the 1st day of July, 1807, in the district of Louisiana, and from the 1st day of January, 1808, in the territory of Orleans, and to continue to the time when each board shall be respectively dissolved: but eighteen months' compensation only shall be thus allowed to the said commissioners, clerks, and translators, and the pay of any such officer absenting himself from his district, or failing to attend to his office, shall cease during such absence or failure.

XCII. A sum not exceeding 150,000 dollars, in addition to the sums heretofore granted, shall be granted to enable the president to cause the ports of the United States to be better fortified and protected.

XCIII. On the settlement of the accounts of John Chester, former supervisor of the internal revenues and direct tax for the district of Connecticut, he shall be credited with 317 dollars and 90 cents, being the amount of the direct tax collected in the state of Connecticut beyond the quota of said state; if the said state assent thereto. And also 233 dollars and 34 cents, for the contingent expences of the office, in addition to the sum heretofore allowed.

XCIV. In all cases of insurrection, or obstruction to the laws, either of the United States, or of any state or territory where the president may lawfully call forth the militia for suppressing such disturbance, or enforcing the law, he may employ, for the same purpose, such part of the land or naval force of the United States as shall be judged necessary, having first obeyed the injunctions of the law in that respect.

XCV. The president, in addition to the present naval peace establishment, shall employ a number of able seamen, ordinary seamen, and boys, not exceeding 500, should the exigency of the public service require the same.

XCVI. To carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Cherokee nation of Indians, there shall be paid to the said Cherokee nation 2000 dollars, and the further annual sum of 2000 dollars, for four years successively; and to the Cherokee chief, called the Black Fox, the annual sum of 100 dollars during life.

To carry into effect a treaty between the United States and the Piankeshaw Indians, concluded at Vincennes on the 30th day of Decem-

ber, 1805, 1000 dollars, and a further annual sum of 300 dollars, are likewise granted.

XCVII. The marshal of the district of New York shall discharge Gilbert Drake, late collector of the direct tax in said district, from his imprisonment, on a warrant of distress issued against him by the supervisor of said district: provided he take, before any judge of the United States, or of the supreme court of New York, or court of common pleas of the county in which he is imprisoned, so much of an oath imposed on persons imprisoned for debt by the act *for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt* as relates to his not having transferred his property with intent to defraud the United States: and provided he assign all his estate to some person for the use of the United States, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury; and that any estate which he may hereafter acquire shall be liable for the said demand.

XCVIII. The following shall be post roads: from New Orleans to the Balize, and from New Orleans, by the mouth of the Fourche, mouth of the canal of Attakapas, lake Veret, the ferry of lake Veret, the mouth of Teache, the church of Attakapas, and the church of Appelousas, to Rapides. And the postmaster-general shall pay to the postmaster appointed at the Balize, in addition to the legal fees of office, a salary not exceeding 400 dollars per annum.

The president shall cause to be opened a road from the 31st degree of north latitude to New Orleans, on the route from Athens to New Orleans, under such regulations as may be agreed upon for that purpose between the executive of the United States and the Spanish government; and may expend, in opening the same, any part of the money heretofore granted for opening a road on the said route from the frontier of Georgia to the 31st degree of north latitude, which remains unexpended.

XCIX. An act *concerning the bank of Detroit*, adopted by the governor and judges of the territory of Michigan on the 19th of September, 1806, shall be void.

C. The secretary of the treasury shall pay to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Indiana territory, 300 dollars each, for the extra services by them performed, in obedience to the act *erecting Louisiana into two territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof.*

CI. If any person shall, after March 3d, 1807, make a settlement on any lands ceded to the United States, by any treaty made with a foreign nation, or by cession from any state to the United States, which lands shall not have been previously sold or leased by the United States, or the claim to which lands, by such persons, shall not have been previously recognized by the United States; or if any persons shall cause such lands to be thus settled, or shall survey any such lands, or mark out any boundaries thereon, till authorized by law; they shall forfeit all their right to the lands aforesaid. The president shall direct the marshal to employ such military force as he may judge proper to remove from lands so ceded to the United States any persons who shall hereafter make a settle-

ment as aforesaid, till authorized by law. And every right forfeited under this act shall forthwith vest in the United States: but the right of any person to lands in the territories of Orleans or Louisiana, before the commissioners established by the act *for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land within the territory of Orleans and the district of Louisiana* shall have made their reports, and the decision of congress been had thereon, shall not be impaired.

Any persons who, before March 3d, 1807, had made a settlement on any lands ceded to the United States as aforesaid, which had not been previously ceded by the United States, or the claim to which had not been previously recognized by the same, and who, on the 3d of March, 1807, actually resided on such lands, may, at any time prior to the first of January, 1808, apply to the proper register of the land office established in the district, stating the land thus settled, and requesting permission to continue thereon; and thereupon such register may permit, agreeably to instructions given by the secretary of the treasury, with the approbation of the president, such applicants to to remain on such land, not exceeding 320 acres for each applicant, as tenants at will, on such conditions as shall prevent any waste on such lands, and on condition that such applicant shall, whenever such land may be sold by the United States, or whenever, for any other cause, they may be required so to do, give quiet possession of such land to the purchaser, or remove altogether from it, as the case may be: but such permission shall not be granted to any such applicant, unless he sign a declaration, stating that he lays no claim to such land, nor occupies the same by virtue of any claim derived from any other person. In all cases where the land applied for includes either a lead-mine or salt-spring, no permission to work the same shall be granted without the approbation of the president, who may cause such mines or springs to be leased for a term not exceeding three years, and on what conditions he thinks proper.

All applications made and provisions granted by virtue of this law shall be entered on books kept by the registers; and they shall receive for each application 50 cents, and for each permission one dollar, from the applicant.

After the 1st day of January, 1808, the marshal, under the instructions of the president, shall remove from the lands aforesaid any persons found on the same without permission as aforesaid: but three months' notice shall be given to all persons so illegally settled on such lands. And every such person, being, at any time after the expiration of three months after such notice given, found on such lands, shall pay 100 dollars, and be imprisoned, on conviction, at the discretion of the court, not exceeding six months; and the certificate of the proper register shall be a sufficient proof that the land occupied by the offender had not been previously sold by the United States, that the claim to such tract had not been recognized by the United States, and that the person occupying the same had not obtained permission to remain theron: but this law shall affect no person claiming lands in the territories of Orleans or Louisiana, whose claim shall have been

filed with the proper commissioners before the 1st day of January, 1808.

CII. The decisions made by the commissioners appointed for examining the claims of persons claiming lands in the district of Vincennes, in favour of such claimants as entered in the transcripts of decisions transmitted by the said commissioners to the secretary of the treasury, according to law, shall be valid.

The confirmations or grants of land, made in the said district, by the governors of the North-west and Indiana territories, prior to the establishment of the board of commissioners aforesaid, and conformably to the act *for granting lands to the inhabitants and settlers at Vincennes and the Illinois country, in the territory north-west of the Ohio, and for confirming them in their possessions*, shall be valid, unless when actually rejected by the said commissioners, though the persons entitled to the land may not have given notice of their claim, as required by the several acts disposing of the public lands in the Indiana territory: but no other claims shall be confirmed than such as, having been entered on the territorial records, have by the commissioners aforesaid been inserted in their reports transmitted as aforesaid.

The several persons or their legal representatives to whom the several tracts of the tract of land near Vincennes, known by the name of the *Upper Prairie*, have been heretofore confirmed, shall possess claims to the respective tracts also claimed by them, and in their actual possession, lying in that tract which contains 244 acres, and which is known by the name of *Continuation*, and is situated between the boundaries of the tracts already confirmed and the river Wabash.

The several persons whose claims are confirmed by this act, and had not been actually located prior to the establishment of the board of commissioners, may enter their locations with the register of the land office of Vincennes, on any part of the tracts set aside for that purpose, by virtue of the act *respecting the claims to lands in the Indiana territory and state of Ohio*, and agreeably to that act: but such location shall be made prior to the 1st of July, 1808, and the right of any person neglecting to locate prior to that day shall be void.

Every person, or his legal representative, whose claim to land is confirmed by this act, and who had not previously obtained a patent for the same, from the governor either of the territory north-west of the Ohio or of the Indiana territory, shall, when his claim is located and surveyed, receive from the register of the land office at Vincennes a certificate, stating that the claimant is entitled to a patent for such tract by virtue of this act; for which certificate the register shall receive one dollar; and which certificate shall entitle the party to a patent for the said tract, to issue as in case of other lands of the United States.

The register and receiver of public monies in the district of Kaskaskias shall be allowed till the 1st day of December, 1807, to complete the investigation of claims to land in the said district. And each of the said officers, and the clerk of the board, shall be allowed, additionally, 500 dollars in full for his service.

The public sales of the public lands in the district of Vincennes may be continued six weeks, if the term of three weeks now prescribed

by law do not suffice to offer all the lands within the said district for sale.

Persons entitled to a right of pre-emption to lands in the Missisippi territory shall be allowed till the 1st day of January, 1808, to make the first payment of the purchase money of such lands.

CIII. The secretary of war shall place the following persons, whose claims have been transmitted to congress, pursuant to a law passed the 10th of April, 1806, on the pension list of invalid pensioners of the United States:

Richard Fairbrother, at the rate of three dollars per month, to commence on the 26th day of May, 1806.

John De Voe, at 2 dollars and 50 cents per month, to commence on the 1st day of August, 1806:

Peter Demarest, at 3 dollars and 75 cents per month, to commence on the 1st day of August, 1806:

Stephen Ogden, at 2 dollars and 50 cents per month, to commence on the 25th day of August, 1806:

John Berry, at 5 dollars per month, to commence on the 2d day of September, 1806:

John King, at 4 dollars per month, to commence on the 18th day of October, 1806:

Robert Ames, at 5 dollars per month, to commence on the 18th day of October, 1806:

Charles Gowin, at 2 dollars and 50 cents per month, to commence on the 31st day of October, 1806:

Francis L. Slaughter, at 3 dollars per month, to commence on the 15th day of November, 1806:

William Re Beck, at 4 dollars per month, to commence on the 22d day of November, 1806:

Spafford Ames, at 5 dollars per month, to commence on the 11th day of December, 1806:

Josiah Jones, at 4 dollars per month, to commence on the 22d day of December, 1806:

Samuel Downdney, at 2 dollars and 50 cents per month, to commence on the 27th day of December, 1806:

Eliphalet Easton, at 5 dollars per month, to commence on the 31st day of December, 1806:

Joseph Ligon, at 3 dollars per month, to commence on the 8th day of January, 1807:

John Hubbard, at 3 dollars per month, to commence on the 8th day of January, 1807:

Daniel Guard, at 2 dollars and 50 cents per month, to commence on the 23d day of January, 1807:

Elisha Forbes, at 3 dollars per month, to commence on the 24th day of January, 1807:

Alexander Simonton, at 3 dollars per month, to commence on the 9th day of January, 1807:

Noah Robinson, at 10 dollars per month, to commence on the 23d day of October, 1806:

Charles Mynn Thruston, at 20 dollars per month, to commence on the 14th day of July, 1806:

Jonas Farnsworth, at 10 dollars per month, to commence on the 2d day of September, 1806:

Benoni Hathaway, at 10 dollars per month, to commence on the 6th day of September, 1806:

Thomas Marshal Baker, at 10 dollars per month, to commence on the 29th day of September, 1806:

James Dysart, at 10 dollars per month, to commence on the 18th day of December, 1806:

Henry Ten Eyck, at 10 dollars per month, to commence on the 8th day of January, 1807:

John Little, at 20 dollars per month, to commence on the 13th day of January, 1807:

Thomas Harris, at 15 dollars per month, to commence on the 3d day of October, 1806:

Daniel Ball, at 10 dollars per month, to commence on the 17th day of February, 1807.

The pensions of the following persons, already placed on the pension list, whose claims for an increase of pension have been transmitted to congress, pursuant to the act aforesaid, shall be increased as follows:

Seth Wyman, 4 dollars per month, to commence on the 16th day of June, 1806:

George Bradford, 5 dollars per month, to commence on the 15th day of August, 1806:

Abel Furney, 5 dollars per month, to commence on the 29th day of August, 1806:

Charles Scott, 5 dollars per month, to commence on the 1st day of September, 1806:

Ephraim Baily, 5 dollars per month, to commence on the 4th day of September, 1806:

Asa Ware, 5 dollars per month, to commence on the 9th day of September, 1806:

Daniel Hickey, 5 dollars per month, to commence on the 24th day of September, 1806:

Daniel Nutting, 2 dollars per month, to commence on the 7th day of October, 1806:

Abel Woods, 5 dollars per month, to commence on the 10th day of October, 1806:

Joseph Morril, 5 dollars per month, to commence on the 24th day of October, 1806:

William Neley, 5 dollars per month, to commence on the 24th day of October, 1806:

Elisha Frizzle, 3 dollars and 75 cents per month, to commence on the 3d day of November, 1806:

William Burritt, 5 dollars per month, to commence on the 3d day of November, 1806:

Benjamin Smith, 5 dollars per month, to commence on the 3d day of November, 1806:

George Pittman, 5 dollars per month, to commence on the 1st day of February, 1807:

Gustavus Alrick, 3 dollars and 33⅓ cents per month, to commence on the 21st day of November, 1806:

Jabes Pembleton, 2 dollars and 50 cents per month, to commence on the 27th day of December, 1806:

Wiat Hinkley, 5 dollars per month, to commence on the 28th day of December, 1806:

Edward Evans, 5 dollars per month, to commence on the 15th day of January, 1807:

Moses Wing, 5 dollars per month, to commence on the 24th day of December, 1806:

John Cavenough, 3 dollars per month, to commence on the 17th day of January, 1807:

Richard Hardin, 5 dollars per month, to commence on the 11th day of September, 1806:

Jonathan Holton, 10 dollars per month, to commence on the 8th day of September, 1806:

Jonathan Willard, 5 dollars per month, to commence on the 8th day of September, 1806:

Thomas Pearson, 13 dollars 33⅓ cents per month, to commence on the 28th day of July, 1806:

John Maynard, 6 dollars per month, to commence on the 25th day of July, 1806:

Thomas Avery, 16 dollars 66⅔ cents per month, to commence on the 3d day of October, 1806:

Ebenezer Coe, 20 dollars per month, to commence on the 31st day of July, 1806:

Ebenezer Bancroft, 6 dollars per month, to commence on the 31st day of October, 1806:

William Worthington, 15 dollars per month, to commence on the 19th day of November, 1806:

David Hawley, 10 dollars per month, to commence on the 8th day of December, 1806:

The pension of Benjamin Bartlet, of Massachusetts, employed in the service of the United States as an escort, spy, and guide, at 1 dollar per day, during hostilities with certain Indian tribes, in 1794, and was wounded while in such service, shall be increased to 5 dollars per month.

The pensioners becoming such in virtue of this act, shall be paid in the same manner as invalid pensioners are paid, who have heretofore been placed on the pension list, under such regulations as are prescribed by law in such cases.

CIV. For the disposal of the public lands situate between the United States military tract and the Connecticut reserve, a land office shall be kept where the president may direct; and for the disposal of the public lands lying on the Ohio river, between the Cincinnati and Vincennes districts, a land office shall be established at Jeffersonville: and for each office a register and receiver of public monies shall be appointed, with the same obligations, duties, and emo-

luments as are affixed by law to the several offices established for the disposal of the public lands north of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river.

All the lands of the United States, in the said districts, shall, except the section number sixteen, and except also thirteen sections, including the lower town of the Delaware tribe of Indians, and their improvements, which said thirteen sections shall be marked by the secretary of the treasury, and be reserved for the use of the said tribe and their descendants, while they reside thereon, and cultivate the same, be sold to the highest bidder, under the direction of the register of the land office, and of the receiver of public monies, at the places, respectively, where the land offices are kept, and on days appointed by proclamation of the president: the sales shall remain open at each place only six weeks, the lands shall be sold for not less than two dollars an acre, and in tracts of the same size, and on the same conditions, as are fixed by law for lands sold north of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky river. All the public lands in the said districts, except as above, remaining unsold at the close of the public sales, may be disposed of at private sale, by the register of the respective land offices, in the same way as is or may be fixed by law for the sale of the public lands north of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky river, and patents be issued therefor, in the same manner as is fixed by law for other public lands sold in the state of Ohio and the Indiana territory.

The several superintendants of public sales, directed by this act, shall receive six dollars a day for each day's attendance on the said sales.

The president of the United States, in the recess of congress, shall appoint the registers and receivers of public monies of the land offices established by this act, and their commissions shall be in force till the end of the session of congress next ensuing such appointment.

The several lead-mines in the Indiana territory, with as many sections contiguous to each as shall be deemed necessary by the president, shall be reserved for the future disposal of the United States; and any grant hereafter made for a tract containing a lead-mine, discovered previous to the purchase of such tract from the United States, shall be void: and the president shall lease any lead-mine, discovered in the Indiana territory, for a term not exceeding five years.

George Ash shall have the right of pre-emption to 640 acres of land, including his improvement on the river Ohio, below the former Indian boundary line; the boundaries of the tract shall be marked by the register of the land office, and the land shall be granted to him at the same price, and in the same manner, as for other public land sold at private sale; the respective instalments of the purchase money shall become due at the same time with the payments of the first public lands sold in that district.

On the 3d of March, 1807, both houses of congress resolved, that the secretary of the treasury shall cause to be published the report

and chart of a survey of the coast of North Carolina, made by Thomas Coles and Jonathan Price, under the act of congress passed at the last session for that purpose.

PUBLIC ACTS.

I. A treaty between the United States of America and the Piankeshaw tribe of Indians, concluded at Vincennes, on the the 30th of December, 1805, and duly ratified by the president on the 22d of May, 1807, by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

1. The Piankeshaw tribe cedes and relinquishes to the United States for ever all that tract of country (with the exception of the reservation hereinafter made) which lies between the Wabash and the tract ceded by the Kaskaskia tribe, in the year 1803, and south of a line to be drawn from the north-west corner of the Vincennes tract, north seventy-eight degrees west, until it intersects the boundary line which has heretofore separated the lands of the Piankeshaws from the said tract ceded by the Kaskaskia tribe.

2. The United States take the Piankeshaw tribe under their immediate care and patronage, and will extend to them a protection as effectual as that which is enjoyed by the Kaskaskia tribe; and the said Piankeshaw tribe will never commit any depredations, or make war upon any of the other tribes, without the consent of the United States.

3. The United States will cause to be delivered to the Piankeshaws yearly, and every year, an additional annuity of 300 dollars, which is to be paid in the same manner, and under the same conditions, as that to which they are entitled by the treaty of Greenville: provided always, that the United States may, at any time they shall think proper, divide the said annuity among the individuals of the said tribe.

4. The stipulations made in the preceding articles, together with the sum of 1100 dollars, which is now delivered, the receipt whereof the said chiefs do hereby acknowledge, is considered a full compensation for the cession and relinquishment above mentioned

5. As long as the lands now ceded remain the property of the United States, the said tribe shall have the privilege of living and hunting upon them, in the same manner that they have heretofore done; and they reserve to themselves the right of locating a tract of two square miles, or 1280 acres, the fee of which is to remain with them for ever.

6. This treaty shall be in force as soon as it shall be ratified by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

II. A treaty between the United States of America and the Chickasaw nation of Indians, on the 23d of July, 1805, and duly ratified by the president of the United States, on the 22d of May, 1807.

1. Whereas the Chickasaw nation of Indians have been for some time embarrassed by heavy debts due to their merchants and traders,

and being destitute of funds to effect important improvements in their country, they have agreed and do hereby agree to cede to the United States, and for ever quit claim to the tract of country included within the following bounds, to wit: beginning on the left bank of Ohio, at the point where the present Indian boundary adjoins the same, thence down the left bank of Ohio to the Tennessee river; thence up the main channel of the Tennessee river to the mouth of Duck river; thence up the left bank of Duck river to the Columbian highway or road leading from Nashville to Natchez; thence along the said road to the ridge dividing the waters running into Duck river from those running into Buffaloe river; thence eastwardly along the said ridge to the great ridge dividing the waters running into the main Tennessee river from those running into Buffaloe river near the main source of Buffaloe river; thence in a direct line to the Great Tennessee river near the Chickasaw old fields or eastern point of the Chickasaw claim on that river; thence northwardly to the great ridge dividing the waters running into the Tennessee from those running into Cumberland river, so as to include all the waters running into Elk river, thence along the top of the said great ridge to the place of beginning; reserving a tract of one mile square adjoining to and below the mouth of Duck river on the Tennessee, for the use of the chief O'Koy or Lishmastubbee.

2. The United States on their part, and in consideration of the above cession, agree to make the following payments, to wit: 20,000 dollars for the use of the nation at large, and for the payment of the debts due to their merchants and traders; and to George Colbert and O'Koy 2000 dollars, that is, to each 1000 dollars. This sum is granted to them at the request of the national council, for services rendered their nation, and is to be subject to their individual order, witnessed by the resident agent; also to Chinnubbee Mingo, the king of the nation, an annuity of 100 dollars, during his natural life, granted as a testimony of his personal worth and friendly disposition. All the above payments are to be made in specie.

3. In order to preclude for ever all disputes relative to the boundary mentioned in the first section, it is hereby stipulated, that the same shall be ascertained and marked by a commissioner or commissioners on the part of the United States, accompanied by such person as the Chickasaws may chuse, so soon as the Chickasaws shall have thirty days' notice of the time and place at which the operation is to commence; and the United States will pay the person appointed on the part of the Chickasaws two dollars per day during his actual attendance on that service.

4. It is hereby agreed on the part of the United States, that from and after the ratification of these articles, no settlement shall be made by any citizen, or permitted by the government of the United States, on that part of the present cession included between the present Indian boundary and the Tennessee, and between the Ohio and a line drawn due north from the mouth of Buffaloe to the ridge dividing the waters of Cumberland from those of the Tennessee river, to the term of three years.

5. The articles now stipulated will be considered as permanent additions to the treaties now in force between the contracting parties, as soon as they shall have been ratified by the president of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of the United States.

III. A convention between the United States and the Cherokee nation of Indians, concluded on the 7th of January, 1806, and duly ratified by the president of the United States, on the 22d of May, 1807.

1. The undersigned chiefs and head men of the Cherokee nation of Indians, for themselves and in behalf of their nation, relinquish to the United States all right, title, interest, and claim, which they or their nation have or ever had to all that tract of country which lies to the northward of the river Tennessee and westward of a line to be run from the upper part of the Chickasaw Old Fields, at the upper point of an island, called Chickasaw island, on said river, to the most easterly head waters of that branch of said Tennessee river called Duck river, excepting the two following described tracts, viz.: one tract bounded southerly on the said Tennessee river, at a place called the Muscle shoals, westerly by a creek called Te Kee, ta, no-eh, or Cyprus creek, and easterly by Chu, wa, lee, or Elk river or creek, and northerly by a line to be drawn from a point on said Elk river, ten miles on a direct line from its mouth or junction with the Tennessee river, to a point on the said Cyprus creek, ten miles on a direct line from its junction with the Tennessee river.

The other tract is to be two miles in width on the north side of Tennessee river, and to extend northerly from that river three miles, and bounded as follows, viz.: beginning at the mouth of Spring creek, and running up said creek three miles on a straight line, thence westerly two miles at right angles with the general course of said creek, thence southerly on a line parallel with the general course of said creek to the Tennessee river, thence up said river by its waters to the beginning; which first reserved tract is to be considered the common property of the Cherokees who now live on the same, including John D. Chesholm, Au, tow, we, and Che Chout, and the other reserved tract, on which Moses Melton now lives, is to be considered the property of said Melton and of Charles Hicks in equal shares.

And the said chiefs and head men also agree to relinquish to the United States all right or claim which they or their nation have to what is called the Long Island, in Holston river.

2. The said Henry Dearborn, on the part of the United States, hereby stipulates and agrees, that, in consideration of the relinquishment of title by the Cherokees, as stated in the preceding article, the United States will pay to the Cherokee nation 2000 dollars in money, as soon as this convention shall be duly ratified by the government of the United States; and 2000 dollars in each of the four succeeding years, amounting in the whole to 10,000 dollars; and that a grist-mill shall, within one year from the date hereof, be built in the Cherokee country, for the use of the nation, at such place as shall be considered most convenient; that the said Cherokees shall be furnished

with a machine for cleaning cotton; and also, that the old Cherokee chief, called the Black Fox, shall be paid anually 100 dollars by the United States during his life.

3. It is also agreed, on the part of the United States, that the government thereof will use its influence and best endeavours to prevail on the Chickasaw nation of Indians to agree to the following boundary between that nation and the Cherokees to the southward of the Tennessee river, viz.: beginning at the mouth of Caney creek, near the lower part of the Muscle shoals, and to run up the said creek to its head, and in a direct line from thence to the flat stone or rock, the old corner boundary.

But it is understood by the contracting parties that the United States do not engage to have the aforesaid line or boundary established, but only to endeavour to prevail on the Chickasaw nation to consent to such a line as the boundary between the two nations.

4. It is further agreed, on the part of the United States, that the claims which the Chickasaws may have to the two tracts reserved by the first article of this convention on the north side of the Tennessee river shall be settled by the United States in such manner as will be equitable, and will secure to the Cherokees the title to the said reservations.

TABLE OF LAWS.

1. AN act to suspend the operation of an act, intituled "an act to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize," and to remit the penalties incurred under the same.

2. An act making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States, during the year 1807.

3. An act making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States, for the year 1807.

4. An act for the relief of George Little.

5. An act to alter the time of holding the circuit and district courts in the district of North Carolina.

6. An act for the relief of Seth Harding, late a captain in the navy of the United States.

7. An act for the relief of the sufferers by fire, in the town of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

8. An act to provide for surveying the coasts of the United States.

9. An act authorizing the erection of certain light-houses, and the fixing of stakes, buoys, and beacons, at certain places therein named.

10. An act for the relief of Edmund Briggs.

11. An act for the relief of William Hearn.

12. An act supplementary to the act, intituled "an act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States."

13. An act to extend the power of granting writs of injunctions to the judges of the district courts of the United States.

14. An act to annex certain shores and waters to the district of Missisippi; and to authorize the building a custom house at New Orleans.

15. An act authorizing the president of the United States to accept the service of a number of volunteer companies, not exceeding 30,000 men.

16. An act establishing circuit courts, and abridging the jurisdiction of the district courts of the districts of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio.

17. An act to continue in force, for a further time, an act, intituled "an act to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain parts of the island of St. Domingo."

18. An act further supplementary to the act, intituled "an act concerning the district of Columbia."

19. An act respecting seizures made under the authority of the United States, and for other purposes.

20. An act to punish frauds committed on the bank of the United States.

21. An act to extend the time for locating Virginia military warrants, for returning surveys thereon to the office of the secretary of the department of war, and appropriating lands for the use of schools in the Virginia military reservation, in lieu of those heretofore appropriated.

22. An act to prohibit the importation of slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, from and after the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1808.

23. An act to reduce the expences attending the administration of justice in the district of Columbia.

24. An act for the relief of Oliver Pollock.

25. An act allowing an additional compensation to the judges of the Missisippi, Indiana, Michigan, and Louisiana territories.

26. An act authorizing the settlement of the accounts between the United States and William Eaton.

27. An act for the relief of Stephen Sayre.

28. An act making appropriations for finishing the south wing of the capitol, and for other purposes.

29. An act making appropriations for the support of government, during the year 1807.

30. An act repealing the acts laying duties on salt, and continuing in force, for a further time, the first section of the act, intituled "an act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers."

31. An act authorizing patents to issue for lands located and surveyed by virtue of certain Virginia resolution warrants.

32. An act making compensation to Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, and their companions.

33. An act for the relief of Daniel S. Dexter.

34. An act regulating the grants of land in the territory of Michigan.

35. An act making appropriations for carrying into effect a treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw tribe of Indians; and to establish a land office in the Missisippi territory.

36. An act respecting claims to land in the territories of Orleans and Louisiana.

37. An act making further appropriations for fortifying the ports and harbours of the United States.

38. An act for the relief of John Chester.

39. An act authorizing the employment of the land and naval forces of the United States, in cases of insurrections.

40. An act in addition to an act, intituled "an act in addition to an act, intituled 'an act supplementary to the act providing for a naval peace establishment, and for other purposes."

41. An act making appropriations for carrying into effect certain treaties with the Cherokee and Piankeshaw tribes of Indians.

42. An act authorizing the discharge of Gilbert Drake from his imprisonment.

43. An act to establish certain post roads; and for other purposes.

44. An act disapproving of an act passed by the governor and judges of the territory of Michigan, intituled "an act concerning the bank of Detroit."

45. An act making compensation, for extra services, to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Indiana territory.

46. An act to prevent settlements being made on lands ceded to the United States, until authorized by law.

47. An act confirming claims to land in the district of Vincennes; and for other purposes.

48. An act concerning invalid pensioners.

49. An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands situated between the United States' military tract and the Connecticut reserve; and for other purposes.

50. Resolution to publish the report and chart of the survey of the coast of North Carolina.

51. Treaty between the United States and the Piankeshaw tribe of Indians.

52. Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw nation of Indians.

53. Convention between the United States and the Cherokee nation of Indians.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE.

A SKETCH

OF

AMERICAN LITERATURE,

FOR 1807.

THE publications in the following catalogue are such as appeared in the United States during the latter part of the year 1807. From the nature of this work, and, indeed, of the subject, it is impossible to divide our literary views by any exact chronological limits. As the lists, considered as a series, are tolerably correct, this minute division is of less consequence. All sketches, whether of national history or national literature, in order to be accurate, must be made at the distance of at least a year from the events related; but public curiosity generally requires an earlier exhibition, and must therefore make allowance for some deficiency or inaccuracy.

This period has produced a valuable addition to the law library, in a work published by order of the legislature of Massachusetts, containing the laws of that state, passed between November, 1780, and February, 1807, a period of twenty-seven years, and the period that has elapsed since the revolution. Part of these laws have been already published in a collective form, and part for the first time on this occasion. There is likewise a valuable appendix, containing the laws of Massachusetts enacted previous to the year 1780, and which are still in force.

It is hardly necessary to mention that the laws of the United States, and of each state, indeed, we may add, of every corporate or municipal body authorized to pass bye laws, are annually published at full length, with all their technical appendages, and in the order in which they were passed. Copies of these, however, are seldom attainable, except, with regard to the laws of particular states, at the seat of their respective governments. It is doubtful whether these are regularly and periodically collected and deposited in any public library of the United States, notwithstanding the evident advantage of such a method.

This period presents us with a valuable work, entitled, Admiralty Decisions in the District Court of the United States, for the Pennsylvania District, by the Hon. Richard Peters; comprizing also some

Decisions in the same Court, by the late Francis Hopkinson, Esq.; and of other District Courts of the United States, by Richard Peters, Jun., Esq. The editor has thought proper, very judiciously, to subjoin the maritime codes of Oleron, Wisbuy, the Hanse towns, Louis XIV, and the United States, and a treatise on maritime law in general.

Of the history of legal decisions, or *law reports*, the only specimens we meet with relate to Massachusetts and North Carolina.

The cases in the supreme court of law in Massachusetts, for 1806, have been reported and published by Mr. D. A. Tyng.

Duncan Cameron and William Norwood have published Reports of Cases decided in the Conference Court of North Carolina. The mere title of these works is sufficient to evince their value.

During the year 1807, the important trial of Aaron Burr, and of some of the persons charged as his accomplices, took place in the supreme court of the United States at Richmond. This trial is said to have been carefully recorded by a skilful short-hand writer, and we have reason to believe, that, when published, it will prove one of the most authentic and copious narratives or statements of this kind which has ever appeared. We wait with much impatience for the publication. The public curiosity has been very imperfectly gratified by the reports of newspapers on this subject.

We have, however, a publication somewhat connected with this interesting subject, in

The Speeches of Messrs. Harper and Martin, on the Application made to the Supreme Court of the United States on behalf of Bollman and Swartwout, for a habeas corpus. These persons were arrested at New Orleans, by general Wilkinson, on the charge of being agents in the conspiracy imputed to Aaron Burr. There is added to these speeches a letter of general Adair on the same subject.

This publication; the letters published in newspapers by the persons who suffered arrest or transportation on account of their connection with Aaron Burr; the communications made to congress on the same subject by the president of the United States; and authentic reports of the trials of Aaron Burr and others in Kentucky and Virginia, will form a very full and valuable series of documents in relation to this important point in American history. We should gladly see a comprehensive publication of this nature.

Among reports of single trials, we only meet with three. Two of these for libel, and one for murder. Of the former, one was

The Case of Maturin Livingston *against* James Cheetham, in New York. The other is

The Case of John Jessup *against* John Firth, Esq., tried at Woodbury, in New Jersey. The third is

The Trial of Alpheus Hitchcock for the Murder of his Wife, tried in the state of New York.

On medical subjects we have little to report but the regular continuance of the miscellaneous and periodical works mentioned on a former occasion. We have, however, in a separate form, the Pharmacopœia of the Medical Society of Massachusetts.

On theological topics the publications are very numerous. There are several periodical works, conducted by skilful and industrious hands, confined to religious subjects. There is one, at least, in each of the three great towns, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and one or more in Connecticut. It is very remarkable, however, that religious publications seldom or never appear in any part of the United States southward of the Chesapeake. The true cause of this is worth inquiry. Whether it argues few writers, few printers, or few readers in our southern countrymen, or a scarcity of all these, it behoves an inquisitive examiner to find out.

We were not a little surprized to find the old controversy about the grounds of christianity in some degree revived at New York, and by the arch polemic, Thomas Paine himself. Time seems in no degree to have shaken the belief, or subdued the spirit of this singular person; but, till the present period, we supposed that he had wholly discontinued writing against religion. He has, however, condescended to make a new attempt to enlighten the world, before he leaves it, by giving us

An Examination of the Passages in the Old Testament quoted in the New, and called Prophecies concerning Jesus Christ: to which is prefixed, an Essay on Dreams, being an explanation of them, and an application of the theory to the New Testament dreams: together with my *Private** Thoughts of a Future State, and remarks on the contradictory doctrines of the books of Matthew and Mark.

If this work has found readers, it is yet surprising that any one has thought it worth while to take up the controversy. We find, however, two small performances written in answer to Paine. One at New York, by Peter R. Mason, and another at Baltimore, by J. B. Colvin. Paine's book has been unanswered, and probably unread by, and even unknown to the majority of the reading and enlightened world.

What is called the unitarian sect of christians has made but little progress in the United States, as a sect or separate class of the community. We know of no approach being made to the formation of an exclusive congregation but at Philadelphia; and here the society is as yet composed of a body of laics, and is a species of club rather than a congregation regularly organized, with a spiritual pastor at their head. At that city has appeared

The Constitution of the First Unitarian Society of Philadelphia.

A member of this society has likewise published

No. I of a Series of Discourses. This is a discourse on the right, duty, and importance of free inquiry in matters of religion.

Thomas Dobson, a well known bookseller of Philadelphia, has heretofore given to the public several performances on religious subjects. We have, during this period, another from his pen, entitled,

Thoughts on the Scripture Account of Faith in Jesus, and Life through his Name.

* A singular blunder in this epithet, when given to thoughts which a man publishes from the press.

On one of the most abstruse branches of theology there has appeared a publication by I. W. Smith, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., entitled

Decrees Vindicated, or Reconciled with Free Agency and Accountability.

Dr. Tappan, late professor of divinity at Cambridge, Massachusetts, left behind him a work which has since appeared, entitled

Lectures on Jewish Antiquities.

Mr. Rosewell Messinger, of York, Maine, has given us

Sentiments on Resignation.

A periodical publication appears at Boston, called the Berean. We have now the first number of the second volume of

The Berean; or an Appeal to Scripture on Questions of the utmost Importance to the Human Rate.

Mr. J. Emerson, of Boston, has given us

Two Minor Catechisms for the Use of Parents and Instructors in teaching their Children and Pupils.

An anonymous writer has published, at Concord, Massachusetts,

A Summary of Christian Doctrines and Duties, for the use of New Settlers.

There has been, for some time, a religious controversy carrying on in New England, on the subject of baptism. The sect known by the name of baptists maintain the duty and propriety of introducing persons into the christian church by open or river baptism, preceeded by regular religious convictions and profession: consequently this rite can properly take place only in adults, contrary to the usage of all other sects, who either do not baptize at all, or who think it lawful and necessary to baptize infants. The baptists appear to have made considerable progress in the United States, and in New England there occur a good many publications, in which the right of baptism is largely discussed.

To a work on this subject, mentioned in our last, by Dr. Baldwin, we now meet with an answer by Mr. Worcester, of Salem, with the title of

Serious and Candid letters to T. Baldwin, D. D. on his book "Baptism of Believers," &c.

Mr. Merril, of Boston, has published

A second exposition of some of the False Arguments, Mistakes, and Errors of Samuel Austin;

While the latter continues his theological labours in a new work, entitled

A View of the Economy of the Church of God, as it existed primitively under the Abrahamic Dispensation and the Sinai Law, and as to its perfection under the more luminous dispensation of the Gospel, particularly in regard to the Covenants.

Mr. Haynes has published a sermon, which he calls

Universal Salvation a very Ancient Doctrine.

Dr. Kemp, of Maryland, has given us

A Tract upon Conversion, with an appendix, containing six important questions and answers, on the Knowledge of Forgiveness of Sins.

This was speedily followed by

A Rod for Dr. Kemp, or an Examination of his Tract on Conversion, &c., proving his variance with the Scriptures, his own Church, and Himself.

A sermon was some time ago published, which bore the title of "Eternal Life God's Free Gift, bestowed on Men according to their Moral Behaviour; or Free Grace and Free Will concur in the Affair of Man's Salvation."

This performance was criticised in a pamphlet by J. Dickinson, and is now vindicated by Mr. John Beach of Providence.

In a periodical work, called the Christian Magazine, published at New York, a criticism by the editor, Dr. Mason, on some controversial pieces on the subject of ecclesiastical government, brought forth, in the form of letters, addressed to Dr. Mason,

An Apology for Apostolic Order and its Advocates, by the Rev. J. H. Hobart.

In this work the government of the church of England is learnedly defended, and with equal learning and moderation is the presbyterian constitution vindicated by Dr. Samuel Miller, in the following work:

Letters concerning the Constitution and Order of the Christian Ministry, as deduced from Scripture and Primitive Usage.

The *purpose* of all controversy is to change the opinion of an adversary. The *end* usually effected by it is to confirm and strengthen the adversary in his previous opinions, and to add to these convictions a personal abhorrence of the man who endeavours to shake them. These effects arise from the heat and intemperance with which controversy is usually managed. Moderation and benignity sometimes appear in these contests, and then, though our labour ends as infallibly as before in strengthening a hostile persuasion, we do not necessarily inspire hatred or contempt of ourselves.

Archdeacon Paley is the best, because the most candid and best tempered, as well as the accutest controversial writer this age has produced. It were much to be wished that all polemics would imbibe the spirit of this writer. It is not, however, to be expected that any but those whose sentiments have been previously neutral on the subject will agree with him, that christians were left by their great Teacher to the guidance of their own judgment, in the choice of modes of ecclesiastical discipline and government; that this judgment is to be swayed by considerations of utility alone, and is not to be regulated by authority or former practice, and is to consult no other end than the preservation and diffusion of religious knowledge. Paley deduces from this principle consequences which all will not embrace; nor is it necessary to mutual kindness and benevolence, provided we agree in the principle.

The late doctors Tappan and Stillman left behind them numerous sermons, of which selections have been made and presented to the public. Some account of the life and character of each is prefixed to these works.

The single sermons are, as usual, on funeral occasions; on anniversary solemnities; on the ordination of pastors; and on particular speculative topics.

LIBRARY OF UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Of the first kind we may mention the following:

Mr. Clarke's, at New Brunswick, on the death of judge Patterson.

Professor Shurtliff's, on the death of Mr. Woodward, at Dartmouth, N. H.

Mr. Wright's, at Medway, on the death of Captain C. Bullard.

Mr. Griffin's, on the death of Dr. M'Whorter, at Newark, N. J.

Of the second kind, we have

Mr. Bentley's, before the governor and legislature of Massachusetts, at Boston.

Mr. Bradstreet's, before the legislature of New Hampshire, at Hopkinton.

Mr. Emerson's, at Boston, before the Massachusetts Humane Society.

Mr. Parrish's, at the same place, before the Massachusetts Missionary Society, at their annual meeting.

Dr. Reed's, at the same place, before the annual convention of the congregational ministers.

Dr. Morse's, at the same place, before the Boston Female Asylum.

Mr. Baldwin's, at the same place, before the Honourable Artillery Company.

Mr. Miltimore's, at Newburyport, before the Female Charitable Society.

Mr. Abbot's, at Portsmouth, before the Portsmouth Female Asylum.

Mr. Gleason's, at Boston, at the visitation of the masonic lodges.

Mr. Dana's, at Newburyport, on the same occasion.

Bishop Peters's, at New York, on the same occasion.

Mr. Taggert's, before the New Hampshire Missionary Society.

Mr. Moore's, at Wilton, New Hampshire, before the Musical Society of that place.

Mr. Richmond's, at Hingham, to the scholars of Darby academy.

Mr. Stillson's, at Plymouth, a thanksgiving sermon.

Dr. Lyman's, at Hatfield, on the opening of Hatfield bridge.

Mr. Miltimore's, at the dedication of a church at Belleville.

Mr. Thatcher's, at the *dedication* of an academy at Milton.

Mr. Lyman's, at the dedication of a church at Lebanon.

Mr. Absalom Jones's*, at Philadelphia, on the prohibition of the slave trade.

Of the third class, we have

Dr. Lyman's, at the installation of Mr. Wood, at Halifax, Vermont.

Mr. T. Mason Harris's, on clerical duties, at the installation of Mr. Pratt, at Barnstaple.

Dr. Lathrop's, at the ordination of Mr. Andrews, at Putney.

Mr. Parrish's, at the ordination of Mr. Thurston, at Winthrop, Maine.

Mr. Clay's, at his installation, at the baptist meeting-house, at Boston.

Of the fourth kind, are the following:

* Mr. Jones is a black man, rector of the African episcopal church in that city.

Mr. Woodbridge's, at Middletown, Connecticut, being an illustration of some passages of scripture on the doctrine of absolute predestination.

Mr. Flint's two sermons, at Bridgewater, on the qualifications for the christian ministry.

Mr. Parker's, at Middleborough, Massachusetts, on the unity of Christ's church.

Mr. Peake's, at Newburyport, on sanctification.

Mr. Channing's, on the duties of children, at Boston.

Mr. Dana's, at Ipswich, on the worth and loss of the soul.

Among political or spiritual performances are to be ranked the orations which it has been the custom to deliver on the 4th of July, the anniversary of the revolution. This practice is more or less adhered to, according to the aspect of the times; and the reigning topic of political curiosity or dissention occupies the chief place in the performance of the day. Previous to the 4th of July, 1807, the memorable attack upon the frigate Chesapeake took place. No event seems to have roused a more violent spirit among the people, and yet it is a little strange that it gave no extraordinary impulse to the fourth-of-July oratory,

The following are the only published anniversary orations of this kind that have fallen under our notice:

By J. H. Thomas, Esq., at Alexandria.

By Mr. Gleason, at Hingham.

By Mr. Cushman, at Augusta, Maine.

By Mr. Thatcher, at Boston.

By Mr. Lyman, at Northampton.

By Mr. Webster, at Salisbury, New Hampshire.

By Mr. Dana, at Grafton, Massachusetts.

On the useful and important subject of agriculture, we have a new volume of

Communications to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and Extracts. The articles are the following:

1. Answers to queries.
2. Hints regarding cattle, by sir John Sinclair.
3. On the management of manure.
4. On the cultivation of potatoes.
5. Of the influence of soils, and their improvement by culture.
6. On the benefit to farmers by studying botany.
7. On the use of pumice.
8. On feeding and fattening swine.
9. On domestic animals in general.

Connected with juvenile education and instruction, we are presented with

A Catalogue of Masters and Misses, who have, at any time, belonged to the Academy at Portsmouth, N. H., kept by the Rev. Timothy Alden.

If the example of Mr. Alden were followed by the masters, or *principals*, as they prefer to be styled, of the *twelve hundred** boarding schools in the United States, there would be no dearth of American productions.

At Boston, has appeared

The Worlds Displayed, for the benefit of young people, by a familiar history of some of their inhabitants.

The endless catalogue of French school books has been increased by

Mr. Du Moulin's French Tutor: being Rules and Examples for the French Syntax.

Mrs. Susannah Rowson, of Boston, has given us

A Spelling Dictionary for the Use of Young People.

Mr. Blatchford, the principal of the Lansingburg academy, has published

An English Translation of Professor Morris's and Mr. Ewing's Greek Grammar.

In former times Latin and Greek were so far blended in education, that, though the former was sometimes learned without the latter, the latter was never learned but with and *after* the study of the former. Hence the propriety and utility of the use of the Latin language, in compiling Greek lexicons and grammars. It now begins to be the mode to use English instead of Latin on this occasion. What are we to infer from this? That the ancient alliance between Greek and Latin is about to be dissolved? That Greek begins to be taught in schools to those who overlook the Latin language, or to be learned in private, by those who want Greek only and not Latin? We are unacquainted with any such school or any such private student.

The arguments in favour of the new fashion are obvious. They need not be enumerated; but they are totally fallacious with regard to such as make Latin a preparation to Greek. To such the old mode is manifestly advantageous, because it tends to preserve and improve the language already acquired, in acquiring a new one; without being less commodious or intelligible than the English language. How far the two languages are actually divorced, at present, in schools or closets, we cannot certainly tell; but to substitute the new system in place of the old, with students actually acquainted with Latin, would be wantonly and absurdly foregoing a very great advantage.

We have a new addition to geographical school-books in

Mr. Parrish's System of Universal Geography, for scholastic use.

At Philadelphia has appeared

Elements of Natural Philosophy, under various heads.

Real and valuable additions to geography are made by

Mr. Garnet's Traverse Table to every Degree and quarter Degree of the Compass of Horizon.

A Map of the city of New York, with all the recent and intended improvements, by William Bridges, the city surveyor.

* A skilful observer has computed the whole number to amount to this.

Noah Webster, Esq., of Newhaven, a diligent and well known cultivator of what may be termed American philology, has published, at Newhaven,

1. A Philosophical Grammar of the English Language.

2. A letter to Dr. Ramsay, of Charleston, S. C., respecting the Errors of the English dictionaries compiled by Johnson and others.

There is a valuable periodical work, publishing at Philadelphia, called

The Artillerist's Companion, by Colonel L. Tousard, a well known American officer.

It is a duty of the public to afford particular encouragement to every effort to supply the United States with a species of knowledge rendered of such value and importance by their political situation.

Colonel Larned Lamb has contributed his mite to our military instruction, by a publication, entitled

The Militia Guide.

It is difficult to assign any determinate rank to the following productions:

The Mercuriad, or Spanish Practice of Physic, a tragicomedy of five acts in four, a satire on the use of mercury: Lansingburgh, N. Y.

Six Essays, published at Philadelphia, on Taxing Dogs.

The Thistle, containing a great many good things, by Roderick Rover, Esq., and others, at Boston.

A Report of Proceedings lately taken place at James Town, on the Centesimal Anniversary of the Settlement of Virginia.

Two new biographical essays have been made on the life of Washington:

Dr. Ramsay, the venerable historian of the revolution, has given a succinct biographical account of the hero of that great event.

Dr. Bancroft, of Massachusetts, has likewise presented us with

An Essay on the Life of Washington.

Under this head we have a very amusing work, being a Narrative of Ethan Allen's Captivity, from his Capture near Montreal, in September, 1775, to his Exchange, in May, 1778, mixed up with a great many miscellaneous remarks and anecdotes worthy of that eccentric character. Allen, Putnam, Wayne, and Jones were the desperadoes of the revolution: men noted for romantic courage more than any other quality. Arnold might have been found in this list if his treason had not thrust him out of it. We have, from colonel Humphries, an agreeable account of Putnam. Jones has likewise been very well described in an anonymous memoir; but Wayne and Arnold, and, till now, Allen, have been neglected.

There is likewise considerable interest in J. R. Jewett's Journal of Transactions at Nootka Sound. Mr. J. was one of the surviving crew of a ship whose commander was murdered in that place.

The great and valuable work preparing for the press by Messrs. Lewis and Clarke cannot be expected to appear before the public

with great expedition. Its bulk and other circumstances will make its preparation for the press a work of time and difficulty. Meanwhile, as in all undertakings of the kind, from Cook's first voyage to M'Cartney's embassy, we may expect to see hasty attempts made to gratify the public curiosity by underlings and subalterns. Accordingly, this period has produced a brief account of this journey, by Patrick Gass, one of the party.

M'Neven and Emmett, two eminent persons, whom the troubles in Ireland compelled, several years ago, to seek a refuge in America, have published what they entitle

Pieces of Irish History, illustrative of the Condition of the Irish Catholics, of the Origin and Progress of the Political System of the United Irishmen, and their Transactions with the Anglo-Irish Government.

It might be expected that the interesting and critical situation of the United States, with respect to foreign nations, would give rise to much political discussion. This expectation has been amply fulfilled. Thousands of pens have been busy on the subjects suggested by the violence committed on the ship Chesapeake; on the restraints imposed by France and Great Britain on American commerce; and on the probable consequences of a war with both or either of these powers; and on the proceedings on the Missisippi: but these pens have chiefly confined themselves to newspaper lucubrations.

Among the separate publications produced by these topics we meet with the following:

At Charleston, S. C., has appeared

The Tocsin, or Call to Arms: an inquiry into the late proceedings of the British goverment, in her unjustifiable attack on the liberty and independence of the United States.

At Philadelphia has been published

The Madman's Chronicle: exemplified in the conduct of George III and his ministers towards the United States, from the peace of 1783 to the present time: to which are annexed, biographical sketches of the king, the royal family, &c.

At New York, the press has furnished us with

Mr. Cheetham's Peace or War; or thoughts on our affairs with England.

These are the principal effusions of political zeal against Great Britain. On the other side, as written in the spirit of vindication or palliation, may be mentioned,

At New York, the two following:

An Examination of the British Treaty.

The Voice of Truth; or thoughts on the affair between the Leopard and Chesapeake.

At Boston, we met with two publications:

Peace without Dishonour; War without Hope: or a calm and dispassionate inquiry into the affair of the Chesapeake, and into the necessity and expediency of a war with Great Britain. By a Yankee farmer.

An Essay on the Rights and Duties of Nations, relative to Fugitives from Justice, with reference to the affair of the Chesapeake.

Mr. Fessenden has given us, Some Thoughts on the Present Dispute between Great Britain and America.

On the proceedings occasioned by the machinations of Aaron Burr, we have received from New Orleans

A View of Political Transactions, in the Winter of 1806–7, at New Orleans.

There has likewise appeared

A Short Review of the Late Proceedings at New Orleans, and some Remarks on the Bill for suspending the Privilege of Habeas Corpus, which passed the Senate of the United States, but was rejected by the House of Representatives.

In the department of the fine arts, we meet with a work which, in extent and value, cannot be expected to present itself very often. "The Vision of Columbus," by Joel Barlow, has been altered, revised, and much enlarged, and has re-appeared, with much typographical splendour, under the new name of "The Columbiad."

The poetical remains of the late Mr. S. W. Lake have been published, under the title of the Parnassian Pilgrim.

At Charleston, S. C., has appeared, written by a lady, a tragedy, called

The Female Enthusiast.

At New York has been published a satirical poem, called

Fashion's Analysis, or a Winter in Town, by Sir Anthony Avalanche, with Notes and Illustrations, by Gregory Glacier, gentleman.

Among musical productions, the following, published at Boston, deserve mention:

The Boston Collection of Sacred and Devotional Hymns.

The Lady's Cabinet of Polite Literature, being a Selection of Airs, Songs, &c.

Three Pieces of Music for Thanksgiving, by S. Temple.

The Massachusetts Collection of Sacred Harmony, by E. Mann.

Mr. Holyoke has published, at Newburyport, the second volume of

The Instrumental Assistant, being a Selection of Minuets, Airs, &c., with Instructions for the French Horn.

Among the host of novels continually issuing from the American press, we have been able to discern only the two following native productions:

The late W. H. Brown's Ira and Isabella, or the Natural Children: published at Boston.

Margaretta, or the Intricacies of the Heart, by a lady of Philadelphia.

Among the subjects of local or interior concern, which have engaged the attention of the public and of the national legislature, we may mention the project of the removal of the seat of government from

the city of Washington to Philadelphia. An ingenious pamphlet on this subject appeared in Philadelphia, in the autumn of 1807, and, some time after, a motion to effect this removal was made in congress by Mr. Sloan, a representative from New Jersey, but after some discussion was lost.

The writer above alluded to dwells with much earnestness on the desolate state of the metropolis; on its remoteness from all the great commercial ports and cities, and the consequent difficulty and delay in procuring political information respecting either foreign or domestic events; and on the additional expence, in all the branches of government, incurred by continuing at Washington; and, after showing the full extent of these evils, he points out Philadelphia as the proper seat of government, in being free from all the evils and inconveniences belonging to the actual metropolis, and in claiming a sort of prescriptive right to this pre-eminence, in consequence of being the first in population among American cities, and of being the seat of the revolutionary and federal government, previous to its being fixed on the banks of the Potomac.

He answers the popular objections to this removal, founded on the periodical unhealthiness of Philadelphia, on the sanctity of the public faith, which makes the legislative promise of the government's remaining at Washington inviolable, and on the folly of abandoning a place where so much expence has been already incurred in public buildings, by observing, that Philadelphia is only unhealthy in the summer, when the legislature does not meet, and that the quarantine and health laws will henceforth preserve the city even from the summer pestilence; that compensation may properly and prudently be made to all those who shall incur pecuniary losses by the removal of the capital; and that the removal will add nothing to the immediate expences of the public, equivalent to those inordinate expences which will be produced by the continuance of the government at Washington.

The objections to removal, in congress, were chiefly built on the necessity of some national metropolis; on the decrees of the constitution itself, which allow the congress of the United States to fix upon a seat of national government, provided the choice, when once made, be permanent and unalterable; and on the capricious and fickle temper which the nation will evince in thus changing and undoing the most solemn and elaborate proceedings.

The superior convenience and cheapness of a different residence to the members of the legislature, and even to the officers of government, were admitted, but this benefit was not allowed to outweigh the political advantages of remaining where they were.

The truth is, that mankind, with their usual temerity, counted on a much more rapid progress in the new metropolis than there was ever any reason to expect. Cities can only advance from commerce or manufactures, or the concourse of the rich and idle, or the attractions of a seat of government. In the United States, commerce naturally flows to the great outlets and inlets of navigation, and could not therefore be expected to fix one of its principal seats at the spot selected

for the federal city. Of manufactures we have not enough, and may not have for an age to come, to build up a town even of moderate dimensions; of the rich and idle we have evidently too few to make their residence of any importance in swelling the population of a city any where, and of the rich and idle we have, the political and moral divisions of the United States are such as never will allow them to run together into any one place. The attraction of the seat of government, therefore, only remains. This alone, in a government modelled with such simplicity, and administered with so much frugality as ours, will never make much more than a village, nor was there ever any reason to expect that, operating by itself, more would flow from it, in the same time, than has actually flowed.

The ignorance and presumption of men, in haste to be rich, has done much harm to the reputation of this luckless city. They imagined that a second Paris, or, at least, a new Versailles, was about to rise, meteor-like, in the midst of a swamp, and they made haste, therefore, to build private habitations and hotels, for the reception of the multitudes that were to flock thither from all quarters of the empire. They did not wait till the stranger applied for a house, before they dug its foundations, nor allowed themselves to imagine that the utmost industry in building could do more than somewhat abate the eager competition there would be among the tenants. What was the consequence? There was an actual and considerable concourse of people to the new city, but it by no means equalled the sanguine expectations of the builders; all the houses, therefore, were not filled. Some continued empty, and these of course were dismantled, and fell to ruin; others were left unfinished, and those who suffer the penalty of their rashness and precipitation, or who witness their effects, are ready to exclaim that the experiment is unsuccessful; that a city will never be built.

If the seat of government continue at Washington, it must become a great city in time. Not to-morrow, nor next day, nor next year, nor even in the present generation, as many unwisely imagined: but as our population, increases domestic manufactures will advance, internal commerce will augment, and the number of the *idly rich* will multiply; some of this class, and the absolute number will increase, though the proportion remain the same, if the whole number increases, will fix their abode at the metropolis. Artizans and all the ministers of luxury will follow them. Some manufactures for distant consumption will be established, when the nation is numerous enough to make it as cheap to work at home as to bring from abroad. These will go on increasing to an indefinite extent, and an overgrown capital will be the consequence.

This is the history of Naples, Rome, Milan, Madrid, Paris, Berlin, the Hague, and Moscow, in Europe, and this will be, with certain differences, differences that will rather affect the rate of progress than the magnitude of the ultimate amount, and which arise in our own case from the imperfect dominion of the head over the members, will nearly be the future history of Washington; but we must repeat, that the progress, though sure, will be very slow, and that nothing but a

miracle could have made Washington larger than it is during the first ten years of its existence.

We hear general complaints, not only of the dearness of all kinds of accommodation, but of its scantiness and badness, at Washington. This is a little unaccountable. Conveniences and luxuries will always be found where they are well paid for. They may be dearer at one place than another, but a certain price will always produce them. That Washington is situated in a meagre, ill-peopled, and barren country weighs nothing against the plenty and quality, but only against the cheapness of what is wanted.

We find that between fifteen hundred and two thousand people, all of idle and luxurious habits, with as many pampered horses, can be splendidly accommodated, at a place called Ballstown, for two or three months in a year, with every imaginable convenience, elegance, and luxury. But Ballstown, a few years ago, was only a forest of pine trees, the emblems of sterility. It is situated far inland, in a country equally unfavourable to the production and conveyance of provision. By what magic is this effected? Money. People go thither with their purses well stuffed; they demand the best lodging and the best diet, and pay accordingly. The certainty, or rather the mere probability of their coming at a certain season is sufficient to set the thrifty and industrious in motion, and the comer has all that he demands. Where lies the secret of the difference, in this respect, between Ballstown and Washington? Assuredly not in the local situation of the place, for that is only in favour of the latter.

But though the slow progress of this city, and all the inconveniences thence arising, might have been easily foreseen, and are inevitable, and though time will remove these evils, it does not follow that it is eligible to continue the seat of government at Washington, because, in time, a great city will be gradually created.

The advantages of fixing the general government in a great city are very evident, and are generally acknowledged. Why then not fix it in a city that is already great, and that abounds in every species of accommodation and convenience which a complicated government requires?

To this it is answered, that what might be proper, at first, when a seat was to be fixed for the government, may not be proper now, when the government has been for some years seated in a desert. The constitution required the legislature to fix the seat of government wherever it pleased, but declared that, when once fixed, it should be permanent. A choice was accordingly made, perhaps very injudiciously, but, being once made, it is irrevocable.

On this point the whole public controversy turns. These, indeed, are not the springs that secretly guide the votes and wills of legislators. Their private and personal interest and convenience will truly govern them; but still there may be truth or fallacy in the pleas which they publicly insist upon; and the legality and dignity of changing the metropolis, after all that has been built and legislated, for the last ten years, at the Potomac, is surely a question of some nicety: much may be said on both sides, though, upon the whole, an impartial mind would probably decide in favour of removal.

CATALOGUE

OF

BRITISH PUBLICATIONS,

FOR 1807.

[N. B. Fugitive pamphlets, single sermons, and the endless effusions of factious zeal, in verse and prose, are not enumerated.]

I. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

A COURSE of Lectures on Natural and Mechanical Philosophy, by T. Young.

Dr. Clark's Methodical Classification of Minerals.

A Mineralogical Journal, for the year 1806.

A Map, exhibiting Lord Bacon's Distribution of Knowledge.

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II. NATURAL HISTORY.

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History of Seventy-four of the most Remarkable British Birds, for Young Persons.

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Natural History of British Insects, by E. Donovan.

Transactions of the Entymological Society of London.

History of the Fuci, by Dawson Turner.

Naturalist's Cabinet, containing Sketches of Animal History.

Compendium of British Zoology, by W. Turton.

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III. ETHICS AND METAPHYSICS.

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First Lines of the Practice of Surgery, by S. Cooper.

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On Diseases of the Joints, by S. Cooper.

A View of Vaccine Inoculation, by J. Adams.

Report on Vaccination, by the College of Physicians.

The Edinburgh Medical and Physical Dictionary, by R. Morris, J. Kendrick, and others.

Dr. Pearson on the Nature and Treatment of Hydrophobia.

Mr. Lipscomb on Canine Madness, with a Method of preventing the Disease in those bitten.

Selections of Cases of Hydrophobia in the Gentleman's Magazine, from the year 1731.

Account of the Ophthalmia brought from Egypt by the British Army, by Dr. Vetch.

Mr. Burns on the Uterine Hæmorrhage, and the True Management of the Placenta.

On the Use of the Humulus Lupulus in Gout, by A. Fricke.

Anatomy and Surgical Treatment of Umbilical and Crural Hernia, by Astley Cooper.

Discoveries in the Management of Infants, and Treatment of their diseases, by J. Herdman.

On the Use of Lunar Caustic in Strictures of the Urethra and OEsophagus, by M. W. Andrews.

Medical Cases and Experiments from Hospital Practice, by S. A. Bardley.

Strictures on Parkinson's Observations on the Cure of Gout, by Dr. Kinglake.

View of the Nervous Temperament, by Dr. Trotter.

On the Disorder called a Cold.

On Emphysema, by A. Halliday.

A Dictionary of Chemistry and Mineralogy, by A. and R. C. Aikin.

Chemical Catechism, by S. Parkes.

V. THEOLOGY.

Discursory Considerations on the supposed Evidences of the Early Fathers that St. Matthew's Gospel was first written.

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——— Ross Donnelly and Sir Home Popham.

——— Captain Laroche, of the Navy.

——— J. Ratford, a Seaman taken from the Chesapeake.

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XIV. DRAMA.

The following tragedies have appeared:

Solyman.

Falkener, by William Godwin.

Of new comedies and operas, we have

False Alarms, or my Cousin.

The Curfew, by the late J. Tobin.

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Whistle for it, an opera, by Mr. Lamb.

The Fortress, by T. E. Hook.

Time's a Tell-tale.

Ella Rosenburg, by J. Kenny.

Two Faces under a Head, by Dibdin.

XV. FICTION.

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The Wedding Day, by Elizabeth Spence.

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Mandeville Castle, or Two Elinors.

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Castle of Roviego, an Italian romance.

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Henry Hooka, by Mr. Dibdin.

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The Infidel Mother.
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Theodore, or the Enthusiast.
Romances of the Pyrennees.
The Conscript.
Count Eugenia.
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Two Faces under a Head, by Dibdin.

XV. FICTION.

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ON THE POLITICAL CHARACTER OF DR. FRANKLIN*.

THE American people, who pretend more than any other to think for themselves, have nevertheless submitted to the influence of great names; and four men, distinguished by pre-eminence of character or of station, have more particularly led their politics. These have been Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and Franklin.

Washington having had the wonderful skill to unite the various interests of the different parts, brought the whole of our country into a consistent opposition to the power of Great Britain, and, accomplishing our independence, proved himself as great in peace as in war. Asserting and confirming to us the rights of individual man, he also vindicated the rights of government, and, in the lessons of his wisdom, taught us to respect and to obey it. Our affections, in his time, were with the federal government, and it was our pride to be thought federalists.

Adams—what was the direction which he would have given to the public mind? Neither his writings nor his actions indicate, with any certainty, his own. The unsteady lights, however, of Mr. Adams continued to be followed by many, until, distracted by their contrariety, they fell into neglect: the federal school of Washington was broken up, or was divided with the anti-federal.

On the nature and tendency of Mr. Jefferson's speculative politics, it is no less difficult to pronounce: his theoretic opinions in the science and conduct of government, thrown at different seasons in the opposite scales of aristocracy and democracy, so exactly balancing, that nothing could help us to a knowledge of his real principles but his practice, which has been altogether in one way. Descanting more upon our rights, already almost too well known, than upon our duties, alas! too much neglected, he has won and maintained his way by a constant court to the multitude. Unlike what is said of a good judge, wishing to amplify his jurisdiction, his inverted ambition is to narrow his own circle. Mr. Jefferson would place his government more upon popular sufferance than upon authority; and, seemingly pleased rather to be the people's favourite than their ruler, he more regards the continuance in his office than its value or its dignity. And now this gentleman, labouring to set our heads in the direction of his own, will

* The editor was favoured with these remarks by a venerable friend and compeer of Franklin. He inserts them with pleasure, though, at the same time, he requests the reader not to consider him as implicitly concurring in the justice of these strictures. He leaves them to have their due and unassisted weight with the candour of the reader.

probably drive us along the anti-federal or democratic road, until he startles at the precipice that crosses it.

These personages have, in succession, all stood at the head of the great American community, and their sphere of influence has been commensurate with it: but Dr. Franklin, though illustrating his country by his genius, and serving it by his virtues, having had a more circumscribed field of action, has given the tone of politics principally to his own state, Pennsylvania; and his democratic principles, though never so clearly ascertained by fact, have nevertheless been generally admitted; and they come in aid of Mr. Jefferson's, whenever the beer-clubs are pleased to take up the question of the fitness of man to be his own lawgiver, consequent on the perfectibility of his nature, left to itself, without the restraints or counteraction of government.

A question of this kind, producing lately, in Pennsylvania, a call for a general convention, for the purpose of reforming the constitution, or of doing altogether without one, in which, no doubt, should it ever take place, the supposed doctrines of this celebrated man will be quoted as authorities in the science of government, it may not be amiss to attempt to discover what they really were, and whether or not there has not been a considerable mistake concerning them.

It will be said, that the single legislature, adopted, on his recommendation, by the state convention of 1776, is conclusive as to his democracy. This was the hasty notion of the moment, and still passes, though perhaps without due consideration; but it should be the question of our leisure how to class the single branch; for it cannot be that all simple forms in government are alike democratic in their nature, for this would include the uncontrouled domination of a single will.

If we view it most as the faithful representative of the popular humours and passions; fickle, capricious, and inconsiderate with the multitude, and servilely thinking with, and not for the people, it is certainly democratic. If as a power freed from the check of any co-ordinate authority, where the whole legislative force is concentrated as in a point, undivided in views, undistracted in counsel, and capable to act with promptness as with energy; at liberty to riot in the excess of any measure or principle, and to make its session a reign of terror and proscription; I say, thus formidable to its own creators, and qualified for usurpation, it is certainly aristocratic: it has been so considered by Mr. Adams, and accordingly rejected by him in his book of constitutions.

But the classification of governmental principles, though now such wonderful adepts in it, was little understood or considered by us at this epoch; nor can I suppose Dr. Franklin was much influenced in his choice by any abstract notion of excellence: he was more probably led to it on account of the attributes last ascribed to the legislative unity, and from a conception of its particular adaptation to the circumstances of the times, the war of the revolution then impending; and as thinking that energy should be sought for at the chance of wisdom. He had, moreover, the long-practised example of a like

establishment within the same state, when a province of England, in which the people, knowing no other, had habitually acquiesced.

True it is that the absolute absorption of all legislative authority in the single branch disappointed any expectation conceived of its consistency or efficiency. It proved weak and unsteady in its measures, and, instead of being the constant index of the general will, it became, from the casual circumstance of two nearly balanced parties within the state, the alternate organ of them both, as either prevailed in the popular elections; and, during the term of its continuance, as it admitted heats or violence from without, or sent forth its own, was the child or parent of faction.

If it be contended, nevertheless, that Dr. Franklin had, at that early day, generalized his ideas on the subject of government, turning them, as in this supposed instance, into the democratic channel, it would have been evidenced by his consistency in all the points which he had been brought to consider, in the constitutional instrument before him: but far from it; in the part, as well as is remembered, which he took in that convention, he seems rather to have given his thoughts an aristocratic direction, if an endeavour to bestow strength and respectability upon each department of power be admitted as the presumptions. I will proceed to some particulars.

In the conventional question, whether the appointment of justices of the peace should be in government or people, Dr. Franklin took the unpopular side, his good sense discovering how indecorous it was to make a respectable and responsible office an object of petty intrigue, or the resort of necessity; but in this he was overruled: the consequence was, that, in many small districts, the office, in itself so honourable, was sought after only as it was profitable, and not unfrequently bestowed as an alms; that the station was found for the man, and not the man for the station; little suits made oppressive, and the spirit of litigation fomented amongst neighbours for the sake of perquisites.

Again; respecting the creation of certain ranks of militia officers which he would have vested in the government and not in the people, upon the plain principle, that he whose part it was to demand obedience should not in any wise be made dependent on those whose duty it was to yield it: a solecism indeed in discipline! yet carried against him by the self-taught statesmen of the convention. As a consequence, among the ordinary corps the military proficiency scarcely went to the further end of the manual exercise, and the military passion little beyond an ardour for the idleness of a parade holiday. In the war that followed, as numbers were required to supply the defect of ability, the public burthen of such militia, set against its public services, rendered it of very doubtful usefulness; and in the subsequent peace, as the militia fell chiefly under the management of such as were the most adverse to any government of good laws, it might for a long time have been estimated rather as the weakness than the strength of the state.

What do we perceive of the apostle of democracy in his disapprobation of the plan which so awkwardly forked the executive council into as many heads or tails as there were then counties within the

state, leaving a constantly operating principle, on their increase, to magnify the absurdity? The convention, in truth, hearing something of the wisdom of checks and balances in a commonwealth, and already lightening the general assembly for speed, contrived to hang weights upon this council, that to the precipitancy in making the laws might be opposed their tardiness in the execution. From this constitutional solecism, the chamber, which might have employed the active talents of one man, became the loitering-place of a score, drawn together from every division of the state, to yawn over the public business, and as much without responsibility as without occupation. Dr. Franklin's anticipations on this subject, when, after a lapse of some years, it was his lot to preside in this castle of indolence, he found experimentally verified, sarcastically observing, that, *in a multitude of counsellors there was safety*—to themselves.

If in this review of the conduct of Dr. Franklin, in the memorable occasion of the convention of 1776, it shall appear that, instead of composing the system he wrought on of weak and disorderly elements, he laboured to supply it with strong and effective principles, we are bound to drop the charge against him of democratic propensities.

No act of posthumous justice can be of use to the dead. But this attempt, in the case of Dr. Franklin, may be so to the living, so far as it withdraws his name from the support of the jacobinism so threatening to our republic, and gives it to the cause of sober, legitimate liberty.

Dr. Franklin's instrumentality in the great work of our revolution is well known; but he it was, on an occasion preceding it above twenty years, who, in reasoning against a project of internal parliamentary taxation, and exciting new ideas on their natural and acquired rights, first taught his countrymen how they should be asserted and defended. He was thus the father of American liberty: an additional motive for the vindication of his political character.

CHRONICLE.

No. I.

CHRONICLE.

No. I.

Documents and Transactions relative to the Attack made upon the United States' frigate Chesapeake, by the British ship of war Leopard, on the 22d of June, 1807.

British consul's office, Norfolk, Vir., 6th March, 1807.

SIR,

THE men named in the margin* deserted some time since from his majesty's ship Melampus, in Hampton roads, by running away with her gig, and the three first are stated to have entered at the rendezvous now open here for the enlistment of seamen in the service of the United States. As the Melampus is at present in Hampton roads, I submit to you, sir, the propriety of your directing these men (should they have entered for your service) to be returned to their duty on board his majesty's ship before mentioned.

I have the honour to remain, with perfect truth and respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN HAMILTON.

Captain Decatur.

* William Ware, Daniel Martin, John Strachan, John Little.

British consul's office, Norfolk, Vir., 7th March, 1807.

SIR,

Mr. John Murphy, master of the British merchant ship Herald, in this harbour, has represented to me that John Wilson, a seamen under articles of that ship, and John Murphy (his son), an apprentice, both subjects of his majesty, have deserted and enlisted at the rendezvous for the naval service of the United States in this borough, requesting me to use my official interposition with you to obtain for him the recovery of the persons before mentioned. It has therefore become my duty to solicit that the seaman and apprentice in question (if they should have entered for the navy of the United States) may be returned to the master of the Herald, and to the performance of their respective engagements on board of that ship.

I have the honour to remain, with perfect truth and respect,

sir, your most obedient, humble servant.

JOHN HAMILTON.

Captain Decatur.

Norfolk, March 8th, 1807.

SIR,

Your communications with captain Decatur have been transmitted to me by that officer.

I must observe in answer, that John Murphy, appearing to be an apprentice to his commander, has been delivered to the civil authority.

I do not feel myself justified in delivering any men who are not apprentices, and who have voluntarily entered the service of the United States, unless claimed by the magistracy.

I have the honour to be, with high respect, sir, your obedient servant,

A. SINCLAIR.

British consul's office, Norfolk, Vir., 9th March, 1807.

SIR,

I have had the honour to receive your letter dated yesterday, acquainting me in reply to my communications addressed (through misinformation) to captain Decatur, which he had done me the kindness to transmit to you, that John Murphy, being an apprentice to his commander, had been delivered up to the civil authority; but that you do not feel yourself justified in delivering up any men who are not thus bound, and who have voluntarily entered the service of the United States, unless claimed by the magistracy.

I can only regret that you do not consider yourself authorized to comply with my request; and I have the honour to remain, with perfect truth and respect, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

JOHN HAMILTON.

Lieutenant Sinclair.

Navy yard, Washington, April 7th, 1807.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose you the result of my inquiries relating to the men mentioned in your letter of yesterday; and have the honour to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES BARRON.

The Hon. Robert Smith, secretary of the navy.

William Ware, pressed from on board the brig Neptune, captain Crafts, by the British frigate Melampus, in the bay of Biscay, and has served on board the said frigate fifteen months.

William Ware is a native American, born on Pipe creek, Frederick county, state of Maryland, at Bruce's mills, and served his time at said mills. He also lived at Ellicott's mills, near Baltimore, and drove a waggon several years between Hagerstown and Baltimore. He also served eighteen months on board the United States' frigate Chesapeake, under the command of commodore Morris and captain James Barron. He is an Indian-looking man.

Daniel Martin was pressed at the same time and place. He is a native of West-port, in Massachusetts, about thirty miles to the eastward of Newport, Rhode Island; served his time out of New York, with captain Marrowby, in the Caledonia; refers to Mr. Ben-

jamin Davis, merchant, and Mr. Benjamin Corce, of West-port. He is a coloured man.

John Strachan, born on the eastern shore of Maryland, Queen Ann's county, between Centerville and Queen's-town; refers to Mr. John Price, and —— Pratt, Esq., on Kent island, who knows his relations. Strachan sailed in the brig Martha Bland, captain Wivill, from New York to Dublin, and from thence to Liverpool. He there left the brig and shipped on board an English Guineaman. He was pressed on board the Melampus off cape Finisterre; to better his situation he consented to enter, being determined to make his escape when opportunity offered. He served on board the frigate two years. He is a white man, about five feet seven inches high.

William Ware and John Strachan have protections. Daniel Martin says he lost his after leaving the frigate.

John Little, alias Francis, and Ambrose Watts, escaped from the Melampus at the same time, known to the above persons to be Americans, but have not been entered by my recruiting officer.

William Ware, Daniel Martin, and John Strachan state, that, some time in February last, there was an entertainment on board the Melampus, lying then in Hampton roads; that while the officers, &c., were engaged, and all the ship's boats, except the captain's gig, being hoisted in, themselves and the two other men mentioned availed themselves of a moment to seize the gig and row off. That as soon as they had got into the boat they were hailed to know what they were going to do. They replied, they were going ashore. A brisk fire of musketry instantly commenced from the ship; that, in defiance of balls, and at the hazard of their lives, they continued to pull, and finally effected their escape to land, namely Sewell's point; that they then carefully hauled up the boat on the beach, rolled up the coat, and placed that and the oars in the boat, gave three cheers, and moved up the country.

United States' frigate Chesapeake, Chesapeake bay, June 23, 1807.

SIR,

Yesterday at 6, A. M., the wind became favourable, and knowing your anxiety that the ship should sail with all possible dispatch, we weighed from our station in Hampton roads and stood to sea. In Lynhaven bay we passed two British men of war, one of them the Bellona, the other the Melampus, their colours flying and their appearance friendly. Some time afterwards, we observed one of the two line of battle ships that lay off cape Henry get under weigh and stand to sea. At this time the wind became light, and it was not until near four in the afternoon that the ship under weigh came within hail, cape Henry then bearing north-west by west, distance three leagues. The communication, which appeared to be her commander's object for speaking the Chesapeake, he said he would send on board, on which I ordered the Chesapeake to be hove to for his convenience. On the arrival of the officer he presented me with the enclosed paper, No. 1, from the captain of the Leopard, and a copy of an order from admiral Berkley, which another officer afterwards took back, to which I gave the enclosed answer, No. 2,

and was waiting for his reply: about this time I observed some appearance of a hostile nature, and said to captain Gordon that it was possible they were serious, and requested him to have his men sent to their quarters with as little noise as possible, not using those ceremonies which we should have done with an avowed enemy, as I fully supposed their arrangements were more menace than any thing serious. Captain Gordon immediately gave the orders to the officers and men to go to quarters and have all things in readiness; but before a match could be lighted, or the quarter bill of any division examined, or the lumber on the gun deck, such as sails, cables, &c., could be cleared, the commander of the Leopard hailed. I could not hear what he said, and was talking to him as I supposed, when she commenced a heavy fire, which did great execution. It is distressing to me to acknowledge, that I found that the advantage they had gained over our unprepared and unsuspicious state did not warrant a longer opposition, nor should I have exposed this ship and crew to so galling a fire, had it not been with a hope of getting the gun deck clear so as to have made a more formidable defence: consequently our resistance was but feeble. In about twenty minutes after, I ordered the colours to be struck, and sent lieutenant Smith on board the Leopard to inform her commander that I considered the Chesapeake her prize. To this message I received no answer. The Leopard's boat soon after came on board, and the officer who came in her demanded the muster book. I replied the ship and books were theirs, and if he expected to see the men, he must find them. They called on the purser, who delivered his book, and the men were examined. and the three men demanded at Washington, and one man more, were taken away. On their departure from the ship, I wrote the commander of the Leopard the enclosed, No. 3, to which I received the answer, No. 4. On finding that the men were his only object, and that he refused to consider the ship his prize, and the officers and crew his prisoners, I called a council of our officers, and requested their opinion relative to the conduct it was now our duty to pursue. The result was, that the ship should return to Hampton roads, and there wait your further orders.

Enclosed you have a list of the unfortunate killed and wounded, as also a statement of the damage sustained in the hull, spars, and rigging of the ship.

I have sent this letter to you by captain Gordon, in order that you may have an opportunity of getting such information as you may wish.

With great respect, I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES BARRON.

The Hon. R. Smith, secretary of the navy, Washington.

No. 1.

The captain of his Britannic majesty's ship Leopard has the honour to inclose the captain of the United States' ship Chesapeake an order from the hon. vice-admiral Berkley, commander in chief of his majesty's ships on the North American station, respecting some deserters from the ships (therein mentioned) under his command, and supposed

to be now serving as part of the crew of the Chesapeake.

The captain of the Leopard will not presume to say any thing in addition to what the commander in chief has stated, more than to express a hope that every circumstance respecting them may be adjusted in a manner that the harmony subsisting between the two countries may remain undisturbed.

H. M. ship Leopard, at sea, June 22d, 1807.

No. 2.

I know of no such men as you describe. The officers that were on the recruiting service for this ship were particularly instructed by the government, through me, not to enter any deserters from his B. M. ships, nor do I know of any being here. I am also instructed never to permit the crew of any ship that I command to be mustered by any other but their own officers. It is my disposition to preserve harmony, and I hope this answer to your dispatch will prove satisfactory.

JAMES BARRON.

At sea, June 22d, 1807.

To the commander of his B. M. ship Leopard.

No. 3.

SIR,

I consider the frigate Chesapeake your prize, and am ready to deliver her to any officer authorized to receive her. By the return of the boat I shall expect your answer,

And have the honour, &c.,

JAMES BARRON.

Chesapeake, at sea, June 22d, 1807.

To the commander of his B. M. ship Leopard.

No. 4.

SIR,

Having to the utmost of my power fulfilled the instructions of my commander in chief, I have nothing more to desire, and must in consequence proceed to join the remainder of the squadron, repeating that I am ready to give you every assistance in my power, and do most sincerely deplore that any lives should have been lost in the execution of a service, which might have been adjusted more amicably, not only with respect to ourselves, but the nations to which we respectively belong.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient humble servant,

S. P. HUMPHREYS.

Leopard, at sea, June 22d, 1807.

The purport of the general order said to be issued by admiral Berkely was, "that each and every vessel of his squadron should take by force, if they could not be obtained by other means, any British deserters that could be found on board the Chesapeake, and that, on the part of the commanders of the ships of his squadron, a search should be admitted for American deserters."

This, as well as my memory serves me, was the tenor of the paper handed me by the visiting officer of his B. M. ship the Leopard, and stated to have been orders recently issued by admiral Berkely.

There were several names mentioned in the body of the demand, neither of which were known to us.

Return of the dead and wounded on board the frigate Chesapeake, commodore James Barron, June 23d, 1807.

Killed—John Lawrence, James Arnold, John Shukly.

Badly wounded—John Haden, Cotton Brown, John Parker, George Percival, Peter Simmons, Robert M'Donald, Francis Cownoven, James Eppes.

Slightly wounded—Commodore James Barron, midshipman James Broom, Peter Allison, William Hendricks, Thomas Short, William Moody, David Creighton, John Master, Emanuel Fernandes, John Wilson.

J. G. HUNT,
Surgeon to the Chesapeake.

Frigate Chesapeake, Hampton roads, June 29th, 1807.

SIR,

Enclosed I have the honour to forward you an exact copy of the ship's log book.

And have the honour to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES BARRON.

The Hon. R. Smith, Secretary of the navy, Washington.

A true copy taken from the United States' frigate Chesapeake's log-book, James Barron, Esq., commander, Charles Gordon, Esq., captain, and Samuel Brooks, sailing master.

Monday, June 22d. Commences with light breezes from the south and west and clear weather. At seven, A. M., hoisted out the jolly boat, and hoisted in the second cutter, run the jolly boat up astern ; at quarter past seven weighed anchor, made sail with a pleasant breeze from west southwest, and stood out for sea; at nine passed two of his Britannic majesty's ships at anchor; stowed the larboard anchor, and secured the boats. At meridian the light on Cape Henry bore south-west by south; people employed in clearing ship for sea.

This day ends at meridian, and contains seventeen hours.

Tuesday, 23d. Commences with light breezes from the south and west, and clear weather; a ship in sight apparently standing for us; at one, P. M., the wind hauled to the north and east; in studding sails, and hauled upon the wind, and at half past three the ship came up with us; backed the main top sail, and spoke her; was boarded by her. She proved to be the British ship Leopard, of fifty guns; she came on board to demand some men who had deserted from the English navy; the commodore refusing to give them up, the boat returned, they ranged along side of us and commenced a heavy fire. We being unprepared, and the ship much lumbered, it was impossible to clear ship for action in proper time, though every possible exertion was made ; and not suspecting an enemy so near, did not begin to clear the deck until the enemy had commenced firing. In about thirty minutes, after receiving much damage in our hull, rigging, and spars, and having three men killed, viz., Joseph Arnold, Peter Shakely, and John Lawrence, and sixteen wounded, viz., commodore Barron, Mr. Broom, John Hudden, Cotton Brown, Peter Ellison, John Parker, George Percival, Peter Summers, William Hendrick, Robert M'Donald, Francis Conhoven, Thomas Short, William Moody, David Creighton, John Martyr, John Epps, Emanual Hendricks, John Wilson, William Warren, and John Bates; and, having one gun ready, fired, and hauled down our colours.

The Leopard ceased firing, and sent her boat on board, mustered the ship's company. At sundown they left the ship, taking with them four men, viz., John Strachan, Daniel Martin, William Ware, and John Wilson, who had deserted from their service; at the same time lieutenant Allen went on board, and returned at eight o'clock. The Leopard left us and stood.

We then made sail and stood in shore, having three and a half feet water in our hold. Crew employed in pumping and working ship in for Hampton roads; got the anchors clear for coming too. At six, A. M., took the third reef in the main top sail, and set top gallant sails; held a survey on the masts and rigging; at eight cape Henry bore south-west, distant four or five miles; employed ship in for Hampton roads; at half past meridian came to with the starboard anchor in seven fathoms water in Hampton roads.

Late United States' ship Chesapeake, Hampton roads, June 23d, 1807.

SIR,

The undersigned, officers of the late United States' ship Chesapeake, feeling deeply sensible of the disgrace which must be attached to the late (in their opinion) premature surrender of the United States' ship Chesapeake of forty guns, to the English ship of war Leopard of fifty guns, without their previous knowledge or consent; and desirous of proving to their country and the world, that it was the wish of all the undersigned to have rendered themselves worthy of the flag under which they had the honour to serve, by a determined resistance to an unjust demand, request the honourable the secretary of the navy to order a court of inquiry into their conduct. At the same time they are compelled by imperious duty, by the honour of their flag, by the honour of their countrymen, and by all that is dear to themselves, to request that an order may be issued for the arrest of commodore James Barron, on the charges herewith exhibited, which the undersigned pledge themselves to prove true, viz.:

First, on the probability of an engagement, for neglecting to clear his ship for action.

Secondly, for not doing his utmost to take or destroy a vessel which we conceive it his duty to have done.

With the highest respect, we subscribe ourselves,

Your most obedient servants,

BENJAMIN SMITH, 1st lieut.
WILLIAM CRANE, 2d lieut.
W. H. ALLEN, 3d lieut.
S. O. CREIGHTON, 4th lieut.
SIDNEY SMITH, 5th lieut.
SAMUEL BROOKS, sailing master.

To the Hon. Robert Smith, secretary of the United States' navy, Washington.

Norfolk, June 29th, 1807.

SIR,

The enclosed papers, Nos. 1 and 2, you will perceive are from the committee of the people of Norfolk, calling on me for aid with the gun boats under my command, to prevent an invasion which has been threatened by the commanding officer of the British squadron lying in the vicinity of this place. You will see, sir, by No. 3, my reply. The British commander has also threatened that he will again take possession of the Chesapeake. I have it also from the

most unquestionable authority, that they have asserted positively, that, in case the president should issue a similar order to that issued respecting the Leander, that they will consider it as an act of hostility, and will commence hostile operations immediately. Under an impression that they will do as they say, I hope and feel satisfied my preparing to act on the defensive will meet the approbation of the president and yourself. If, however, it should be thought I have been precipitate, I beg it may be attributed to my extreme desire not to omit any service I might render my country. The four old gun boats are all that can be immediately equipped for service; these we commenced fitting this morning: they are now entirely ready for the reception of the men, who I trust will come forward in sufficient numbers to authorize our proceeding to Hampton to-morrow. Sir, as I have no doubt, from the threats the British have made, we shall have to fight, I shall not leave this until the boats are manned to my satisfaction, to do which it will take one hundred and sixty men. The British, if they attempt any thing against us, it will be in the night, with row boats, or other boats that they may press; the row boats belonging to their squadron are capable of carrying 500 men with ease; this number, if we are full manned, I feel confident of being able to oppose. I beg you, sir, however, to bear in mind that our crews will be composed of volunteers, who, notwithstanding their great zeal, will not possess all the skill we could wish. I should, however, be mortified, if it were understood I wished to convey an idea, that as much should not be expected from us, as ought to be expected from any four gun boats; more I hope will not be expected.

The new boats at this place can be in readiness in a short time, should you chuse to order it. Although, sir, I shall always be ready to serve my country in any way I can be useful, I hope, sir, if the frigates are to be fitted out, I shall not be continued in gun boats. The gentlemen who have volunteered their services have agreed to stay with us only until such time as we shall hear from Washington what steps will be taken, which will be on Thursday.

I have the honour to be, with sentiments of high respect, sir, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN DECATUR, JUN.

The hon. Robert Smith,
secretary of the navy.

SIR,

We take pleasure in presenting to you the resolution of the committee appointed by the inhabitants of this borough, now enclosed. Requesting your answer to the resolution, we are, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient humble servants,

THOMAS BLANCHARD,
SETH FOSTER,
J. W. MURDAUGH.

Norfolk, 28th June, 1807.

Capt. Decatur.

Whereas the committee have received information, from various sources, that the commander of the British ships of war has menaced the inhabitants of Hampton with an invasion, for the purpose of procuring water. It is resolved that application be made to captain Stephen Decatur, com-

mander of the United States' naval force at this place, to equip the gun boats, by availing himself of the services of the captains and seamen who have proffered them, to proceed to Hampton, or as near it as he may judge proper, to co-operate with the people in their defence, in any manner he may judge most expedient, or to act as circumstances may dictate, in preventing the execution of their threat.

Resolved, that Thomas Blanchard, Seth Foster, and J. W. Murdaugh, be a committee to wait on captain Decatur with this application.

Extract from the minutes,

THEO. ARMISTEAD,
Secretary of the committee.

Norfolk, June 28, 1807.

GENTLEMEN,

I have received your letter of this day, enclosing the resolution of the committee, calling on me, as the commander of the naval force at this place, to equip and resist, with the gun boats under my command, a threatened invasion of the territory of the United States, by the British now lying in the waters of the Chesapeake.

Having the fullest confidence that the committee would not have made a request of this nature unless they were fully impressed with a belief that the hostility spoken of was certainly intended, I feel it my duty to repel, as far as I have power, any such attempt that may be made; for which purpose, if a sufficient number of volunteers can be procured, I will repair to Hampton with all possible expedition.

I have the honour to be, with sentiments of high respect, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN DECATUR, JUN.

To Thomas Blanchard, Seth Foster, and J. W. Murdaugh, Esqrs.

Norfolk, 28*th June*, 1807.

Extract of a letter from captain Stephen Decatur, jun., dated United States' frigate Chesapeake, July 4*th*, 1807.

When I was honoured with your orders, I was on board the gun boats: four of them are only wanting men to place them in a complete state of readiness for immediate service. The Chesapeake, when I took command of her, had been brought up into the bite of Crany island, in consequence of the threats of the British; their movements, sir, are extremely suspicious. Since the affair of the Leopard and Chesapeake, they have been at anchor inside the capes, and have brought to, by firing at, every vessel that has passed in or out the capes. They have sent many insolent and menacing messages to Norfolk, such as, if the people did not supply them with articles they might want, they would come up and re-take the Chesapeake, and cut out the French frigate Cybelle. This, sir, from their movements, it is my opinion they intend to attempt. Yesterday afternoon the four British ships came in and anchored in Hampton roads. This morning they sent their tenders, and sounded quite through the narrows. The present position of the Chesapeake and Cybelle are such, in consequence of the narrowness of the channel, that if an attempt was made on either of

them by the ships, they could not render each other that support which would be necessary; in consequence of this, I have determined to move up nearer the town, where we shall be able to take such a position as will enable us, with the assistance of the fort, to make such a defence as may render abortive any attempt that may be made on us.

P. S. Sir, I just learn that the depth of the water from Hampton roads to Norfolk will admit of three of the British squadron coming up.

United States' frigate Chesapeake, July 4th, 1807.

SIR,

I have just been informed by Dr. Bullus, who has returned from Norfolk, that commodore Douglass, commander of the British squadron, has wrote the inhabitants of Norfolk, that, in consequence of some resolves passed by a committee selected from inhabitants of Norfolk and its vicinity, he has anchored his ships in such a position as to prevent any vessels going to or coming from Norfolk, which he is determined to do, if those resolves are not rescinded.

I have the honour to be, sir, with sentiments of the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

STEPHEN DECATUR, JUN.

Hon. Robert Smith, secretary of the navy, Washington.

Extract of a letter from Stephen Decatur, jun., dated United States' ship Chesapeake, Norfolk, July 8th, 1807.

The menacing letter written by commodore Douglass to the mayor of Norfolk, he has since stated verbally, contained no menace, and he has further said, he has no hostile intention against Norfolk; however, sir, you will see, by the enclosed affidavit, that his actions do not comport with his words: he has lightened his ship since the pacific message he sent to the mayor, and the day before yesterday he fired many shots at an eastern shore-man. If he makes an attempt to come up with the force they speak of, I think I am not over sanguine when I say I believe they will not all go down again.

Extract of a letter from Stephen Decatur, jun., dated United States' ship Chesapeake, Norfolk, July 12.

The British squadron lying in Hampton roads bring to every vessel passing to this place, but have not detained any. The Bellona and Leopard continue in their former station, in the roads; the Triumph and Melampus have weighed, and are now at anchor in Lynhaven bay.

At a court of inquiry, assembled on board the United States' ship Chesapeake, in the harbour of Norfolk, and state of Virginia, by order of the hon. Robert Smith, secretary of the navy of the United States, and continued by adjournment from day to day, from Monday the 5th day of October, 1807, until Wednesday the 4th day of November, 1807,

Present, captain Alexander Murray, president; and captains Isaac Hull and Isaac Chauncey, members thereof,

The following opinion and report was unanimously given, and directed by the court to be transmitted to the hon. the se-

cretary of the navy of the United States:

Pursuant to an order from the hon. Robert Smith, secretary of the navy of the United States, to captain Alexander Murray directed, dated the 12th day of September, 1807, the court proceeded to inquire into the causes of the surrender of the Chesapeake, a frigate of the United States, then under the command of James Barron, Esq., a captain in the navy of the United States, to a British vessel of war, which surrender was made, as is in the said order stated, without that defence being made which might have been expected from the known valour of Americans; and having heard all the evidence adduced, as well by the judge advocate as by the said captain James Barron, and having maturely and thoroughly considered the same, captain James Barron having declined to offer any defence, report to the hon. the secretary of the navy of the United States, as by his said warrant is required, a state of the matters touching the said surrender, together with their opinion thereon, as followeth:

1. It appears to the court that the United States' ship Chesapeake, then under the command of James Barron, Esq., a captain in the navy of the United States, sailed from Hampton roads on an intended cruize in the Mediterranean sea, on the morning of the 22d of June last past, having on board a crew consisting of more than 370 men, and completely equipped with every thing necessary for such a ship of war, sailing on such a cruize.

2. It appears to the court, that captain Barron was appointed commodore of the ships and vessels destined for the Mediterranean service, on the 15th day of May last past, and hoisted his broad pendant on board the Chesapeake, the first time he came on board of her after her arrival in Hampton roads, to wit, on or about the 6th day of June last past.

3. It appears to the court, that commodore Barron visited the Chesapeake only twice during the period she remained in Hampton roads, and before he came on board to proceed to sea; on neither of which occasions did he examine particularly into her state and condition.

4. It appears to the court, that the guns of the Chesapeake were never exercised before she proceeded to sea; that her crew were quartered but a few days previous to that time, and had never been called to quarters more than three times prior to her sailing for sea.

5. It appears to the court, that the ship was reported to commodore Barron to be ready for sea on the 17th day of June, that he came on board on the 21st, and that the ship sailed on the morning of the 22d of June last past.

6. It appears to the court, that antecedent to the sailing of the Chesapeake, there had been received on board of her some persons who had been claimed by the British government as deserters from their service, but who were not ordered to be delivered up by the American officers; that there was also a report in circulation, and generally known on board the Chesapeake, that a threat had been used by the captain of the British ship of

war Melampus, to take these men from the Chesapeake; that commodore Barron had full knowledge of the facts that such men were on board his ship, that they had been demanded by the British government, and had not been delivered up, the court are perfectly satisfied; but no positive evidence has been adduced to prove, that the report of the threat above mentioned was communicated to him before his ship sailed.

7. It appears to the court, that the Chesapeake, in proceeding from Hampton roads to sea, passed a British squadron at anchor in Lynhaven bay, who, at the time of her passing them, were making signals to each other, which was not only reported to commodore Barron by one of his officers, but actually observed by himself.

8. It appears to the court, that the British ship of war Leopard, of fifty guns, one of the squadron then at anchor within the limits of the United States, weighed immediately after these signals were thrown out, and stood to sea.

9. It does not appear to the court, that at this time there was any vessel in sight, or any other object to induce her to go to sea, but the Chesapeake.

10. It appears to the court, that, at the time the Leopard got under weigh, the wind was at S. S. W., and therefore fair for her to proceed to sea; but that, instead of availing herself of this to clear the land, she hauled by the wind close round cape Henry, and stood to the southward, under easy sail; thereby showing that it was not her intention to get off the land speedily.

11. It appears to the court, that after this the wind became light and baffling, and likely to shift, and come out from the eastward; that when this happened the Leopard shortened sail, and stood to the eastward.

12. It appears to the court, that after this the wind did come out from about S. S. E., and that the Leopard then having thus got the weather-guage, preserved it by tacking in shore when the Chesapeake did so in order to get off her pilot; and after the Chesapeake again stood off to the eastward, that the Leopard wore, and bore down for her.

13. It appears to the court, that when the Leopard tacked and stood in shore, on the same tack with the Chesapeake, that her lower deck ports were all triced up.

14. It appears to the court, that when the Leopard run down for the Chesapeake, she rounded to on her starboard quarter, and to windward of her, and that at this time her tompions were out of her guns.

15. It appears to the court, that commodore Barron was upon deck observing the Leopard, during the time these manœuvres were practising and these appearances exhibited.

16. The court is of opinion, that the circumstances above stated were in themselves so suspicious, as to have furnished sufficient warning to a prudent, discreet, and attentive officer, of the probable designs of a ship of war conducted in that way, and ought to have induced commodore Barron to have prepared his ship for action; especially with the information he possessed of the situation of his crew gene-

rally, of those who had been demanded by the British government particularly, and of the general state of the ship at that time.

17. It appears to the court, that commodore Barron nevertheless did not order his ship to be cleared for action, and that he did not call his men to quarters.

18. It appears to the court, that when the Leopard came along-side of the Chesapeake, an officer was sent from her, with a communication from captain Humphreys, the captain of the Leopard, to commodore Barron, which the latter could not and did not misunderstand, but very correctly concluded to be a demand with which he ought not and could not comply, and one which, if refused, would be enforced if possible.

19. It appears to the court, that although such was the situation and impression of commodore Barron at this time, yet that he did not still order his ship to be prepared for action, although ample time was allowed for that purpose, the British officer being detained on board the Chesapeake from thirty-five to forty-five minutes.

20. The court is of opinion, that the neglect of commodore Barron to prepare his ship for action, under such circumstances, is a direct breach of the fourth article of the rules and regulations for the government of the navy of the United States, adopted by an act of the congress of the United States, passed on the 23d day of April, 1800, entitled "An act for the better government of the navy of the United States."

21. It appears to the court, that after the British officer left the Chesapeake, bearing a positive refusal from commodore Barron to the demand which had been made by captain Humphreys, and after commodore Barron was himself satisfied that an attack upon his ship would be made, he did not take prompt, necessary, and efficient means to prepare his ship for battle. That his first order was merely to clear his gun deck; and the second, given after the lapse of some time, was to get his men to quarters secretly, without beat of drum; although, with such a crew as he had on board, and in such a situation as the ship then was, it was not to be expected that such orders could be effectually accomplished.

22. It appears to the court, that the conduct of commodore Barron during the attack of the Leopard manifested great indecision, and a disposition to negociate, rather than a determination bravely to defend his ship; that he repeatedly hailed the Leopard during her attack upon him; that he drew his men from their guns to lowering down boats, to send on board of the attacking ship; and that he ordered his first lieutenant from his quarters during the attack, to carry a message on board of the Leopard, at that time firing upon him.

23. It appears to the court, that, during the attack, commodore Barron used language, in the presence of his men, calculated to dispirit his crew, by ordering them to keep down, that they would be all cut to pieces.

24. It appears to the court,

that commodore Barron ordered the colours of the Chesapeake to be struck, and that they were struck before a single gun of any kind was fired from her; and that at the time they were so struck her main deck battery was in a situation which would have enabled the return of a broadside in a very short time.

25. The court is therefore of opinion, that the Chesapeake was prematurely surrendered, at a time when she was nearly prepared for battle, and when the injuries sustained, either on the ship or crew, did not make such a surrender then necessary; and that for this commodore Barron falls under a part of the sixth article of the rules and regulations for the government of the navy of the United States, adopted by an act of the congress of the United States, passed on the 23d day of April, 1800, entitled, "An act for the better government of the navy of the United States."

26. The court is of opinion, that although the conduct of commodore Barron, before and during the attack of the Leopard, evinced great inattention to his duty and want of decision, yet that during that attack he exposed his person, and did not manifest, either by his orders or actions, any personal fear or want of courage.

27. It appears to the court, that although the Chesapeake might and ought to have been better defended than she was, yet that she was not in a situation, at the time of the attack made upon her, to have enabled so gallant a defence being made as might be expected. Some of her guns were not securely fitted in their carriages; some of her spunges and wads were too large; but few of her powder horns were filled; her matches were not primed; some of her rammers were not in their proper places; her marines were neither supplied with enough of cartridges, nor were those which they had of the proper size. None of these circumstances however could have influenced commodore Barron in striking his colours, because they were not known to him at the time.

28. The court is of opinion, that the conduct of all the other officers of the ship, except those whose duty it was to have remedied the deficiencies before stated, and of the crew generally, was proper, commendable and honourable.

L. W. TAZEWELL,
Judge advocate.

Transactions at Norfolk and Portsmouth, in Virginia, in consequence of the Attack on the Chesapeake, in June, 1807.

At a meeting of the citizens of the borough of Norfolk and town of Portsmouth, held at town hall, on Wednesday the 24th June, 1807,

General Thomas Matthews was unanimously called to the chair, and Samuel Moseley appointed secretary to the meeting.

The meeting, after due consideration, came to the following resolutions:

Whereas the government of our country has constantly manifested an ardent inclination for the preservation of peace, and to secure that friendly disposition which might reasonably be expected from the justice of foreign nations (if such a sentiment as that of justice was to be found among them); and whereas we, as individuals, seriously deprecate the horrors of war, and view it as one of the greatest evils which can befall our country; but when we behold our fellow-citizens impressed, and forced by a tyrannical and arbitrary power to fight against their own country, and basely and insidiously murdered on our coasts, it becomes necessary, at this awful crisis, to be prepared to meet the consequences which such conduct and such inclinations give reasonable cause to expect, to discipline ourselves, and be in readiness to take up arms in defence of those sacred rights which our forefathers purchased with their blood; and until our government shall have been informed of the late glaring violation of our rights and our sovereignty in the unwarrantable and unprovoked attack upon the United States' frigate Chesapeake, commodore Barron, within a few miles of our coast, by the British squadron composed of the Bellona, commodore Douglass, the Triumph, captain Hardy, Leopard, captain Humphreys, and the Melampus, captain Hawker, acting under the orders of commodore Douglass, and the inhuman murder of our fellow-citizens, in the attempt of the Leopard to carry those orders into effect: Therefore,

Resolved unanimously, That all communication with the British ships of war, now within our waters and on our coasts, and with their agent or agents among us, be discontinued, and that we will use our best exertions to prevent all such intercourse, and that all persons guilty thereof shall be deemed infamous.

Resolved unanimously, That we will view with abhorrence any attempt at such communication, and deem any person or persons enemies to our country, who shall directly or indirectly hold such intercourse, or render any aid or assistance to the British ships of war, by supplying them with provisions or necessaries of any kind whatever, until the decision of our government be known.

Resolved unanimously, In order the better to effect the above purpose, that a committee be appointed to correspond with the inhabitants of the neighbouring counties, and those of the wa-

ters of Elizabeth river and the sea coast, notifying the flagrant outrage that has been committed, and the measures passed by us, and recommending similar measures to their consideration.

Resolved unanimously, That our fellow-citizens the pilots of the Chesapeake bay and Hampton, whose patriotism we hold in the highest estimation, are requested by this meeting to discontinue entirely their professional services to all British ships of war.

Resolved unanimously, That we view this unprovoked, piratical, savage, and assassin-like attack upon the Chesapeake with that horror and detestation which should always attend a violation of the faith of nations and the laws of war; and we pledge our lives and our property to co-operate with the government in any measures which they may adopt, whether of vengeance or retaliation.

Resolved unanimously, That the mayor of this borough be requested to call upon the lieutenant-colonel-commandant of the militia to hold in readiness an armed force for the purposes of defence, and for carrying these resolutions into effect.

Resolved unanimously, That these resolutions be extended to all British ships of war which may hereafter anchor within our ports, till complete restitution is made to our government for this detestable outrage on the Chesapeake.

Resolved unanimously, That a subscription be opened, and left in the possession of the chairman, to raise a fund to be applied to the relief of the wounded and the families of the killed on board the Chesapeake, under the direction of the superintendant of the hospital, the mayor of the borough of Norfolk, and Richard Blow, Esq., of Portsmouth.

Resolved unanimously, That the committee be requested to correspond with the inhabitants of the principal sea ports, and endeavour, as far as in their power, to obtain their consent to these resolutions, so far as effectually to withhold all supplies to any British armed vessel on the coast of the United States, until ample justice is obtained by our executive.

Resolved unanimously, That the superintendant of the hospital, in the event of the death of any of the unfortunate mariners of the Chesapeake, now under his care, report the same to the committee, who shall, from the funds subscribed, defray the expence of the funeral; and the said committee is hereby instructed to invite their fellow-citizens to attend, and to make the necessary arrangements.

Resolved unanimously, That the collector be requested to furnish one of the revenue cutters to watch over and prevent any communication with any of his Britannic majesty's ships, and that the commandant of the fort be requested to co-operate with this measure.

Resolved unanimously, That copies of the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted by the chairman to the president of the United States and the governor of Virginia, and that they be published in the newspapers of this borough.

Resolved unanimously, That the citizens of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and their vicinities, be requested to wear a crape for ten days, as

a testimonial of their respect for the memory of those persons on board the Chesapeake, who have fallen victims to British tyranny and premeditated assassination.

Resolved unanimously, That this meeting approves and deems the conduct of our fellow-citizens of Hampton, in destroying the water casks* belonging to the British frigate Melampus, highly laudable and praise-worthy.

Resolved unanimously, That Thomas Mathews, Thomas Newton, jun., Luke Wheeler, Theodore Armistead, Richard E. Lee, Moses Myers, William Pennock, William Newsum, Thomas Blanchard, Daniel Bedinger, Seth Foster, J. W. Murdaugh, Richard Blow, and Francis S. Taylor, be a committee to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect.

Resolved unanimously, That this meeting tender their thanks to general Thomas Mathews, for his able discharge of the duties of the chair.

THOMAS MATHEWS.
SAMUEL MOSELEY, *secretary*.

At a meeting of the committee at the Eagle tavern, on Friday, June 26th, present, Thomas Mathews, Daniel Bedinger, J. W. Murdaugh, Luke Wheeler, William Newsum, Thomas Newton, jun., Thomas Blanchard, Thomas Armistead.

Resolved unanimously, as the opinion of this committee, that the British officer who this day brought dispatches to colonel Hamilton, not having hoisted a flag before his approach to our harbour, was not afterwards entitled to be considered as coming under the protection of a flag of truce; and, as such, he should not have been discharged, but should have been held in custody until the pleasure of the government was known.

Resolved unanimously, that it is the opinion of this committee, that any British officer coming to this place shall be considered as a prisoner, until the decision of the government be known.

Resolved unanimously, that the proceedings of this meeting be regularly published.

The committee of correspondence laid before the committee a letter from Mr. Hope, of Hampton, which was ordered to be published.

Resolved, that Theodorick Armistead and Thomas Newton, jun., be a committee to ascertain the best means of establishing a telegraphic communication between the sea shore and this place.

Mr. James W. Murdaugh having informed the committee that a number of young gentlemen had instructed him to offer their services for the erection of batteries for the defence of the towns of Norfolk and Portsmouth,

Resolved, that Mr. Murdaugh be requested to return them the thanks of this committee, for their patriotic offer, and trusts that the time is not far distant when an opportunity will be offered for the display of their zeal.

THOMAS MATHEWS, *chairman*.
THEO. ARMISTEAD, *secretary*.

* As soon as the account of the conduct of the Leopard was known at Hampton, the inhabitants immediately destroyed upwards of 200 hogsheads of water, which were on board a schooner ready to sail for the British men of war.

British consul's office, Norfolk, Vir., June 25th, 1807.

To brigadier-general Mathews, chairman of the committee appointed to carry into effect the resolutions, &c.

SIR,

As I do not perfectly understand how far the construction of the resolutions adopted at the meeting held yesterday, as they respect the communication between myself and his majesty's ships in the Chesapeake, may be supposed to extend, I beg leave to inquire of you, sir, as the chairman of the committee appointed to carry those resolutions into effect, whether any or what restraint is thereby intended to be laid on my communication with the king's ships; whether the schooners which have hitherto been used as advice boats will be permitted to pass, as heretofore, uninterruptedly, and whether there will be any objection to myself, or any of my family, going backwards or forwards to the ships of war below, in such boats as may be allowed to carry my correspondence, or to our going by land to the bay side, and embarking from thence, and returning to the shore in the ship's boats.

I have the honour to remain, with perfect respect, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

JOHN HAMILTON.

To colonel John Hamilton, consul for the state of Virginia.

SIR,

In answer to your letter of this date, I am directed by the committee to say, that the schooners hitherto employed as advice boats in the service of his Britannic majesty's ships cannot be permitted to pass and repass as before. The committee view the object of the resolutions as intending to prevent supplies of every kind being afforded to these ships, until the pleasure of our government be known. The committee can see no obstacle to you or any of your family communicating with the officers of his Britannic majesty's ships in either of the modes you mention, confident that no attempt will be made to contravene the resolution restricting supplies. The boats you may engage in this service will be permitted to pass without examination.

I have the honour to be, with perfect respect, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS MATHEWS,
Chairman of the committee.

Norfolk, June 26th, 1807.

The following letter to the committe of correspondence has been received from George Hope, Esq., of Hampton, dated 26th inst.

SIRS,

I just now received yours with the enclosed resolutions of the citizens of Norfolk, and immediately communicated them to colonel Wray, and posted to make them as public as possible. The inhabitants of this place unanimously feel indignant at the outrage committed on the Chesapeake, and are concerting measures to prevent the landing of any boats from the ships, which it is probable they may attempt.

I am, with respect,

GEORGE HOPE.

Proceedings at a meeting of the committee convened at the town hall, on Saturday, 27th of June, 1807.

Present, Thomas Mathews, Thomas Newton, jun., Thomas Blanchard, Seth Foster, Luke Wheeler, William Newsum, Moses Myers, Daniel Bedinger, Theo. Armistead.

The chairman laid before the committee a communication from the superintendant of the marine hospital, notifying the death of Robert M'Donald, one of the mariners wounded on board the United States' frigate Chesapeake.

Resolved, that the funeral take place to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, and the body be interred in the old church-yard.

Resolved, that the Rev. Mr. Davis be invited to prepare and deliver an appropriate discourse, at Christ church, on the occasion.

Resolved, that the lieutenant-colonel-commandant of the 54th regiment be requested to invite the volunteer companies to attend the procession, in military order, and that he direct the same.

Resolved, that the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common council, and the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth and their vicinities be, and they are hereby invited to attend.

Resolved, that the respective captains now in the ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth be, and they are hereby requested to put their ships in mourning, and to furnish their boats, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, in order to convey the corpse from the hospital to the ferry stairs, in such manner and order as they may arrange among themselves.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the civil and military authorities, and the citizens at large, attend at the ferry stairs, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, when the procession will commence.

The chairman laid before the committee a letter from lieutenant William Yeaten, commandant at fort Nelson, making a tender of his band of music on this melancholy occasion.

Resolved, that the chairman return lieutenant Yeaten the thanks of this committee, and request the attendance of the music, to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, at the marine hospital.

THOMAS MATHEWS, *chairman.*
THEO. ARMISTEAD, *secretary.*

The citizens of Norfolk and Princess Ann counties, who are willing to transmit intelligence from the sea coast, until the establishment of a telegraph, are requested to transmit their names to the subscribers, together with the line of communication it is most convenient for them to maintain.

THEO. ARMISTEAD,
THOS. NEWTON, JUN.,
Committee for the erection of telegraphs.

At a meeting of the committee at the Exchange coffee-house, on Sunday, the 28th June, 1807,

Present, Thomas Mathews, Seth Foster, M. Myers, F. S. Taylor, J. W. Murdaugh, Thomas Blanchard, Luke Wheeler, Theo. Armistead, Richard Blow, Thos. Newton.

The committee of correspondence submitted to the meeting a letter from sundry gentlemen (as a committee of correspondence) of Williamsburgh, whereupon they were instructed to transmit the resolutions entered into on Friday last.

Resolved, that the letter from the committee of correspondence of Williamsburgh be published in the papers of this borough.

Whereas the committee have received information from various sources that the commanders of the British ships have menaced the inhabitants of Hampton with an invasion, for the purpose of procuring water: it is

Resolved, that application be made to captain Stephen Decatur, commander of the United States' naval force at this place, to equip the gun boats, in availing himself of the services of the captains and seamen who have proffered them, to proceed to Hampton, or as near it as he may judge proper, to co-operate with the people in their defence in any manner he may judge most expedient, or to act as circumstances may dictate, in preventing the execution of the said threat.

Resolved, that Thomas Blanchard, Seth Foster, and J. W. Murdaugh be a committee appointed to wait upon captain Decatur with this application.

Resolved, that the thanks of this committee be given to the Rev. Mr. Davis, for the appropriate, eloquent, and patriotic discourse delivered by him this day.

At a meeting of the committee at the Exchange coffee-house, on Monday, the 29th June, 1807,

Present, Thomas Mathews, Moses Myers, William Pennock, William Newsum, Luke Wheeler, Francis S. Taylor, Seth Foster, Thomas Newton, Richard Blow, Daniel Bedinger, J. W. Murdaugh, Theo. Armistead.

Resolved, that the permission granted to the British consul and his family of holding correspondence with the British commander be, and the same is hereby rescinded.

The chairman laid before the committee a letter from colonel Sharp; whereupon,

Be it resolved, that it is highly expedient to repair fort Norfolk, and place guns there for the defence of this place.

Resolved, that the inhabitants of Norfolk and Portsmouth be earnestly requested to give all their aid to carry the above resolution into effect.

Resolved, that the foregoing resolutions be transmitted by the chairman to colonel Sharp, and the commanding officer of fort Nelson, and request him to superintend and direct the application of the labour which may be rendered for the purpose of repairing the fort.

THOS. MATHEWS, *chairman.*

His majesty's ship Bellona, Hampton roads, July 3d, 1807.

SIR,

I beg leave to represent to you, that having observed in the newspapers a resolution made by a committee on the 29th ult., prohibiting any communication between his Britannic majesty's consul at Norfolk and his ships lying at anchor in Lynhaven bay; and this being a measure extremely hostile, not only in depriving the British consul from discharging the duties of his office, but at the same time preventing me from obtaining that information so absolutely necessary for his majesty's service; I am, therefore, determined, if this infringement is not *immediately annulled*, to prohibit every vessel bound either in or out of Norfolk, to proceed to their destination, until I know the

pleasure of my government, or the commander in chief's on this station. You must be perfectly aware that the British flag never has, nor never will be insulted with impunity. You must also be aware that it has been, and is still in my power to obstruct the whole trade of the Chesapeake, since the late circumstance which I desisted from, trusting that general unanimity would be restored. Respecting the circumstance of the deserters, lately apprehended from the United States' frigate Chesapeake, in my opinion, must be decided between the two governments *alone*. It therefore rests with the inhabitants of Norfolk, either to engage in a war or remain on terms of peace.

Agreeable to my intentions, I have proceeded to Hampton roads with the squadron under my command, to await your answer, which I trust you will favour me with without delay.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient humble servant,

J. E. DOUGLASS.

P. S. I inclose you two letters, directed to the British consul at Norfolk, which you will be pleased to forward him.

J. E. D.

To Richard E. Lee, Esq. mayor of Norfolk, Virginia.

ANSWER.

Norfolk, July 4th, 1807.

SIR,

I have received your menacing letter of yesterday. The day on which this answer is written ought of itself to prove to the subjects of your sovereign that the American people are not to be intimidated by menace, or induced to adopt any measures, except by a sense of their perfect propriety. Seduced by the false show of security, they may be sometimes surprized and slaughtered, while unprepared to resist a supposed friend: that delusive security is now, however, passed for ever. The late occurrence has taught us to confide our safety no longer to any thing but our own force. We do not seek hostility, nor shall we avoid it. We are prepared for the worst you may attempt, and will do whatever shall be judged proper to repel force, whensoever your efforts shall render any act of ours necessary. Thus much for the threats of your letter, which can be considered in no other light than as addressed to the supposed fears of our citizens.

In answer to that part of it which is particularly addressed to me, as the first judicial officer of this borough, I have but to say, that you must be aware that the judiciary of no country possesses any other powers than those conferred upon it by the law.

The same channel through which you have derived the intelligence stated by yourself must have also announced to you, that the act of which you complain is an act of individuals, and not of the government. If this act be wrong and illegal, the judiciary of this country, whenever the case is properly brought before it, will take care to do its duty. At present it hath no judicial information of any outrage on the laws, and therefore will not act.

If you, sir, please to consider this act of individuals as a measure "extremely hostile," and shall commence hostility without waiting the decision of our two governments, although you yourself acknowledge that it properly

belongs to them alone to decide, the inhabitants of Norfolk will conform to your example, and protect themselves against any lawless aggression which may be made upon their persons or property; they therefore leave it with you "either to engage in a war, or to remain on the terms of peace" until the pleasure of our respective governments shall be known.

Your letters, directed to the British consul at this place, have been forwarded to him.

I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

RICHARD E. LEE, *mayor.*

To John E. Douglass, Esq., commanding his Britannic majesty's ships in Hampton roads.

Norfolk, July 5, 1807.

SIR,

In pursuance of your request, I this day went down to the British squadron, lying in Hampton roads, for the purpose of delivering the letter with which I was charged to captain Douglass; on arriving alongside his ship, the Bellona, I was invited on board, received by captain Douglass himself at the gang-way, and conducted to his cabin, where I found assembled all the captains of the squadron. I immediately informed him that you had yesterday received a letter from him, the answer to which I had been requested to deliver, and placed it in his hands. He read the letter very attentively, and then handed it to captain Hardy, from whom it passed to the other captains in succession. When they had all perused it, captain Douglass observed to me, "I presume, sir, you are acquainted with the contents of this letter;" I told him I was perfectly so. He then stated that his letter must have been misapprehended, that it contained no expression of menace which he recollected, and that it certainly was not his intention to use language which could be construed to convey such ideas; he referred to captain Hardy, saying, that he had shown him the letter previously to its being sent, and had requested his opinion as to its sentiments; captain Hardy concurred with captain Douglass in the opinion and objects of the communication. I then remarked to them the particular expressions in the letter, which I considered as the language of threat, and adverted to the circumstance of the words "immediately annulled," being underscored. He said that this underscoring must have been done by his clerk, without his direction, and had escaped his observation; but again assured me, upon his honour, that if any expression in the letter wore the appearance of a threat, it was not intended to be so understood.

Captain Douglass next adverted to the conclusion of the letter, in which the alternative of peace or war is left to himself. He said, upon this subject, that he had no orders to commit any act of hostility, and that there was no man from whose intention or wishes such an object was more remote; that he was anxious to preserve the relations of amity which had existed between the two governments, and that no act of his should tend to interrupt their harmony, unless he was ordered by his superiors to perform such acts, in which case, as an officer, he must do his duty. He repeated, however, that he had at present no such orders, nor did he ex-

pect to receive such. He stated that he had it in charge generally to guard his flag and those under its protection from insult or assault of any kind, and that this in all situations he must unquestionably do. But that any further measure he was not at present authorized, nor was it his intention, to take. I here stated to him the many insulting menaces, which had been communicated in Norfolk, as coming from him. He positively denied ever having uttered any such; declared if they had been used by any of his officers, that they were unauthorized and disapproved of by him, remarking, at the same time, that he hoped all who knew him would do him the justice to believe, that he was not in the habit of using the language of threat. He here too again referred to all the officers to say, if they had ever heard him at any time, even while speaking confidentially to them, utter such expressions, and they united in declaring that they had not.

A desultory conversation then took place between captain Douglass, the other captains, and myself, which continued nearly an hour, in the course of which many remarks were made which had no reference to the subject of your letter, or were in any way connected with it: these, sir I have already communicated to yourself, and to all my fellow-citizens, with whom I have conversed upon this subject; but as they are not connected with the subject of your letter, I presume it would be unnecessary again to detail them here. In the course of this conversation I described to them, as well as I was able, the sentiments which universally prevailed through the country at this time, the cause from whence it proceeded, and the effect it would produce, provided any effort on their part should be made to oppose the public resolves, as to intercourse or supplies. I explicitly declared that we had as yet received no authority from our government to proceed to acts of aggression, but that we were authorized, and were prepared for defence, and for the protection of ourselves and our property; to prove which I placed in the hands of captain Douglass an extract from the letter of governor Cabell to brigadier-general Mathews, which I had made for that purpose. I concluded by warning him again not to send any of his officers or people on shore, for that if he did the arm of the civil authority I did not believe would be able to protect them from the vengeance of an enraged people; that this might lead to consequences which might possibly be yet averted, and if he was sincere in the sentiments he had expressed, he would be anxious to prevent such results. Captain Douglass, and all the captains, declared, that they were aware of the present state of the public feelings, and deplored the circumstance which had excited it; that they did not intend to expose any of their people to the resentment of ours, which they could conceive was highly inflamed; that as to supplies they did not want any at present, but when they did, they should not attempt to procure them in any way which would excite the opposition of the citizens of this country.

Upon the subject of intercourse, he did not expect to hold any with the people of this country, nor was there any occasion for it. He only wished to be permitted

freely to communicate with the accredited officers of his government here, who had been formally received and recognized by our executive, and whose functions he presumed none but the government had the right to put down. As to the particular manner in which this communication might be carried on, it was a matter quite indifferent to him. He had no objection to that being regulated by ourselves, in any way which is judged proper, and that he would certainly pursue the mode which might be suggested as most agreeable to us, provided the channel of communication was kept free and open. To this I stated, that I had no authority from any person to enter into any engagement with him, but that as an individual I would state, that the letters he had forwarded under cover to you had been safely delivered, and that, therefore, I presumed any other dispatches of a like kind would be treated in the same way. But upon this subject, I could only refer him to you and your associates for information. He then stated that he would today write an answer to your letter, which he should forward as before, and I left his ship, captain Douglass again repeating the substance of what I have already stated.

From the moment I approached the Bellona to that on which I left her, my treatment from captain Douglass and all his officers was marked by as much attention, politeness, and respect as any gentleman ever received from others. My particular friend, Mr. James Taylor, jun., accompanied me on board the British ship, for reasons that will at once suggest themselves to you, when you remember the delicate and embarrassing situation in which I might be placed. He remained on board the whole time with me, and was a witness to every thing which passed. I have read to him this communication, sir, in order to ascertain if my recollection was correct, and he accords with me in every statement here made.

I have forwarded a copy of this letter to the governor of Virginia, and to the federal executive, believing that at this time it is the duty of every citizen to keep his government well informed of every thing which may be useful.

I am respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

L. W. TAZEWELL.

To Richard E. Lee, Esq., mayor of the borough of Norfolk.

His majesty's ship Bellona, Hampton roads, 6th July, 1807.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, in answer to mine of the preceding day, requesting that the British consul might be restored to his powers.

As every circumstance relative to the above communication was so fully discussed in presence of the gentlemen deputed by the magistracy of Norfolk, as bearers of your dispatch, I have only in addition to remark, that, as far as I am individually concerned, every exertion shall be used that can, consistent with the honour and dignity of the British flag, tend to an amicable termination.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient humble servant,

J. E. DOUGLAS.

Richard E. Lee, Esq., mayor of the borough of Norfolk, Virginia.

Norfolk, July 11.

The address of the committee to their fellow-citizens of the towns of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and their vicinities, on the cessatoin of their functions.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

The select committee, previous to their dissolution, beg leave to recur to the causes which gave existence to your resolutions; and to attract your notice to the principles which presided over their conduct, in the execution of them. The late outrage, committed in sight of your shores, on the national flag, by a British ship of war, which was previously prepared for that act of atrocity, by instructions and signals given by order of the commandant of the squadron, at that time anchored within the capes of Virginia; and the deliberate slaughter of your countrymen, who fell unsuspecting victims, at the very moment the human voice was prostituted and prophaned, in articulating professions of peace and amity; roused and excited your indignation and resentment, to a degree never before felt.

The last deed of savage ferocity, unparalleled even in the naval annals of Britain, awakened the sentiment of abhorrence in every breast. Every voice was loud in its call for reparations commensurate to the insult; British insolence and barbarity had reached the *ne plus ultra*. They had the unblushing effrontery to claim the rights of hospitality, while their hands were crimsoned and smoking with the blood of your countrymen; even at the instant they had declared war, in sight of those shores from which, not many years past, their discomfited and recreant myrmidons were driven with disgrace; in sight of those monuments, which fill your breasts with a holy and inspiring admiration for the valour and triumphs of your forefathers. The nation was unexpectedly plunged into war, and yourselves the first exposed to its ruthless blast. The choice of tame submission or resistance was forced on your consideration; with one voice you declared that your ancestors had wrested their rights, their liberties, and independence from the suffocating grasp of British tyranny, by the sword; and that you, their posterity, had resolved with it to defend and to perpetuate the hallowed patrimony.

Remote, in this crisis of imminent danger and alarm, from the government of the United States, whose decision could not be immediately had, and knowing this portion of the union to be within striking distance of a savage and insidious enemy, the deliberate violators of all those just principles and usages which religion, law, and time have sanctified; you assembled for the purpose of concerting the best possible means for the immediate protection of all that was dear to you: your wives, your children, and the sacred honour of your country. The resolutions unanimously adopted by this august assembly, in which the sublime majesty of the people presided, are spread before the world; in all places, they receive the pure and sincere homage of elevated patriotism. To enforce obedience to your resolutions, you appointed a committee of citizens from your body, whom you made

depositaries of your power; but whose existence, as your organ, should cease and determine, the instant the voice of government pronounced its decision. This, fellow-citizens, is a concise history of the outrage, and of your proceedings.

Your committee, through deriving no powers from the constitution and laws of the land, yet feel an honourable and just pride in the recollection that the appointment conferred on them flowed from the only pure and legitimate source of all power, the *people:* the fountain from which branches so many streams, the constitution and the laws.

They were deeply impressed with a sense of the delicate situation in which they were placed, and filled with anxious solicitude for the right performance of the solemn duties confided to them. All eyes were directed to them; they were regarded as the rallying point. The public sentiment placed in their hands the lever which was to raise, to poise, and to communicate *momentum* to the public force.

The course the committee was to hold could not be accurately delineated; the eye had in prospect, wherever it directed its vision, dangers threatening and awful. They were imperiously called on to take no step without deliberation; to sanction no measure that might compromit the honour and reputation of their countrymen. They endeavoured, in all their proceedings, to respect the demarcations of civil and political power; and, by their acts, so to direct the current of opinion, as to communicate to the complex machinery of government accession of force. The committee kept in view the alarming state of affairs; and their consultations were incessantly employed to promote the public good, by endeavouring to separate from it the evils that are often blended with it.

They were taught by the pages of American history how much the magic enthusiasm of public sentiment ought to be appreciated: a sentiment to which the magisterial arm is indebted for the far greater portion of its strength. They were sensible that if this divine and all-powerful impetus could be confined to its appropriate orbit, that it would diffuse around, like the sun, the centre of our system, health, vigour, and splendour. A constant effort was therefore exerted, by a judicious direction of this impetus, to prevent those schisms and collisions, whose invariable tendency is to destroy the harmony of the political sphere. Your committee have endeavoured, by vigilance and attention to every subject embraced by your resolutions, to realize your expectations. Their zeal and ardour were never remitted. No duty, however hazardous or difficult to perform, arrested the steady movement of the hand that was entrusted with the executive power. That they have erred, they are not so presumptuous as to deny. It is not the fortunate lot of humanity to boast of exemption from error.

To attain perfection is not permitted by the laws of our nature. We are allowed to progress towards, but never to reach it. If they are chargeable with deficiency in judgment, suffer them in extenuation to say, that their

intentions were pure and honest. Permit them to declare, that, next to the smiles and approbation of their consciences, they prize and value the esteem and confidence of their fellow-citizens. The exercise of their functions is no longer required. The government of the United States has decided on the course that is to be pursued.

The outrage committed has roused into action its energies. You, fellow-citizens, have anticipated the wise and salutary measures which it has taken; you have the glory of performing spontaneous acts of patriotism; you need not the promptings of authority, the fescue of government, to remind you of the relation in which you stand to the republic; your acts are approved by the executive magistrate of the United States; they have his sanction. Your committee express a lively satisfaction in the great respect rendered to your authority. Few are the instances in which it has been questioned, because its foundation was not systematically laid in the constitutions and laws of the land. You have the merit, by wise precaution, and the temper and firmness discernible in all your proceedings, of securing to this portion of your country unanimity.

We now, fellow-citizens, redeliver to you the powers you entrusted to us to promote the public good. We flatter ourselves that they flow back unpolluted to the source from which they emanated.

We exhort you to feed, to keep alive the vestal fire; we exhort you never to forget, that in unity there is strength, and that the best safeguard is preparation and sleepless vigilance.

We salute you with friendship, and pray God to bestow on you countless blessings.

THOMAS MATHEWS,
THOMAS BLANCHARD,
DANIEL BEDINGER,
THEO. ARMISTEAD,
WILLIAM NARSUM,
SETH FOSTER,
RICHARD BLOW,
MOSES MYERS,
J. W. MURDAUGH,
LUKE WHEELER,
WILLIAM PENNOCK.
FRANCIS S. TAYLOR,
THOMAS NEWTON, JUN.

Transactions at town meetings, at the cities of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, occasioned by the attack on the frigate Chesapeake, in June, 1807.

[Most cities and towns in the United States assembled and passed resolutions similar to those that follow, but the transactions at the three chief cities will sufficiently indicate the spirit and temper of the nation, on this occasion.]

On Wednesday afternoon, July 1st, 1807, the citizens of the first congressional district of Pennsylvania, composed of the city and county of Philadelphia and county of Delaware, met, pursuant to notice, in the state-house yard in the city of Philadelphia.

Matthew Lawler, Esq., was called to the chair, and Joseph Hopkinson, Esq., appointed secretary.

Dr. Michael Leib opened the

business of the meeting, and after some appropriate observations offered the following resolutions, which were *unanimously* adopted.

Resolved, that the conduct of Great Britain towards the United States has been too often marked by hostility, injustice, and oppression; and that the outrage committed by the Leopard, one of her ships of war, under the express orders of one of her admirals, upon the Chesapeake, a frigate belonging to the United States, is an act of such consummate violence and wrong, and of so barbarous and murderous a character, that it would debase and degrade any nation, and much more so a nation of freemen, to submit to it.

Resolved, that we will support the administration of the general government, in all and every measure which may be adopted by them, to avenge the wrongs our country has suffered from Great Britain, and to compel the most rigid retribution; and that, to attain a full measure of justice from her, we pledge ourselves to make any sacrifices, and to encounter any hazards.

Resolved, That the sentiments of this meeting be made known to the president of the United States, as the spontaneous effusions of freemen, on an occasion when silence and indifference would betray a want of patriotism, if not a treasonable indisposition towards the best interests of our country, and the sacred rights of this nation.

The following resolution was then offered, and adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That until the general government shall have adopted such measures as may be suggested by their spirit and wisdom, we will discountenance all intercourse with any of the vessels of war belonging to Great Britain; and that we will withhold from them all supplies or assistance which may be necessary to their aid and subsistence.

Charles Biddle, Esq. then proposed the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously.

Resolved unanimously, that the citizens of Norfolk and Hampton, and its vicinity, deserve the thanks and applause of their fellow-citizens throughout the union, for their gallant, manly, and patriotic conduct at the present momentous crisis.

The meeting then agreed to appoint a committee of correspondence, for the purpose of holding a communication with our fellow-citizens in other parts of the United States, relative to the objects of this meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed.

Matthew Lawler,
Charles Biddle,
Paul Cox,
David Lenox,
Thomas Forrest,
Richard Dale,
Walter Franklin,
George Clymer,
Michael Leib,
Thomas Leiper,
Francis Gurney,
James Engle,
Joseph Hopkinson,
George Bartram,
Edward Tilghman,
William Linnard,
Michael Bright.

A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and secretary,

and the meeting adjourned in perfect order.

Ordered, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of this city.

MATTHEW LAWLER,
Chairman.

JOSEPH HOPKINSON, *secretary.*

At a general meeting of the citizens of New York, held in the Park, on Thursday, July 2d, 1807; the hon. De Witt Clinton was unanimously called to the chair, and gen. Jacob Morton was unanimously appointed secretary of the meeting.

Having received, with the most lively indignation, authentic information, that on the 22d ult. an attack, unwarranted by the known usages of nations, and in violation of our national rights, was made off the capes of Virginia, on the United States' frigate Chesapeake, commodore Barron, by his Britannic majesty's armed ship the Leopard, captain Humphreys: the citizens of New York, assembled in general meeting, deem it to be their duty to express their opinions on this fresh outrage offered to their national sovereignty by the navy of Great Britain.

Resolved, that it is, and has been, the policy of our government, and the wish, because it is the interest, of our citizens to be at peace with all the world.

Resolved, that although we cherish peace with the greatest sincerity, yet that we hold ourselves ready, at the call of our government, to resist all infringements of our national rights and violation of our national honour.

Resolved, that we consider the dastardly and unprovoked attack made on the United States' armed ship, the Chesapeake, by his Britannic majesty's ship, the Leopard, to be a violation of our national rights, as atrocious as it is unprecedented.

Resolved, that we are determined to maintain the rights and dignity of our country with our lives and fortunes, and that we will support our government in whatever measures it may deem necessary to adopt in the present crisis of affairs.

Resolved, that whatever differences of opinion may exist among us on our merely local concerns, yet that we love our country, and will cordially unite in resisting the attempts of any nation to invade our rights or tarnish our national honour.

Resolved, that the offending ships at Hampton roads have wantonly violated the laws of, and forfeited their title to national hospitality.

Resolved, that we highly approve the spirited and patriotic conduct of our fellow-citizens at Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Hampton.

Resolved, that we deeply lament the death of those of our fellow-citizens who fell, and sincerely sympathize with those who were wounded on board the Chesapeake.

DE WITT CLINTON,
Chairman.

JACOB MORTON, *secretary.*

At a large meeting of the citizens of Boston, and of its vicinity, at the State-house, in Boston, on Friday, 10th July, 1807, called in consequence of the late attack made by the British ship of war Leopard, on the United States' frigate Chesapeake.

The hon. Elbridge Gerry was unanimously chosen moderator, and the hon. Perez Morton secretary of the meeting.

The following gentlemen were chosen a committee to report resolutions, expressive of the sense of the citizens, on this momentous occasion, viz:

The Hon. Barnabas Bidwell, John Quincy Adams, Dr. Charles Jarvis, Benjamin Austin, Tomson J. Skinner, George Blake, and Perez Morton: who, after retiring to the senate chamber for half an hour, returned with the following report, unanimously adopted by the committee:

Whereas it appears, by a proclamation issued by the president of the United States, that a most wanton and cruel outrage has been committed upon the United States' frigate Chesapeake, by the British ship of war Leopard, in which our citizens have been wounded and murdered, and the flag of our nation insulted and violated. And whereas it is the duty, as well as right, of the citizens of a free country to express their readiness to support the constituted authorities in the measures they may adopt for national redress of an injury so barbarous in its nature, and so unprecedented in its execution: therefore,

Resolved unanimously, that the late aggression, committed by a British ship of war on a frigate of the United States, for the avowed purpose of taking from her by force a part of her crew, was a wanton outrage upon the persons and lives of our citizens, and a direct attack on our national sovereignty and independence.

Resolved unanimously, that the spirited conduct of our fellow-citizens at Norfolk on this occasion, before the orders of government could be obtained, was highly honourable to themselves and to the nation.

Resolved unanimously, that the firm, dignified, and temperate policy adopted by our executive at this momentous crisis is entitled to our most cordial approbation and support.

Resolved unanimously, that with all our personal influence and exertions we will aid and assist the constituted authorities in carrying the proclamation of the president of the United States, in every particular, into full and effectual execution.

Resolved unanimously, that although we unite with our government in wishing most ardently for peace on just and honourable terms, yet we are ready cheerfully to co-operate in any measures, however serious, which they may judge necessary for the safety and honour of our country, and will support them with our lives and fortune.

The report was twice read, and accepted unanimously.

Voted, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the moderator and secretary, and published in all the Boston newspapers.

Voted, that an attested copy thereof be transmitted to the committee of Norfolk.

ELBRIDGE GERRY,
Moderator.
PEREZ MORTON, *secretary.*

July 16*th*, 1807.—The inhabitants of Boston assembled at Fanuiel-hall to consider the communications from the committee of the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia, respecting

the late attack on the American frigate Chesapeake, by his Britannic majesty's ship Leopard, acting under the orders of admiral Berkley. John Coffin Jones, Esq. was chosen moderator; and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions: the hon. John Quincy Adams, hon. Harrison G. Otis, hon. William Eustis, hon. Christopher Gore, Dr. Charles Jarvis, hon. John C. Jones, Thomas H. Perkins, Esq., hon. Jonathan Mason, Dr. John Warren.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were agreed to without division by the committee, and unanimously accepted by the town:

Whereas, by the communications from Norfolk, Portsmouth, and their vicinities and the proclamation of the president of the United States, it appears that the sovereignty of our country has been insulted, and the lives of our citizens sacrificed by the unjustifiable conduct of a British armed ship:

Resolved, that we consider the unprovoked attack made on the United States' armed ship Chesapeake, by the British ship of war Leopard, a wanton outrage upon the lives of our fellow-citizens, a direct violation of our national honour, and an infringement of our national rights and sovereignty.

Resolved, that we most sincerely approve the proclamation, and the firm and dispassionate course of policy pursued by the president of the United States, and we will cordially unite with our fellow-citizens in affording effectual support to such measures as our government may further adopt, in the present crisis of our affairs.

Resolved, that we shall remember with pride and pleasure the patriotic and spirited conduct of the citizens of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and their vicinities, before the orders of the government were known, upon this momentous occasion; and that they are entitled to the thanks and approbation of their fellow-citizens throughout the union.

Resolved, that the selectmen be requested to return a suitable answer to the respectful communications from our fellow-citizens of Norfolk, with the proceedings of this meeting.

WILLIAM COOPER.
Town clerk.

Correspondence between the Spanish and American commanders, beyond the Missisippi.

Natchitoches, August 5, 1806.

SIR,

It has been reported to me, for several days past, that a large body of the troops of the king of Spain had assembled near the Sabine, and were about to cross that river, and I am just informed that this body has crossed the said river, and taken post within the territory of the United States. It has therefore become my duty to address you on this subject; to demand an explicit avowal of the object of this movement; to insist on this body of troops being immediately withdrawn; and to warn you of

the consequences which may result from its continuance within the territory of the United States.

It is well known, that the government of the United States and the king of Spain are at this moment negociating on the subject of the boundaries of Louisiana; and there cannot be a doubt but an amicable adjustment of existing differences will soon take place.

The reinforcements which have lately reached this post are only intended as a security to the territory actually surrendered to us, and which we consider as extending to the Sabine. There is no disposition on the part of the United States to commit hostilities on the troops or possessions of Spain: but we cannot suffer aggressions on our territory; and, should you persist in making them, you will be justly chargeable with all the consequences which such conduct is calculated to produce. I have only to add, that, if you should think proper to remove the Spanish troops to the west side of the Sabine and continue them there, no attempt will be made on the part of the United States to interrupt that friendship and harmony which ought to subsist between neighbouring nations: but if you should attempt to continue these troops within the territory of the United States after this explicit and friendly warning, it will be my duty to consider you as an invader of our territory, and to act accordingly.

This letter will be handed to you by major Moses Porter, of the artillerists of the United States, who will wait a reasonable time for your reply, which, if convenient, I hope may be accompanied by an English or French translation, to enable me to ascertain its contents with greater certainty. The major will be attended by one non-commissioned officer and one private soldier of the army of the United States.

I avail myself of this opportunity of tendering my best wishes for your health, happiness, and honour, and am, sir,

With respectful consideration,

Your obedient servant,

T. H. CUSHING,

Colonel, commanding a detachment of the army of the United States.

To colonel Errara, or officer commanding the troops of the king of Spain on the east side of the Sabine.

Plantation of Mr. Prudhamme, 6th August, 1806.

SIR,

With all possible respect I answer your excellency's letter, which was delivered to me at this place by Moses Porter, major of artillery of the United States.

It is true that I have crossed the Sabine river, with a detachment of troops belonging to the king, with orders from the captain-general (by whom I am governed) to keep this territory from all hostile attempts, as belonging from time immemorial to the king, and which is a dependence of the province of Texas. The inhabitants still acknowledge obedience to our government, notwithstanding the violence committed on a small detachment of our troops by those of the United States.

From this moment I hold myself responsible to the real letter

of the orders that govern me, which are, by no pretext whatsoever, to interrupt or break the good intelligence which subsists between his majesty and the United States; but I cannot permit, without violating my duty, any usurpation upon the land he possesses. If your excellency makes any infringement, you alone will be answerable to the two courts, and may interrupt the amicable convention, perhaps now on foot, but of which I have no knowledge.

I did not send a translation of this in French or English, not having any person capable of translating, with purity, a thing of so serious a nature.

I felicitate myself of this opportunity in offering my best services.

Your very humble servant,

SIMON DE HERRERA.

Senor don Thomas Cushing, commander of a detachment of the army of the United States.

Natchitoches, August 26th, 1806.

SIR,

On my arrival at this post, I learned with certainty that a considerable Spanish force had crossed the Sabine, and advanced within the territory claimed by the United States. It was hoped, sir, pending the negociations between our respective governments for an amicable adjustment of the limits of Louisiana, that no additional settlements would be formed, or new military positions assumed by either power, within the disputed territory; a policy which a conciliatory disposition would have suggested, and justice sanctioned; but since a contrary conduct has been observed on the part of certain officers of his catholic majesty, they alone will be answerable for the consequences which may ensue.

The above proceeding, sir, is not the only evidence of an unfriendly disposition which certain officers of Spain have afforded; I have to complain of the outrage lately committed by a detachment of Spanish troops, acting under your instructions, toward Mr. Freeman and his party, who were ascending the Red river, under the orders of the president of the United States. Mr. Freeman and his associates were navigating waters which pass through the territory ceded by the French to the United States; they were navigating a river on which the French had formerly made settlements far beyond the place where they were arrested: a fact of great notoriety, and in support of which the testimony of several citizens, residing at and near the post of Natchitoches, can be adduced.

But, nevertheless, Mr. Freeman and his party were assailed by a battalion of Spanish troops, and commanded to return; a proceeding the more exceptionable, since the objects of Mr. Freeman were merely scientific, having in view nothing hostile to Spain: objects which were long since communicated by me to his excellency the marquis of Cassa Calvo, and which, through him, I presume, must have been made known to the governor-general of the province of Texas.

This detachment of Spanish troops, whose movements I learn are directed by your excellency, did on their march commit another outrage towards the United States, and of which it is my du-

ty to ask an explanation. In the Caddo nation of Indians the flag of the United States was displayed, and commanded, from the chief and warriors, all the respect and veneration to which it is entitled. But your troops are stated to have cut down the staff on which the pavilion waved, and to have menaced the peace and safety of the Caddos, should they continue their respect for the American government, or their friendly intercourse with the citizens of the United States.

I experience the more difficulty in accounting for this transaction, since it cannot be unknown to your excellency, that, while Louisiana appertained to France, the Caddo Indians were under the protection of the French government, and that a French garrison was actually established in one of their villages; hence it follows, sir, that the cession of Louisiana to the United States, with the same extent which it had when France possessed it, is sufficient authority for the display of the American flag in the Caddo village, and that the disrespect which that flag has experienced subjects your excellency to a serious responsibility.

I am unwilling to render this communication unnecessarily lengthy, but I must complain of another outrage, which has been committed under the eyes of your excellency. Three citizens of the United States, of the names of Shaw, Irvine, and Brewster, were seized by Spanish soldiers, within twelve miles of Natchitoches, and have been sent prisoners to Nacogdoches. I cannot suppose that this proceeding is unknown to your excellency, and I should be wanting in duty, did I not avail myself of the present occasion to demand information as to the cause of their arrest and detention. There is still another subject on which I must address your excellency. It is reported to me, that several slaves, the property of citizens of the United States, have lately escaped from the service of their masters, and sought and found an asylum at Nacogdoches. I have seen the correspondence between your excellency and judge Turner upon this subject, and I learn your determination to await the orders of the governor-general of the province of Texas. I will forbear, therefore, for the present, to press their immediate delivery to the order of their masters, but I must urge your excellency to discourage for the future the escape of slaves from this to your territory, and I request that such as may repair to the bounds of your command may be forthwith returned. Your excellency will readily perceive the cause of my solicitude on this subject. If fugitive slaves are to receive the protection of the Spanish authorities, the property of the citizens of this territory is indeed insecure, and a good understanding between our two governments ought not and cannot be preserved. During the last year I had a correspondence with his excellency the marquis of Cassa Calvo, who was then at New Orleans, relative to some negroes who had escaped to Nacogdoches, and in consequence of the interference of the marquis I am led to believe that they were restored: I was since officially informed by the marquis,

that his conduct on the occasion was approved by his catholic majesty, and I consequently concluded that the mischief was at an end. It cannot, I presume, be unknown to the officers of his catholic majesty, that ministers from the United States have repaired to Spain, for the avowed purpose of amicably adjusting the existing differences: I should greatly regret, therefore, if any occurrences in this quarter should prevent that amicable arrangement, which the interest of each nation would advise. But if the officers of Spain should persist in their acts of aggression, your excellency will readily anticipate the consequences; and if the sword must be drawn, let those be responsible whose unfriendly conduct has rendered it indispensable.

Colonel Henry Hopkins, the adjutant-general of the militia of this territory, will have the honour to deliver to your excellency this communication, and to await your answer.

I tender to your excellency the assurances of my great respect and high consideration.

WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

His excellency governor Herrera, or the officer commanding a detachment of Spanish troops at or near the settlement of Bayou Pierre.

SIR,

The troops of the king, my master, which I have the honour to command, on this side of the Sabine, have no other object but to maintain good harmony between the United States and his majesty, and to preserve inviolate the territory which belongs to him.

Major Freeman was navigating the Red river on that part of the territory which never belonged to the province of Louisiana, now appertaining to the United States, for which reason he was notified by the commandant of the troops to retrogade as far back as the country that did belong to them. I agree with your excellency, that all the territory which his catholic majesty ceded to France belongs to the United States, but the Caddo Indians are not on that land, but at a great distance from it, and live now on the territory of Spain; for which reason it was notified to them, that if they chuse to live under the government of the United States, they must go to the territory under their jurisdiction; but if they desired to remain where they were, it was required of them to take down the American flag. They consented not to abandon their village; but being more tardy than was conceived they might have been in pulling down the flag, they, the Spaniards, were obliged to do it by force.

The reason why I detained the three citizens of the United States was, because they were found, and on different days, observing our positions and movements, and three several times that I questioned them I observed they did not agree, as to their motives of visiting the place, but finally one of them told me they wished to establish themselves under the government of the king at St. Antoine, which determined me to send them to the governor of the province with an escort, as well on account of the distance of the road, as for having rendered themselves sus-

pected persons. The detention of the runaway negroes of Louisiana at Nacogdoches is an affair in suspense before the captain-general of this province, who likewise will have knowledge of the motives why those were sent back whom your excellency cited; and for the better security of the matter, I shall send your letter which I received by col. Hopkins, and who likewise will be the bearer of this.

The troops of the king, neither from disposition nor character, will ever co-operate directly or indirectly in encouraging the emigration of negro slaves. For my part I assure your excellency, that those I command will commit no hostility which can frustrate the negociations now pending between our courts; but, if I am provoked to it, I shall endeavour to preserve the honour of my troops, and to fulfil the obligations with which I am invested, a duty which my character and that of my subalterns demands.

I avail myself of this opportunity to offer your excellency my respect and consideration.

SIMON M. HERRERA.

Spanish camp, August 28, 1806.

His excellency governor W. C. C. Claiborne.

Natchitoches, August 31, 1806.

SIR,

By the return of colonel Hopkins I am honoured with your excellency's reply to my communication of the 26th instant.

I continue of opinion that the advance of Spanish troops within a territory claimed by the United States is evidence of an unfriendly disposition; nor can I perceive any thing in your excellency's letter which can justify or extenuate the offensive conduct observed towards Mr. Freeman and his associates, or the indignity offered in the Caddo nation to the American flag.

You have not denied, sir, that the French, when in possession of Louisiana, had established a garrison on Red river, far beyond the place where Mr. Freeman and his associates were arrested on their voyage, or that the Caddo Indians were formerly considered as under the protection of the French government. The silence of your excellency on these points proceeds probably from a knowledge on your part of the correctness of my statements. I shall, however, touch no further on these transactions in my correspondence with your excellency, but will hasten to lay the same before the president of the United States, who will know what measures to direct when wrongs are offered to the American nation. I cannot, however, refrain from expressing my displeasure at the arrest and detention, under your excellency's orders, of three citizens of the United States, Shaw, Irvine, and Brewster; they are charged with no offence that would warrant imprisonment and transportation to St. Antonio. A state of actual war between our two nations could not have justified your conduct towards those unoffending citizens. I can venture to assert that the suspicions of your excellency, as to the objects of Shaw, Irvine, and Brewster, are unfounded; they certainly would have no particular inducements to notice the positions or movements of your troops. The fact, I believe, is, that these men were

desirous of gratifying their curiosity, and wished your excellency's passports to visit St. Antonio. Under this impression, and from the circumstance that they were within the territory claimed by the United States, I deem it my duty to demand their release and speedy restoration to their country. It cannot be supposed that the distance to St. Antonio, or their personal convenience, occasioned the escort which attended them; they appear, on the contrary, to have been treated by your excellency as state prisoners, and, as such, I have information of their having passed through Nacogdoches under a strong guard. Your excellency will recollect, that the subjects of his catholic majesty are daily in the habit of visiting the post of Natchitoches, and cannot but observe the position and movements of the American troops; they, however, are permitted to pass without molestation. A friendly and innocent intercourse between the citizens of the one and the subjects of the other power has not as yet been interdicted by this government; I am persuaded therefore, that your excellency will see that the arrest of Shaw, Irvine, and Brewster was premature, and that their detention is highly improper. I have no personal knowledge of these three men; they are American citizens, and of course under the protection of the government of the United States. In the name of that government therefore, I do now demand their release, and that they be restored to their country as soon as possible.

Pending the negociations between our respective governments, I could wish that hostilities should not commence in this quarter; but if provoked to it by the unjust aggressions of the forces of his catholic majesty, the troops of the United States will endeavour to maintain their own and their country's honour.

Lieutenant Duforest, of the American army, is charged with the delivery of this letter to your excellency, and to bear me such answer as you may think proper to return.

I renew to your excellency the assurances of my respectful consideration.

WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

His excellency governor Herrera.

Extract of a letter from general Wilkinson to the Secretary of war, dated head quarters, Natchitoches, October 4, 1806.

I yesterday morning received governor Cordero's answer to my address of the 24th ultimo, copies of which you have under cover.

The varied style of this letter, when contrasted with those of governor Herrera to colonel Cushing and governor Claiborne, combined to the circumstance of the Spanish troops having recrossed the Sabine to a man, has induced me, on the ground of economy, and expediency also, to discharge the militia who had reached this place, and to countermand those under march; excepting about 100 dragoons and mounted infantry, whom I shall retain in service, until I am apprized of the determination of the captain-general Saleedo, to watch the movements of our neighbours.

Head quarters of the army of the United States, Natchitoches, September 24, 1806.

SIR,

After the recent communications which have passed between his excellency governor Herrera, colonel Cushing, and governor Claiborne, and his reiterated repulsion of their reasonable and rightful demands; I will confess to your excellency, that naught but the very high and solemn obligations which I owe to humanity could vanquish the repugnance with which I now have the honour to addres you, on a topic profoundly interesting to our respective nations, inasmuch as it may involve a question of peace or war.

The differences of opinion which have prevailed concerning the contested limits of Louisiana having been submitted to amicable negociations by our respective sovereigns, the appeal to rational inquiry is an admission of the dubiosity of the right, and, therefore, should prevent any change of military positions, posterior to the delivery of the provinces of Louisiana to the United States.

The government of the American union, founded in right, and conducted by reason, has been instructed by the history of other times how to value the blessings of peace, and being unambitious of conquest or military fame, is desirous to preserve a fair and friendly understanding with all the powers of the earth.

Thus circumstanced, and under daily expectations of a favourable issue to the depending negociations, it would mark a sanguinary spirit, and be a most ungracious and unwarrantable deed, were the military officers of either government, by an act of precipitancy, to frustrate the benevolent views of pacific discussion, and make way for the commencement of hostilities, whose final issue may baffle human foresight, but whose probable consequences would be scenes of revolution and bloodshed, offensive to humanity, and subversive of the general policy of nations.

In this state of things, I am ready to pledge myself, that, pending the negociations of the two countries, nothing shall be attempted against his catholic majesty's subjects or territories, by the troops under my command, unless his officers should attempt, as they have already done, to innovate the *statagus* at the surrender of the province, by occupying new ground, or erecting new posts, or unless they should trespass on the rights of the citizens, or violate the sovereignty of these states; the former conduct will compel counter movements and occupancies, and the latter will not only justify recrimination, but will infallibly excite it, and thus hostilities may be produced, notwithstanding the peaceful dispositions of the high powers, to whom we are respectively accountable.

When the troops of the United States took possession of this post, the Spanish commandant from whom it was received did not define the limits of his jurisdiction; yet it was notorious that Nacogdoches formed the barrier post of the approximate province of Texas. It was known also, that controversies had existed between France and Spain,

respecting the western limits of Louisiana, and we have been assured by Monsieur Laussett, the French commissioner, who delivered the province to the United States, that the pretensions of France went as far west as the Resdel Norte; but we were not informed that any line of demarcation had ever been traced to partition these provinces.

Whether such a line of territorial jurisdiction had ever been established or not between the provinces of Louisiana and Texas, one had been rendered indispensable by the sale of the former to the United States; for the administration of justice, the security of property, and the prevention of hostile collisions; and these states, with pretensions far more extensive, adopted the Sabine river as the most obvious, most convenient, most natural, and best exceptionable temporary boundaries.

I am therefore, sir, commanded by the president of the United States to inform you, " that the actual quiet possession of the country by the United States east of the river Sabine, ought and will be considered as fully within the limits of the country surrendered to the United States, on taking possession of this place, and therefore any attempt on the part of his catholic majesty's officers to disturb the existing state of things, by endeavouring to occupy any new post east of the Sabine, or westward or northward of the former boundaries of what has been called West Florida, must be considered by the government of the United States as an actual invasion of their territorial rights, and will be resisted accordingly." And while I submit these commands to your grave consideration, in the hope that they may have due weight, it becomes my duty to demand from you the withdrawal of the troops of Spain to the west of the Sabine.

My sense of the high respect which is due from one old soldier to another prohibits the idea of menace, but, as our honour forbids stratagem or deception, before our swords have been drawn, I owe it to my own fame, and to the national character, to warn you, that the ultimate decision of the competent authority has been taken, that my orders are absolute and my determination fixed to assert, and (under God) to sustain, the jurisdiction of the United States to the Sabine river, against any force which may be opposed to me.

Retire then, sir, I conjure you, the troops of your command from the ground in controversy, and spare the effusion of human blood, without prejudicing your own honour, or the substantial interest of his majesty, your royal master.

Colonel Thomas H. Cushing, chef des etats, major of the army of the United States, has my orders to deliver this letter to you, and to wait a reasonable time for your answer.

I pray God to keep your excellency in his holy protection for many years, and have the honour to be, your most obedient and humble servant,

JAMES WILKINSON.

His excellency governor Cordero, chief in command of the troops of Spain, on the western frontier of the province of Texas.

Nacogdoches camp, Sept. 29, 1806.

EXCELLENT SIR,

By the hand of colonel Thomas Cushing, chief of the general staff of the United States' army, I have had the honour yesterday to receive your excellency's letter, written from your head quarters, at Natchitoches.

Being authorized to enter into a discussion of the serious and interesting matters on which you treat, I hope your excellency will excuse me for transmitting your letter with the utmost celerity to the hands of the captain-general-brigadier Nimesio Saleedo, under whose orders I act; and I shall transmit to your excellency his answer, in the same manner, by the hands of an officer of my staff.

While thus acting, I have the honour to offer to your excellency my respects and consideration, praying God to keep you alive many years.

I am, sir, your excellency's most humble and obedient servant,

ANTONIO CORDERO.

His excellency Don James Wilkinson, governor of Louisiana, and general of the army of the United States of America.

Extract of a letter from general Wilkinson to the secretary of war, dated Nachitoches, October 21*st*, 1806.

Accidental causes having detained the bearer, I am enabled to transmit you under cover the answer of governor Cordero to my note of the 4th inst., of which a copy has been forwarded, and a duplicate will accompany this.

I send you a literal copy of the governor's letter, in place of a very imperfect translation, which however serves to remove all doubts of the continued pretensions of the Spaniards to extend their jurisdiction to the Avoya Fonda, within seven miles of this post, and confirms my determination to advance to the Sabine, for which point my arrangements being completed, I shall march to-morrow morning; but, agreeably to the idea expressed in a former letter, I intend to propose to the Spanish commander the withdrawal of our troops, respectively, to the points of occupancy at the period of the surrender of the province to the United States, and in case of his refusal I shall be governed by circumstances.

I am informed the captain-general Saleedo was to be at Nacogdoches on the 22d proximo.

Head quarters, Nachitoches, October 4th, 1806.

SIR,

I have had the honour to receive your excellency's letter of the 29th ultimo, by colonel Cushing, and shall expect the answer of his excellency the captain-general Saleedo with solicitude.

In the mean time I shall move forward towards the Sabine, and, to prevent the misinterpretation of my motives, I consider it proper to apprize you, that this movement is made solely to demonstrate the pretensions of the United States to the territory east of that river, and with no hostile intentions against the troops or realms of Spain.

This step has been rendered essential to the honour of the United States, by the late movements and occupancies of his excellency governor Herrera, and it is also justified by the position

which the troops of your excellency's command have recently taken immediately on the western bank of the Sabine, sixty miles advanced of Nacogdoches.

I avail myself of a casual but certain conveyance to transmit this letter to your excellency, and I pray God to keep you in his holy protection for many years.

JAMES WILKINSON.

His excellency Antonio Cordero, commander in chief of the troops of Spain on the eastern frontier of the province of Texas.

Copy of the Indictment, and a detail of the Testimony given in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, on the Trial of Aaron Burr for Treason against the United States.

Virginia district. In the circuit court of the United States of America, in and for the fifth circuit and Virginia district.

THE grand inquest of the United States of America, for the Virginia district, upon their oath do present that Aaron Burr, late of the city of New York, attorney at law, being an inhabitant of and residing within the United States, and under the protection of the laws of the United States, and owing allegiance and fidelity to the same United States, not having the fear of God before his eyes, nor weighing the duty of his said allegiance, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, wickedly devising and intending the peace and tranquillity of the said United States to disturb, and to stir, move, and excite insurrection, rebellion, and war against the said United States, on the tenth day of December, in the year of Christ one thousand eight hundred and six, at a certain place called and known by the name of Blannerhassett's island, in the county of Wood and district of Virginia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court, with force and arms, unlawfully, falsely, maliciously, and traitorously, did compass, imagine, and intend to raise and levy war, insurrection, and rebellion against the said United States; and, in order to fulfil and bring to effect the said traitorous compassings, imaginations, and intentions of him the said Aaron Burr, he the said Aaron Burr afterwards, to wit: on the said tenth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and six aforesaid, at the said island, called Blannerhassett's island as aforesaid, in the county of Wood aforesaid, in the district of Virginia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court, with a great multitude of persons whose names at present are unkown to the grand inquest aforesaid, to a great number, to wit: to the number of thirty persons and upwards, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, that is to say, with guns, swords, and dirks, and other warlike weapons, as well offensive as defensive, being then and there unlawfully, maliciously, and traitorously assembled and gathered together, did falsely and traitorously assemble and join themselves together against the said United States, and then and there, with force and arms, did falsely and traitorously, and in a warlike and

hostile manner, array and dispose themselves against the said United States, and then and there, that is to say, on the day and in the year aforesaid, at the island aforesaid, commonly called Blannerhassett's island, in the county aforesaid of Wood, within the Virginia district and the jurisdiction of this court, in pursuance of such their traitorous intentions and purposes aforesaid, he the said Aaron Burr, with the said persons so as aforesaid, traitorously assembled and armed and arrayed in manner aforesaid, most wickedly, maliciously, and traitorously did ordain, prepare, and levy war against the said United States, contrary to the duty of their said allegiance and fidelity, against the constitution, peace, and dignity of the said United States, and against the form of the act of the congress of the said United States in such case made and provided.

And the grand inquest of the United States of America, for the Virginia district, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present that the said Aaron Burr, late of the city of New York, and state of New York, attorney at law, being an inhabitant of, and residing within the United States, and under the protection of the laws of the United States, and owing allegiance and fidelity to the same United States, not having the fear of God before his eyes, nor weighing the duty of his said allegiance, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, wickedly devising and intending the peace and tranquillity of the said United States to disturb, and to stir, move, and excite insurrection, rebellion, and war against the said United States, on the eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, at a certain place called and known by the name of Blannerhassett's island, in the county of Wood and district of Virginia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court, with force and arms, unlawfully, falsely, maliciously, and traitorously did compass, imagine, and intend to raise and levy war, insurrection, and rebellion against the said United States; and, in order to fulfil and bring to effect the said traitorous compassings, imaginations, and intentions of him the said Aaron Burr, he the said Aaron Burr afterwards, to wit: on the said last mentioned day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and six aforesaid, at a certain place commonly called and known by the name of Blannerhassett's island, in the said county of Wood, in the district of Virginia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court, with one other great multitude of persons whose names at present are unknown to the grand inquest aforesaid, to a great number, to wit: to the number of thirty persons and upwards, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, that is to say, with guns, swords, and dirks, and other warlike weapons, as well offensive as defensive; being then and there unlawfully, maliciously, and traitorously assembled and gathered together, did falsely and traitorously assemble and join themselves together against the said United States; and then and there, with force and arms, did falsely, and traitorously, and in a warlike and hostile manner, array and dispose themselves against the said United States, and then and there, that is to say, on the day and in the year last

mentioned, at the island aforesaid, in the county of Wood aforesaid, in the Virginia district, and within the jurisdiction of this court, in pursuance of such their traitorous intentions and purposes aforesaid, he the said Aaron Burr, with the said persons so as aforesaid, traitorously assembled and armed, and arranged in manner aforesaid, most wickedly, maliciously, and traitorously did ordain, prepare, and levy war against the said United States, and, further to fulfil and carry into effect the said traitorous compassings, imaginations, and intentions of him the said Aaron Burr against the said United States, and to carry on the war thus levied as aforesaid against the said United States, the said Aaron Burr, with the multitude last mentioned, at the island aforesaid, in the said county of Wood, within the Virginia district aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court, did array themselves in a warlike manner, with guns and other weapons, offensive and defensive, and did proceed from the said island down the river Ohio, in the county aforesaid, within the Virginia district, and within the jurisdiction of this court, on the said eleventh day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and six aforesaid, with the wicked and traitorous intention to descend the said river and the river Missisippi, and by force and arms traitorously to take possession of a city commonly called New Orleans, in the territory of Orleans, belonging to the United States; contrary to the duty of their said allegiance and fidelity, against the constitution, peace, and dignity of the said United States, and against the form of the act of the congress of the United States in such case made and provided.

HAY, *Attorney of the U. S. for the Virginia district.*

Endorsed—A TRUE BILL,
John Randolph.

August 18, 1807.

Testimony and examination of William Eaton.

Mr. Eaton inquired whether he might be permitted to have recurrence to his notes.

Chief Justice. Were they written by yourself?

Mr. Eaton. They were.

Mr. Wickham. At what time?

Mr. Eaton. At different times.

Mr. Burr. What is the nature of them?

A. They are nothing but memoranda taken from notes, which I made of the conversations between you and myself, at the times that they passed.

The court decided that they were not admissible.

Mr. Eaton. May I ask one further indulgence from the court? I have been long before the public. Much stricture and some severity have passed upon me. May I, in stating my evidence, be permitted to make some explanations about the motives of my own conduct?

Chief Justice. Perhaps it would be more correct for the court to decide upon the propriety of the explanation, when the particular case occurs. Some cases may require it: and if any objection is made to your explanations, then the court will decide upon it.

Mr. Eaton. Concerning any overt act, which goes to prove Aaron Burr guilty of treason, I know nothing; concerning certain transactions which are said to

have happened at Blannerhassett's island, or any agency which Aaron Burr may be supposed to have had in them, I know nothing. But concerning colonel Burr's expressions of treasonable intentions, I know much, and it is to these that my evidence relates.

Mr. Martin. I know not how far the court's opinion extends.

Chief Justice. It is this: that any proof of intention formed before the act itself, if relevant to that act itself, may be admitted. One witness may prove the intention at one time; and another may prove it at another; so as to prove the continuance of the intention throughout the whole transaction; and therefore the proof of very remote intentions may be relevant to this particular act.

Mr. Martin. I trust that when he speaks of a treasonable intention not applicable to this act, the court will stop him.

Mr. Eaton. During the winter of 1805–6, I cannot be positive as to the distinct point of time, yet, during that winter, at the city of Washington, Aaron Burr signified to me that he was organizing an expedition to be moved against the Spanish provinces on the south-western frontiers of the United States: I understood under the authority of the general government. From our existing controversies with Spain, and from the tenor of the president's communications to both houses of congress, a conclusion was naturally drawn, that war with that power was inevitable. I had just then returned from the coast of Africa, and having been for many years employed on your frontiers, or on a coast more barbarous and obscure, I was ignorant of the estimation in which colonel Burr was held by his country. The distinguished rank he had held in society, and the strong marks of confidence which he had received from his fellow-citizens, did not permit me to doubt of his patriotism. As a military character, I had been made acquainted with none, within the United States, under whose direction a soldier might with greater security confide his honour. In case of my country's being involved in a war I should have thought it my duty to obey so honourable a call as was proposed to me. Under impressions like these, I did engage to embark in the enterprize, and pledged myself to colonel Burr's confidence. At several interviews, it appeared to be his intention to convince me by maps and other documents of the feasibility of penetrating to Mexico. At length, from certain indistinct expressions and inuendoes, I admitted a suspicion, that colonel Burr had other projects. He used strong expressions of reproach against the administration of the government; accused them of want of character, want of energy, want of gratitude. He seemed desirous of irritating my resentment, by dilating on certain injurious strictures I had received on the floor of congress on account of certain transactions on the coasts of Tripoli; and also on the delays in adjusting my accounts for advances of money on account of the United States; and talked of pointing out to me modes of honourable indemnity. I will not conceal here, that colonel Burr had good grounds of reason for supposing me diaffected towards the government. I had indeed suffered much from delays in ad-

justing my accounts for cash advanced to the government, whilst I was consul at Tunis, and for the expence of maintaining the war with Tripoli. I had but a short time before been compelled ingloriously to strike the flag of my country on the ramparts of a defeated enemy, where it had flown for forty-five days. I had been compelled to abandon my comrades in war on the fields where they had fought our battles. I had seen cash offered, to the half-vanquished chief of Tripoli (as he had himself acknowledged), as the price of pacification.

Mr. Wickham. By whom?

A. By our negociator, when as yet no exertion had been made by our naval squadron to coerce that enemy. I had seen the conduct of the author of these blemishes on our then proud national character, if not commended, not censured; whilst my own inadequate efforts to support that character were attempted to be thrown into shade. To feelings naturally arising out of circumstances like these, I did give strong expressions. Here I beg leave to observe, in justice to myself, that, however harsh the language I employed, they would not justify the inference that I was prepared to dip my sabre in the blood of my countrymen; much less of their children, which I believe would have been the case, had this conspiracy been carried into effect. (Mr. Martin objected to this language.) I listened to colonel Burr's mode of indemnity, and as I had by this time begun to suspect that the military expedition he had on foot was unlawful, I permitted him to believe myself resigned to his influence, that I might understand the extent and motive of his arrangements.

Colonel Burr now laid open his project of revolutionizing the territory west of the Alleghany; establishing an independent empire there, New Orleans to be the capital, and he himself to be the chief; organizing a military force on the waters of the Missisippi, and carrying conquest to Mexico. After much conversation (which I do not particularly recollect) respecting the feasibility of the project, as was natural, I stated impediments to his operations: such as the republican habits of the citizens of that country, their attachment to the present administration of government, the want of funds, the opposition he would experience from the regular army of the United States stationed on that frontier, and the resistance to be expected from Miranda, in case he should succeed in republicanizing the Mexicans. Colonel Burr seemed to have no difficulty in removing these obstacles. He stated to me, that he had in person (I think the preceding season) made a tour through that country; that he had secured to his interests and attached to his person the most distinguished citizens of Tennessee, Kentucky, and territory of Orleans; that he had inexhaustible resources and funds; that the army of the United States would act with him; that it would be reinforced by 10 or 12,000 men from the abovementioned states and territory; that he had powerful agents in the Spanish territory, and "as for Miranda," said Mr. Burr, facetiously, "we must hang Miranda." In the course of repeated conversations on this subject, he propos-

ed to give me a distinguished command in his army: I understood the second command. I asked him, who would command in chief? he said, general Wilkinson. I observed that it was singular he should count upon general Wilkinson. The distinguished command and high trust he held under government, as the commander in chief of our army, and as governor of a province, he would not be apt to put at a hazard for any precarious projects of aggrandizement. Colonel Burr stated that general Wilkinson balanced in the confidence of his country; that it was doubtful whether he would much longer retain the distinction and confidence he now enjoyed; and that he was prepared to secure to himself a permanency. I asked colonel Burr if he knew general Wilkinson. He said, yes; and echoed the question. I told him about twelve years ago, I was a captain in his wing of the legion of the United States, his acting brigade-major and aid-de-camp; and that I thought I knew him well. He asked me what I knew of general Wilkinson. I said, I knew general Wilkinson would act as lieutenant to no man in existence. "You are in an error," said Mr. Burr; "Wilkinson will act as *lieutenant* to *me*." From the tenor of much conversation on this subject, I was prevailed on to believe that the plan of revolution meditated by colonel Burr and communicated to me had been concerted with general Wilkinson, and would have his co-operation; for colonel Burr repeatedly and very confidently expressed his belief, that the influence of general Wilkinson with his army, the promise of double pay and rations, the ambition of his officers, and the prospect of plunder and military achievements, would bring the army generally into the measure. I pass over here a conversation which took place between colonel Burr and myself, respecting a central revolution, as it is decided to be irrevelant by the opinion of the bench. (*Mr. Hay.* You allude to a revolution for overthrowing the government at Washington, and of revolutionizing the eastern states.) I was passing over that to come down to the period when I supposed he had relinquished that design, and returned to his project in the west. I was thoroughly convinced myself, that such a project was already so far organized as to be dangerous, and that it would require an effort to suppress it. For, in addition to positive assurances that colonel Burr had of assistance and co-operation, he said that the vast extent of territory of the United States beyond the mountains which offered to adventurers, together with a view on the mines of Mexico, would bring adherents to him from all quarters of the union. The situation in which these communications, and the impressions they made upon me, placed me in, was peculiarly delicate. I had no overt act to produce against colonel Burr. He had given me nothing upon paper; nor did I know of any person in the vicinity who had received similar communications, and whose testimony might support mine. He had mentioned to me none as principally and decidedly engaged with him but general Wilkinson; a Mr. Alston, who I afterwards learnt was his son-in-law; and a Mr. Ephraim Kibby, who I learnt was late a captain of

rangers in Wayne's army. Of general Wilkinson Burr said much, as I have stated; of Mr. Alston very little, but enough to satisfy me that he was engaged in the project; and of Kibby he said, that he was brigade-major in the vicinity of Cincinnati (whether Cincinnati in Ohio or Kentucky I know not), who had much influence with the militia, and had already engaged the majority of the brigade to which he belonged, who were ready to march at Mr. Burr's signal. Mr. Burr talked of this revolution as a matter of right, inherent in the people, and constitutional; a revolution which would rather be advantageous than detrimental to the Atlantic states; a revolution, which must eventually take place; and for the operation of which the present crisis was peculiarly favourable: that there was no energy to be dreaded in the general government, and his conversations denoted a confidence that his arrangements were so well made that he should meet with no opposition at New Orleans; for the army and the chief citizens of that place were ready to receive him. On the solitary ground upon which I stood, I was at a loss how to conduct myself, though at no loss as respected my duty. I durst not place my lonely testimony in the balance against the weight of colonel Burr's character, for, by turning the tables upon me, which I thought any man capable of such a project might very *conscientiously* do, I should sink under that weight.

I resolved therefore with myself to obtain the removal of Mr. Burr from this country, in a way honourable to him, and on this I did consult him without his knowing my motive. Accordingly, I waited on the president of the United States, and, after a desultory conversation, in which I aimed to draw his attention to the west, I said to him (I took the liberty of suggesting to the president) that I thought colonel Burr ought to be removed from the country, because I considered him dangerous in it. The president asked where we should send him. I said to England or Madrid, though it has been said in some publications that I added Cadiz. The president, without any positive expression (in such a matter of delicacy), seemed to think the trust too important, and expressed something like a doubt about the integrity of Mr. Burr. I frankly told the president that perhaps no person had stronger grounds to suspect that integrity than I had; but that I believed his pride of ambition had so predominated over his other passions, that when placed on an eminence and put on his honour, a respect to himself would secure his fidelity. I perceived that the subject was disagreeable to the president, and to bring him to my point in the shortest mode, and in a manner which would point to the danger, I said to him, if colonel Burr was not disposed of, we should in eighteen months have an insurrection, if not a revolution, on the waters of the Missisippi. The president said he had too much confidence in the information, the integrity, and attachment of the people of that country to the union, to admit any apprehensions of that kind. The circumstance of no interrogatories being made to me, I thought, imposed silence upon me at that time and place. Here, sir, I beg indulgence to declare my motives for recommending

that gentleman to a foreign mission at that time, and in the solemnity with which I stand here, I declare that colonel Burr was neutral in my feelings; that it was through no attachment to him that I made that suggestion, but to avert a great national calamity which I saw approaching, to arrest a tempest which seemed lowering in the west, and to divert into a channel of usefulness those consummate talents, which were to mount "the whirlwind and direct the storm." About the time of my having waited on the president, or a little before, I determined at all events to have some evidence of the uprightness of my intentions, and to fortify myself by the advice of more experienced men. I waited upon two members of the house of representatives, whose friendship I had the honour long to retain, and in whose wisdom and integrity I had full faith: I am at liberty to give their names if required; and I believe a senator, but of that I am not certain. I opened to them the projects of colonel Burr. They did not seem much alarmed.

Mr. Martin objected to the witness stating any of the observations of other persons to himself. After some desultory conversation, the bench supported the objection.

Mr. Eaton. I did ask indulgence of the court to make such explanations, because perversions of my conduct were before the public: but I wave this indulgence; contented with meeting these perversions at some other time and place.

Chief Justice. You have used that indulgence.

Little more passed between colonel Burr and myself, relevant to this enquiry, whilst I remained at Washington, though he was solicitous to engage me in his western plans. I returned to Massachusetts; and thought no more of colonel Burr or his projects, until in October last a letter was put into my hands, from M. Bellnap, to T. E. Danielson, stating that boats were building on the Ohio.

Mr. Burr. Have you that letter?

Mr. Eaton. No.

Mr. Burr. It is improper then to state it.

Mr. Hay. It is immaterial. Mr. Belinap is here.

Mr. Eaton. As to letters, I have had no correspondence with colonel Burr. I was about to state that I made a communication to the president of the United States, through the hands of the post-master-general, stating the views of colonel Burr.

Mr. Wirt. Was there any conversation between you and the prisoner, in which you spoke of the odium attached to the name of *usurper?*

A. That conversation was excluded by the opinion of the court, as relating to the central project,

Mr. Hay. Did you mean to state that the *honourable indemnity* proposed to you by the prisoner was to be included in this plan?

A. I understood it to be included in the permanent rank and emolument to be assigned me; in his full confidence, that he should erect a government, of which he was to be the chief.

Mr. Martin. Do you recollect when you arrived in Washington?

A. I said that I did not recollect particularly. But the principal part of these conversations

must have been between the middle of February and the latter end of March.

Q. Was there any particular conduct calculated to put an end to col. Burr's importunities?

A. Yes. At some of our last interviews, I laid on his table a paper containing this toast, which I had given to the public: The United States—palsy to the brain that should plot to dismember, and leprosy to the hand that will not draw to defend our union.

Q. Where was that toast drank?

A. I cannot say. This question was made to me from authority. It was sent, with other toasts I had corrected, to a paper at Springfield. I laid this paper on col. Burr's table, that he might see it; and I have reasons to believe that he did.

Q. Was it drank at any distant place? At Philadelphia?

A. I do not recollect. I thought at first it was Philadelphia; but I had received many hospitalities throughout the union; many of my toasts were published; and in the hurry of passing and repassing I have completely forgotten.

Mr. Burr. Do you recollect when you left Washington?

A. About the 5th or 6th of April.

Q. Can you not be certain where this toast was drank? At Washington or at Philadelphia?

A. I am certain it was not at Washington, because I gave another there when called upon.

Q. Did you say that all those conversations happened between the middle of February and the last of March?

A. No; I did not say so. I said the principal part of these conversations.

Q. You say that this toast was printed at Springfield?

A. I did.

Q. Have you in your possession a paper containing that toast?

A. I have not here.

Q. You mentioned something about a communication which you made to the president through the postmaster-general. Look at that paper. Is that your signature?

A. It is; and I must give a short account of that paper. Mr. Eaton then mentioned that the notes on the two first pages were drawn up by Mr. Grainger, from conversations which had passed between Mr. Grainger and a Mr. Ely, on certain communications made to Mr. Ely by Mr. Eaton, respecting col. B.'s plans: that he had seen Mr. Ely at Northampton, at the session of the court of common pleas, at a time when they had first heard of the building of boats on the Ohio. The notes on the last page, in Mr. Grainger's writing, and subscribed by himself, were from subsequent conversations between him and Mr. G.

Mr. Burr. You spoke of accounts with the government. Did you or the government demand money?

A. They had no demand on me. I demanded of them.

Q. Did they state in account a balance against you?

A. I expended money for the service of the United States, when employed in my agency at Tunis; an account of which being presented to the accounting officers of the treasury, they, I was told, had no legal discretion to settle it. As there was no law to authorize this adjustment, I did refer to the congress of 1803-4. A committee

had reported on my claims, favourably as I had supposed. I repaired, however, to the coast of Barbary, and when I returned found that new difficulties had occurred to an adjustment. Leaving out the sums which I had advanced, the government had a balance against me. The last session of congress has provided for the payment, and the commissioners have settled it.

Mr. Martin. What balance did you receive?

A. That is *my* concern, sir.

Mr. Burr. What was the balance against you?

Mr. Eaton. (to the court) Is that a proper question, sir?

Mr. Burr. My object is manifest. I wish to show the bias which has existed on the mind of the witness.

Chief justice saw no objection to this question.

Mr. Eaton. I cannot say to a cent or a dollar, but I have received about 10,000 dollars.

Mr. Burr. When was the money received?

A. About March last.

Q. You mentioned Miranda. Where did you understand he was gone to?

A. On the benevolent project of revolutionizing the Spanish provinces.

Q. What part of them?

A. Caraccas. I had some reason too to know something of that project: because I too was invited to join in *that.* He too was to have been a little emperor; he might have been troublesome to us; and of course when I asked you what was to be done with him, you observed, "hang him."

Q. Did you understand I was to do all at once; to execute the central project too as well as those in the west?

A. I have no objections to answering that; but it will be nothing in your favour. When colonel Burr was speaking of a central revolution, not much was said about his revolution in the west. Had the other been effected, I doubt much whether you would have been willing to have separated that part.

Q. You spoke of a command—

A. You stated, what I have already mentioned, that you were assured, from the arrangements which you had made, that an army would be ready to appear when you went to the waters of the western country. I recollect particularly the name of Ephraim Kibby. You asked me about his spirit. You asserted that his brigade was ready to join you, and that the people also in that country were ready to co-operate. You spoke of *your* riflemen, *your* infantry, *your* cavalry. It was with the same view you mentioned to me that that man (pointing to general Wilkinson just behind him) was to have been the first to aid you; and from the same views you have perhaps mentioned me.

Mr. Martin objected to the witness interposing his own opinions in this manner.

Mr. Hay. Some allowance is to be made for the feelings of a man of honour.

Mr. Eaton, bowing, apologized to the court for the warmth of his manner.

Mr. Burr. You spoke of my revolutionizing the western states.

A. Your line was to be the Alleghany mountain. You were certain about Kentucky and Tennessee, but expressed some doubts

about Ohio; I well recollect *that*, on account of the reason which you gave: that they were too much of a plodding, industrious people to engage in your plans.

Q. How was this business to be effected?

A. I understood that your agents were in the western country; that the commander in chief was ready to co-operate with his army; and that those, with the adventurers that would join you, would compel the states to a separation. Indeed you seemed to consider New Orleans as already yours, and that from this point you would make conquests and consolidate your empire.

Q. Was it after all this that you recommended me to an embassy?

A. Yes; and because I thought it the only way to avert a civil war.

Q. Did you communicate your recommendation to me?

A. Yes; you seemed to assent to the proposition.

Q. What had become of your command?

A. That I had disposed of myself.

Q. Did you understand that you had given me a definitive answer?

A. No; after you had developed yourself, I determined to use you until I got every thing out of you; and on the principle that "when innocence is in danger, to break faith with a bad man is not fraud but virtue."

Q. Did you think that your proposition as to a foreign embassy, which was so incompatible with my own plans, would be received by me with indifference? Had I abandoned the project?

A. You seemed to me to want some distinguished place; as to the mode you were indifferent; and you seemed to acquiesce in the plan of a foreign embassy.

Mr. Hay. You said that you received about 10,000 dollars from the government. The act of congress did not give you a definite sum—

A. The act of congress gave the accounting officers the power of settling with me, under the inspection of the secretary of state, under whose department I had served; and the settlement was accordingly made.

Examination of Thomas Truxtun.

Mr. Hay. Were you present when the court delivered their opinion?

A. I was. I know nothing of the overt act.

Q. Does your testimony relate to the taking of New Orleans.

A. I know nothing about the taking of New Orleans. My conversations altogether related to the Spanish territories; to the settlement of lands; to digging a canal on the Ohio, and building of boats.

Mr. Hay then observed, that he had no questions then at present for commodore Truxtun.

Mr. Wickham. Then, sir, I hope I may be permitted to ask com. T., 1st, whether he had not many and minute conversations with colonel B., and, 2dly, whether those conversations related to treason.

Mr. Wirt. The court knows that there are two indictments against the accused. The witnesses have been summoned promiscuously; and it is not possible for the prosecutor to know the particular point to

which every witness is to testify. Commodore Truxtun says that his evidence relates to the misdemeanor. But if he be suffered to come in on the present case, ought not his examination to be free and complete?

Mr. Hay. Upon recollecting the substance of commodore Truxtun's testimony, I cannot but believe that it applies directly to the present occasion. It bears most strongly upon general Eaton's testimony. Eaton says that the treasonable project and the misdemeanor were intimately connected. Of course what goes to establish the one of those projects, will so far contribute to prove the other. Had you not several conversations with the accused, upon the subject of the Mexican expedition?

Commodore Truxtun. About the winter of 1805-6, col. B. returned from the western country, and came to Philadelphia. He frequently in conversation mentioned to me certain speculations in western lands. These conversations were uninteresting to me; and I did not pay much attention to them. Col. B. observed that he wished to get the navy of the United States out of my head, as he had something in view, both honourable and profitable, which he wished to disclose to me. I considered this as nothing more than as a desire to get me interested in land speculations. These conversations were frequently repeated; and, some time in the month of July, 1806, he stated, that he wished to see me unwedded from the navy of the United States, and to think no more of those men at Washington; that he wished to see or make me (I do not recollect which) an admiral, as he contemplated an expedition into Mexico, in the event of a war with Spain, which he thought inevitable. He asked me if the Havanna could not be easily taken in the event of a war. I told him that it would require the co-operation of a naval force. Mr. Burr observed, *that* might be obtained. He pursued the inquiry as to Carthagena and La Vera Cruz; what personal knowledge I had of those places, and what would be the best mode of attacking them by sea and land. I gave my opinion very freely. Mr. Burr then asked me, if I would take the command of a naval expedition. I asked him, if the executive of the United States was privy to or concerned in the project. He answered me, emphatically, that they were not. I asked him that question, because the executive had been charged with a knowledge of Miranda's expedition. I told Mr Burr, that I would have nothing to do with it; that Miranda's project had been intimated to me, and that I had declined any agency in those affairs. Mr. Burr observed, that in the event of a war, he intended to establish an independent government in Mexico; that Wilkinson, the army, and many officers of the navy would join. I replied that I could not see how any of the officers of the United States could join. He said that general Wilkinson had projected the expedition, and that he himself had matured it; that many greater men than Wilkinson were concerned (or would join); and thousands to the westward.

Mr. Hay. Do you recollect, whether he said that general

Wilkinson had seriously joined in it?

A. Yes, he said so; and many greater men.

Mr. Hay. I will ask you, sir, whether at that time you were in the service of the United States?

A. I was declared not to be.

Mr. Hay. I wish not to wound your feelings, commodore, by my question; but it is necessary to account to the jury for the application which was thus made to you by the accused. Did you not feel yourself hurt at this declaration?

A. I certainly was. Mr. Burr asked me if I would not write to general Wilkinson, as he was about to dispatch two couriers to him. I told him that I had no subject to write on; and declined writing. Mr. Burr observed, that several officers would be pleased at being under my command. He spoke highly of a lieutenant Jones, and asked me whether he had not sailed with me. I answered him that he had not; and that I could give no account of him, as I never had seen him. Mr. Burr observed that the expedition could not fail; that the Mexicans were ripe for revolt, and that he was incapable of any thing chimerical, or that could lead his friends into a dilemma. He showed me the draft of a periogue, such as plies between Powles' Hook and New York; and asked me, whether they were adapted to the Missisippi river and the waters emptying into it. I gave my opinion that they were. He asked me, whether I could get a naval constructor to make several copies of the draft. I spoke to a naval constructor; but he could not make them as soon as they were wanted, and I returned the draft. Mr. Burr told me he wanted those boats for the conveyance of agricultural products to New Orleans, and, in the event of a war, for transports. I knew they were not calculated for transports by sea, nor were they calculated for carrying guns, but having determined not to have any thing to do with the Mexican project, I said very little about the boats. But, in the latter end of the month of July, I told him there would be no war with Spain. He seemed very sanguine that there would. He said, however, if disappointed in *that*, that he was on a bargain for a large tract on the Ouachita; that he intended to invite his friends about him to settle it; that in one year he would have 1800 families of fashion, and some of property, who would constitute a charming society; that in two years there would be double the number; and that, being on the frontier, he would be ready to march immediately, whenever a war took place. I have endeavoured to narrate these several conversations verbatim as they passed; I am not positive, however, that they are; but my statements are at least the substance of what did pass.

Mr. Hay. Did those conversations take place after the declaration that you were no longer in the service of the United States?

A. The whole of them.

Colonel Carrington (one of the jury). Did they take place in July?

A. Yes. I observed to him,

there would be no war, though I thought there was great cause for it.

Mr. Hay. Had you expressed your dissatisfaction at this procedure?

A. Yes: frequently.

Q. I believe that you made some publication on the subject?

A. I did.

Q. Your first conversations were about building bridges, setling lands, &c.?

A. Yes; when colonel Burr first returned from the westward.

Mr. M'Rae. He did not express to you his designs respecting the Ouachita land, till he had discovered your aversion to the Mexican project?

A. He had not spoken particularly about the Ouachita land; but previously about speculations in western lands generally.

Mr. Wirt. Did he say, at the latter end of July, that he was about concluding a bargain for the Ouachita land?

A. I think so.

Mr. Hay. When he proposed to make you an admiral, did not the thought strike you, how he was to accomplish this?

Mr. Burr denied that commodore Truxtun had said that Mr. Burr had promised to make him an admiral.

Commodore Truxtun. Mr. Burr told me he wished to *make* or to *see* me one, I do not particularly recollect which was his expression. He said there was a formidable navy to be established.

Mr. H. From what quarter of the world was the expedition by sea to go?

A. I do not know. I did not ask him where it was to go from.

Mr. H. Did you understand that you were to command the expedition by sea?

A. Yes; but I declined and asked no questions particularly on the subject.

Mr. Baker. I understand you to say, that the navy was to have been erected after the government was to be established?

A. Yes.

Mr. M'Rae. Did he not talk of a naval expedition against Havanna?

A. I told Mr. Burr that Havanna could not be taken without a naval force. He said, *that* could be obtained.

Mr. Burr. Did I not say, I had never seen lieutenant Jones.

A. I do not recollect that. You spoke highly of him.

Q. Do you not recollect I stated, if there was a war, that private enterprize and private expeditions would be lawful?

Mr. Hay objected to the question because seemingly intended for the jury.

Q. Did I not often talk several years ago about naval concerns? Did I not say, that you were duped by the Smiths and others? That they had no serious intentions of serving you? Was not that the reason that I wished to unwed you from the navy?

A. You did state those facts.

Q. Do you not find that I was right about your advance in the navy?

A. I know that.

Q. Did I not often talk to you about the settlement of lands?

A. You did.

Q. Were we not intimate?

A. Yes.

Q. Was there any reserve between us?

A. None.

Q. Did you ever hear me say any thing about dismembering the union, or seizing on New Orleans?

A. Never.

Q. Did I not often express the pleasure I should feel from doing service to the common interests of this country, and of preserving a strong connection with my countrymen?

A. You did.

Q. Did I not say that the periogues would be useful for the conveyance of agricultural products?

A. Yes; and in war for transports.

Q. Had you reason to doubt my intention to settle lands?

A. If there was no war, I took for granted that such was your intention.

Q. If there was a war, and Mexico was invaded, and the government favoured it, would you not have joined me?

A. I would have got out of my bed at twelve at night, to fight against England, France, and Spain, if my country had called.

Mr. M'Rae. Did he speak of any commercial speculations in which he was about to engage? of any commercial establishments he was about to form?

A. He spoke of the settlement of the Ouachita, and the bringing down of agricultural produce.

Q. Were the remarks which he made on your relation to the navy calculated to fill your bosom with resentment?

A. My bosom was already full enough, but certainly Mr. Burr spoke in concert with my feelings.

Mr. Hay. Could an expedition at sea be made as effectually against La Vera Cruz from any other port in the western world as New Orleans?

A. Certainly not. It would be a very proper place, or from any place above the river. Larger vessels cannot get up to New Orleans; and small craft must take the expedition down.

Mr Parker (one of the jury). Did you understand for what purpose the two couriers were sent by colonel Burr to general Wilkinson?

A. I understood that there was an understanding between them about the Mexican project.

Mr. Burr. Are there not preparations now making in Philadelphia, in contemplation of a war with England?

A. In New York there are.

Mr. M'Rae. Are not the preparations going on openly? Has any commander been appointed independent of the government?

A. No.

Mr. Botts. Can ships be built secretly in a corner of a room?

A. No.

Examination of Peter Taylor.

Mr. Hay. This witness will directly prove the connection of Burr with Blannerhassett, and his connection with the crime itself.

Peter Taylor. The first information I had upon this subject was from Mrs. Blannerhassett, when Mr. Blannerhassett and Mr. Alston were gone down the river. The people got much alarmed concerning this business, and Mrs. Blannerhassett sent me to Lexington after Mr. Blannerhassett with a letter, to prevent col. Burr from coming back with him to the island. I went to

Chilicothe, but I did not find Mr. Blannerhassett there, and I then went on to Cincinnati. I was directed to call at Cincinnati at Mr. John Smith's, where I would find Mr. Blannerhassett. I called at Mr. Smith's store, where I saw his son. I asked if Mr. Smith was at home. He said yes. I said I wanted to see him. His son went and told him a man wanted to see him. When Mr. Smith came out, I inquired for col. Burr and Blannerhassett, to see whether he could give any account of them. He allowed he knew nothing of either of them. He allowed I was much mistaken in the place. I said, no; this was the right place: "Mr. John Smith, storekeeper, Cincinnati," says I, "don't you recollect a young man who came here some time ago for colonel Burr's top-coat" (great coat). I said, "sir, I have lived with Mr. Blannerhassett for three years." When Mr. Smith heard me talk so, he knew me, and took me up stairs to talk with me. He wanted to know the news our way. I told him the people had got alarmed. I told him every thing that was in agitation; that they talked about the settlement of lands. He seemed surprized. He asked what was said about general Wilkinson. I said I knew nothing about it. He asked me if I would carry a letter from him to Blannerhassett. I told him I would carry any thing, so it was not too burthensome. So he sat down and wrote a letter. He asked whether I wished to drink, for he had chastised (charged) me not to go to any tavern, lest the people should be sifting me with their questions. I drank, and then he showed me a tavern, and told me to go, to get my horse fed by the hostler, but not to go into the house. I asked him where I should find colonel Burr and Blannerhassett. He said, he expected they were at Lexington. I told him, I supposed at Mr. Jourdan's. When I got to Lexington, it was Saturday, about one o'clock. Mr. Jourdan happened to be in the street, and knew me. He said, "Peter, your old master is not in town." But he said, he expected him either that night or to-morrow early. He asked me what news, and I told him. I asked him, what I was to do with my horse. He said, that he was to be put at the livery stable. He then went up stairs, and he opened a door, and beckoned his hand, saying nothing. When I went in, there was colonel Burr. Colonel Burr wanted to know what was the news in our parts. I began to tell him, that my business was to prevent colonel Burr from going back to the island.

Q. Did you not know colonel Burr at that time?

A. I did not. He had been on the island three times, but I did not see him. When I told col. Burr that; says he, "I am the very man involved in this piece of business; and you must tell me all you know." I said, if you come up our way the people will shoot you. I told him, it was my sincere opinion that it was not safe for him to come up our way. I told him that I had heard several declare, that they had rather shoot him than let it alone. He seemed surprized that they should have such a thing in their head. I told him, I could not tell why; and then I

told him about the land settlement, but the people said all that was a fib, and that he had something else in his head. Then colonel Burr asked me, what letters I had. I said two; one was from Mrs. Blannerhassett, and the other from John Smith of Cincinnati. He asked me, if he might open the letter from John Smith, for he expected it was for him. I told him I supposed it made no difference between him and Blannerhassett, and he might. He broke the seal open, and showed me that there was a letter inclosed for himself. He asked me about my wife, and, after some talking, I asked him whether I was at liberty to go down stairs. I went down, and left the opened letter with him. I then went to Mr. Jourdan, and asked him whether I was to stay at his house or go to a tavern. He said I was to go to a tavern, and he would pay for me. Mr. Jourdan wished me to go next day to Millersburg, after the saddlebags left there by Mr. Blannerhassett. I went, and left Mrs. Blannerhassett's letter with Mr. Jourdan, expecting Blannerhassett to get there before me. I got back on Monday by one o'clock; and there Mr. Blannerhassett was come, and preparing to go home. We started, and got ten miles that night. We stopt at a tavern. I went to see after the horses, and he went into the house. There were people in the house, who wanted to know his name. He told them, his name was Tom Jones. He came out and told me the people in the house had asked, and he had told them his name was Tom Jones, and I must mind and make no mistake, but call him Jones too. So he passed by that name till we got to the Mudlicks. He then told me he was known there, and I must call him by his own name.

Q. When did these things happen?

A. All this was in October, 1806, I believe.——He then began to inquire for young men that had rifles: good orderly men, that would be conformable to order and discipline. He allowed that colonel Burr and he and a few of his friends had bought 800,000 acres of land, and they wanted young men to settle it. He said, he would give any young man who would go down the river 100 acres of land, plenty of grog and victuals while going down the river, and three months provisions after they had got to the end: every young man was to carry his rifle and blanket. I agreed to go myself, if I could carry my wife and family, but he said he must have further consultation upon that. When I got home, I began to think, and asked him what kind of seed we should carry with us? He said we did not want any.

Mr. Wirt. Of what occupation were you on the island?

A. A gardener.

Mr. Wirt. I put this question that the jury might understand his last observation.

A. I urged that subject to him several times; at last he made a sudden pause, and said, "Peter, we are going to take Mexico: one of the finest and richest places in the whole world." He said that colonel Burr would be the king of Mexico, and Mrs. Alston was to be queen of Mexico, when colonel Burr died. He said that colonel Burr had made

fortunes for many in his time, but none for himself; but now he was going to make something for himself. He said that he had a great many friends in the Spanish territory; 2000 Roman catholic priests were engaged, and that their flocks would join, if once he could get to them; that the Spaniards, like the French, had got tired of their government, and wanted to swop it. He told me, that the English also were friends in this piece of business, and that he was the very man to go to England on this piece of business for col. Burr.

He asked me if I would not like to go. I said I should certainly like to see my friends there. I then asked him what was to become of the men who were going to settle the lands he talked about? Were they to stop at the Red river, or to go on? He said, "you'll see how I'll fix them," when he got them far enough down the river. If they did not conform to order and discipline, he swore by God he'd stab them. I was astonished; I told him I was no soldier, and could not fight. He said, it made no odds; he did not want me to fight; he wanted me to go and live with Mrs. Blannerhassett and the children, either at Natchez or some other place, while he went on the expedition. I talked to him again, and told him the people had got it into their heads, that he wanted to divide the union. He said col. Burr and he could not do it themselves. All they could do was to tell the people the consequence of it. He said the people there paid the government upwards of 400,000 dollars a year, and never received any benefit from it. He allowed it would be a very fine thing if they could keep that money among themselves, and make locks, and build bridges, and cut roads. About two weeks after I got home, he sent me to Dr. Bennett's, of Mason county, with a letter. He wanted to know if Dr. Bennett would'nt sell him the arms belonging to the militia, if he could sell them and keep himself out of danger. If he could, he'd give him a draft upon his friend in Kentucky for payment: if he could not, he must send him word where they were kept, and he would come and take them away in the night. I was not to give the letter to Dr. Bennett until the doctor promised to deliver it back for me to burn it, for that it contained high treason. I did burn it. The doctor said he was unacquainted with the plot, and could'nt join in it.

Mr. Hay. When did the boats leave the island?

A. It was contemplated to sail on the 8th of December, but they did not come till the 10th (Sunday), and they sailed on the Wednesday night following.

Q. How many boats were there?

A. Four.

Q. How many men, from the boats, came ashore?

A. About thirty.

Q. What did the men do who did not belong to the boats?

A. Some were packing meat; and some were packing other things.

Mr. M'Rae. Who went off on Wednesday night?

A. Mr. Blannerhassett and Mr. Taylor, and the whole of the party.

Q. At what time in the night?

A. About one o'clock.

Q. Did all that came down to the island go away?

A. All but one, who was sick.

Mr. Hay. Had they any guns?

A. Some of them had: some of the people went a shooting. But I do not know how many there were.

Mr. J. M. Sheppard (a juryman). What kind of guns; rifles or muskets?

A. I do not know.

Q. Were there any pistols?

A. I saw none but Blannerhassett's.

Q. Was there any powder or lead?

A. Both: I saw some powder in a long small barrel like a churn; but I was so employed, I could not notice particularly. Some of the men were engaged in running bullets; but I do not know how many.

Mr. M'Rae. Why did they leave the island at that hour of the night?

A. Because they were informed that the Kanawha militia were coming down there.

Q. Did you carry some boxes to the boats?

A. I carried half a bushel of candles and some brandy: several boxes were carried, and a great many things, of which I knew nothing.

Mr. Hay. Were you on the island when they went off?

A. Yes. They held a council at the foot of the pier, to determine which was the best way to go. Mr. Blannerhassett said if he went in a canoe he would be an easy prey. I said to them, "best stick together." And so they determined to stick together. They went off in great haste.

Q. Why did they go in a body?

A. I suppose for security.

Mr. Wickham. You saw gen. Tupper and Mr. Woodbridge that night?

A. Yes.

Q. Was colonel Burr there?

A. No. I did not see him.

Q. Did you understand whether he was in that part of the country at that time?

A. I understood not.

August 19.

Examination of General John Morgan.

Some time in August last, about this time twelvemonth, my father put a letter into my hands, signed Aaron Burr, in which he said that himself and his friend colonel Dupiester would dine with him the following day. My father requested me and my brother to go and meet colonel Burr; which we did, about seven miles distant. After a few words of general conversation, colonel Burr observed to me, that the union could not possibly last, and that a separation of the states must ensue as a natural consequence, in four or five years. Colonel Burr made many inquiries of me, relative to the county of Washington; particularly the state of its militia; the discipline, arms, accoutrements, and the character of its officers. These conversations continued some time, besides other things which I cannot recollect, because I did not expect to be called upon in this way. After travelling some miles, we met one of my workmen, a likely young fellow. Colonel Burr said, he wished he had 10,000 such fellows. At my father's table,

during dinner, colonel Burr again observed that the separation of the union must take place inevitably, in less than five years. Shall I give the answers that were made?

Mr. Wirt. Perhaps it may serve to connect your narrative better.

Witness. I recollect that it was my father who answered him, God forbid! Colonel Burr in the course of conversation observed, that with 2 or 300 men he could drive the president and congress into the Potowmac, and with 4 or 500 he could take possession of the city of New York. After dinner he walked with me to my brother's; and on our return, spoke of military men, and asked me if either of my brothers had a military turn. He said he should like to see my brother George at the head of a corps of grenadiers; he was a fine stout-looking fellow. These circumstances induced me to speak to my father: I warned him to beware of colonel Burr, told him that, in the course of the night, colonel Burr would attempt to have an interview with him, and would make a requisition of my brother Tom, to go with him; and that I suspected something was going on. The next morning I rode with colonel Burr to the town of Washington, about nine or ten miles. We had much conversation, principally on military affairs; on the state of the militia; the necessity of attending to military discipline. He told me, that in New York, the militia were in good order, which was brought about by the influence and exertions of a single individual (Mr. Swartwout). Colonel Burr asked me, if I thought I could raise a regiment in Washington county, or whether I could raise one with more ease in New Jersey.

Mr. Wirt. You have lived in New Jersey?

A. Yes.——At Washington we took a walk, colonel Burr, colonel Dupiester, and myself, down the town; I pointed out to him the house where Mr. Bradford lived, who had been at the head of the western insurrection. He enquired about Mr. Bradford. (He was at Baton Rouge.) I told him his son was in town, and colonel Burr expressed a wish to see him. Colonel Burr mentioned to me, that he had met with several who had been engaged in the western insurrection; and particularly a major in the North-western territory (whose name I do not recollect), who had told him that if he was ever engaged in a similar business, he pledged himself it should not end without bloodshed. He said that he was a fine fellow. It was on these circumstances that I advised my father to apprize the president of the United States that something was going forward.

Mr. Hay. Which way did he go?

A. I saw him leave Washington for Wheeling.

Mr. Wirt. Were the separation of the union and military affairs the predominant features in his conversations?

A. Our conversation was general and mixed; but these seemed to be the leading subjects.

Mr. Hay. Do you recollect any thing he said about Bradford's qualifications for such an enterprize?

A. I recollect it well. He said that Bradford was very incompe-

tent to such an undertaking; and that in such a case there ought to be the utmost confidence in the leader.

Mr. Wirt. At what time in the month of August was this visit?

A. Somewhere between the 20th and 25th.

Mr. Hay. Perhaps the date of this letter (from the prisoner to your father) may show. This letter is dated on the 21st.

Mr. Parker (a juror). Did he approve or condemn that sentiment of the major's which you have quoted?

A. I do not recollect. The impression on my mind was that he thought him a fine fellow.

Mr. Burr. You spoke of a letter from me to your father. Do you know whether he wrote me, some time before, a letter of invitation to his house?

A. Yes; he had written, about a year before, to you at Pittsburg. That letter is yet unsealed, in my brother Tom's bureau.

Q. Did your father communicate to you next morning or night's conversation?

A. Yes.

Q. Before we rode?

A. No.

Q. Do you recollect of my having made several enquiries also about the seminaries of learning; and of one that was projected in your neighbourhood, and of my suggesting the necessity of encouraging it?

A. You spoke much too on that subject.

Q. Did I seem to know any thing of Bradford, before you told me?

A. You seemed to know a good deal of the insurrection.

Q. Did you not tell me, that Bradford was a noisy sort of a demagogue?

A. I did not. I have no objections to give my opinion of Mr. Bradford. I mentioned him to you as a mere lawyer.

Q. Did I seem to know that Bradford lived at Pittsburg, before you mentioned and pointed out his house?

A. You did not seem to know it.

Q. Who were at dinner at your father's?

A. My father, mother, wife, sister, colonel Dupiester, Mr. T. E—, my brother Tom.

Examination of Colonel George Morgan.

Colonel Morgan was proceeding, when Mr. Burr objected to this kind of evidence, consisting of conversations and previous declarations. Some desultory conversation ensued upon this point, when the chief justice said that he understood the same objections would hereafter apply to the consideration as to the introduction of testimony; that these objections might be *hereafter urged;* and that it was impossible for the court to know the nature of the evidence before it was introduced.

Mr. Hay. If the gentlemen will only wait, they will find that other circumstances will come out to prove the materiality of this testimony. This witness will prove what was the state of the prisoner's mind in August last.

Mr. Lee. I hope then the jury will distinctly understand that they are not to infer from the court's declining to interfere on this occasion, that every thing

which drops from the witness is to pass without objection.

Colonel Morgan (the father of the last witness). There has been a long acquaintance between colonel Burr and myself. He had introduced to my notice two of his nephews by the name of ——, and a third by the name of Edwards, Pierrepont Edwards. I had received many civilities from colonel Burr in New York, after these things had passed; which had formed such an attachment to him that I should never have forgotten it, had not this late business taken place. About three years ago, colonel Burr was under considerable, and, as I thought, unjust persecution. I had then a younger son, who is now here, studying law at Pittsburg. I wished to make him known to colonel Burr, and, in consequence of my friendship for him, and of the great rage of persecution against him, I invited him, in that letter, to Morganza. In all probability I should have done the same thing, from the same motive, if not for the attachment which I had conceived for him. Colonel Burr, however, had left Pittsburg before my letter reached it, and it remains now in my son's scrutoire at Pittsburg. On the 24th of last August, I received a letter from colonel Burr, dated at Pittsburg, informing me that he should dine with me next day. (Here Mr. Hay handed the letter to colonel Morgan, who said, that the letter was dated on the 21st, and that he had not for some time seen it, as he had transmitted it to the president of the United States.) This letter was handed to me by a man who called himself count Willie. I believe my son did not call on me that evening; but next morning I informed him, if I was able I should certainly go and meet colonel Burr; and I requested him and his brother to do it, with a letter of introduction, explanatory of their names and their intention. What conversation took place between him and my son I shall not state. Colonel Burr mentioned to me, in conversation, colonel Dupiester as one of the first military characters of the age. I shall pass over the conversation and incidents during dinner. After dinner I spoke of our fine country; and I observed that when I first went there, there was not a single family between the Alleghany mountain and the Ohio; that by and by we should have congress sitting in this neighbourhood, or at Pittsburg. We are allowed to sport these things over a glass of wine. "No, never," said colonel Burr; "for in less than five years you will be totally divided from the Atlantic states." The colonel entered into some arguments to prove why it would and should be so. The first reason was the produce of the sale of the western lands being carried to the Atlantic states, and that the people to the west should not be tributary to them. He said that our taxes were very heavy; and demanded, why we should pay them to the Atlantic parts of the country. By this time I took an opportunity to observe, God forbid! I hoped that no such thing would happen, at least in my time. This observation terminated the conversation as to that particular point. It then turned upon the weakness and imbecility of the federal government. I don't recollect saying any thing on the subject; but be-

gan to think that all was not right. He said with two hundred men he could drive congress with the president at its head into the Potowmac, or that it might be done; and he said with five hundred men he could take possession of New York. He appealed to colonel Dupiester if it could not be done; *he* bowed assent. There was a reply made to this by one of my sons, that he would be damned if they could take our little town of Cannonsburg with that force. Some short time after this, colonel Burr went out from the dining-room to the passage, and beckoned to my son Thomas. They went out, and had some conversation. What that conversation was I shall leave to my son himself to tell. Soon after, a walk was proposed to my son's mill, and the company went. When they returned, one (or both my sons) came to caution me, and said, " you may depend on it, colonel Burr will this night open himself to you. He wants Tom to go with him."

After the usual conversation, colonel Burr went up stairs, and, as I thought, to go to bed. Mrs. Morgan was reading to me, as is usual when the family have retired; when about eleven o'clock, and when I thought he had been asleep an hour, she told me that colonel Burr was coming, and as she had heard my son's conversation, she added, " you'll have it now." Colonel Burr came with a candle in his hand. Mrs. Morgan immediately retired. The colonel took his seat by me. He drew from his pocket a book: I suppose it was a memorandum book. After looking at it, he asked me if I knew a Mr. Vigo, of fort Vincent, a Spaniard. I replied, yes: I knew him; I had reasons to know him. One was, that I had reasons to believe that he was deeply involved in the British conspiracy in 1788, as I supposed; the object of which was to separate the states; and which general Neville and myself had suppressed. I called it a nefarious thing to aim at the division of the states. I was careful to put great emphasis on the word *nefarious*. Colonel Burr, finding what kind of man he had to deal with, suddenly stopped, thrust into his pocket the book, which I saw had blank leaves in it, and retired to bed. I believe I was pretty well understood. The next morning colonel Burr and colonel Dupiester went off before breakfast, without my expecting it, in company with my son, and from that time to this I have not seen him but in this place. My son agreed with me that I should apprize the president of our impressions, and point out a mode by which colonel Burr might be followed step by step.

Mr. M'Ray. After your observations about the country, and the subsequent conversation, did the prisoner draw any comparison between the eastern and western states?

A. He said, " keep yourself on this side of the mountain, and you will never be disturbed." By which I understood that there was an attempt to be made to effect a disunion. There is one more circumstance which I must state to the court. The Sunday after, the judge of our circuit court dined with me. I requested him to mention the circumstances to general Neville, and invited him to come the following Sunday to dinner, with judges

Tilghman and Roberts, for I had business of the first importance to communicate. They did not dine with me that day; but they did on the following Sunday. These gentlemen wrote a joint letter to the president, informing him of my communication to them.

Mr. Burr. What sort of a book was the one I had in my hand? Was it bound?

A. It was not so large as this; I do not recollect whether it was bound, as it would not be very polite in me to take particular notice of such things when gentlemen are at my own house.

Q. When you spoke of a nefarious plan, to what transaction did you allude?

A. To Vigo's plan, which I conceived was intended to dissever the union.

Q. Who were present when judge Tilghman saw you?

A. General Neville and judge Roberts.

Q. Was there any other from Pittsburg?

A. None.

Q. Your conversation was then jocular, about the moving of congress to Pittsburg?

A. My manner might have been jocular, but not my meaning.

Q. Did you not once live on the Missisippi?

A. I did, with the approbation of my country.

Q. Where was it?

A. At New Madrid.

Q. On which side of the Missisippi?

A. The west.

Q. In the Spanish territories?

A. With the approbation of the Spanish government.

Q. How long did you live there?

A. About forty days. I went from that place to New Orleans, where I detected a British spy.

Q. In what year?

A. In 1788.

General Morgan was then called in at the request of the prisoner.

Mr. Burr. What was the situation of your father about the time of my visit?

A. He had lately had a fall, which had done him considerable injury.

Q. I mean as to his capacity. Did you not make some apology to judge Tilghman for the state of his mind?

A. I did tell judge Tilghman that my father was old and infirm; and that, like other old men, he told long stories, and was apt to forget his repetitions.

Mr. M'Ray. What was the prisoner's reply to your exclamation?

A. When colonel Burr said that with two hundred men he could drive the president and congress into the Powtomac, I must confess that I felt myself hurt, and I replied with some warmth, "I'll be damned, sir, if you could take the little town of Cannonsburg with that force." Colonel Burr replied, "confine yourself to this side of the mountain and it is another thing."

Mr. Burr. Do you recollect that the probability of a Spanish war was mentioned?

A. It was a general subject of conversation.

Examination of Thomas Morgan.

On the evening of the 21st of August, my father received a letter from Pittsburg, by the hands of some person, the signature of

which was Aaron Burr. In that letter the writer communicated his intention of dining with my father on the following day: he also mentioned that he should take the liberty of introducing a friend. My father requested my brother and myself to meet him, which we accordingly did. Nothing of importance occurred during our ride in my presence. Colonel Burr was generally with my brother. Colonel Dupiester was often with myself: and sometimes we were promiscuously together. Whilst we were at dinner, colonel Burr emphatically, as I thought, confidently, and earnestly said, that we (meaning the people of the west) would be separated in five years from the Atlantic states; the Alleghany mountain to be the line of division. He said that great numbers were not necessary to execute great military deeds; all that was wanting was a leader in whom they could place confidence, and who they believed could carry them through. This conversation occurred during dinner. He said that with five hundred men New York could be taken; and that with two hundred congress could be driven into the Potowmac.

To the last observation, my brother, I think, indignantly replied, "By God! Sir, with that number you cannot take our little town of Cannonsburg." Colonel Burr's reply to this observation was, "confine yourself to this side of the mountain, and I'll not contradict you;" or words to that effect. Colonel Burr withdrew from the room where we dined; and on reaching the door leading into the entry, invited me, by a nod, to go out with him. When we had arrived at the back door of the entry, out of hearing of any other person, colonel Burr inquired what my pursuits were. I informed him I was studying the law. He then said, he was sure I could not find employment for either body or mind; and he said there were, or asked if there were not, a number of young men in Pittsburg similarly situated. He said, that under our government there was no encouragement for talents: that John Randolph had declared, on the floor of congress, that men of talents were dangerous to the government. He asked me how or whether I would like a military expedition or life: I cannot recollect which. My answer was, it would entirely depend upon the object or cause for which I was to fight. I think previously, or certainly soon after, he said, "I wish you were on your way with me." After asking colonel Burr concerning a young man (Mr. Duer) living at New Orleans, with whom I had a slight acquaintance, he said he was doing well; and he then spoke of Duer's brother, who was also doing well, as a lawyer, but that he had much rather be at the head of a military corps. Mr. Morgan then proposed to state the steps which his father had taken to defeat Aaron Burr's projects, when he was stopped by the court.

Mr. Burr. Had you ever spoken to me before?

A. Never.

Q. Did you not mention, with some complaints, the neglect which your education had received?

A. No.

Q. Did you not complain about wasting your time?

A. I recollect nothing on that subject, but your remark, that I

could not surely find employment for either body or mind.

Examination of Jacob Albright.

Mr. Hay. Our object is to prove by his testimony the actual assemblage of men on Blannerhassett's island. It goes of course to prove directly the overt act.

Jacob Albright. The first I knew of this business was: I was hired on the island to help to build a kiln for drying corn; and, after working some time, Mrs. Blannerhassett told me, that Mr. Blannerhassett and colonel Burr were going to lay in provisions for an army for a year. I went to the mill, where I carried the corn to be ground, after it had been dried. I worked four weeks on that business in the island. Last fall (or in September), after Blannerhassett had come home (he had been promising me money for some time), I stept up to him. He had no money at the time; but would pay me soon. Says he, "Mr. Albright, you are a Dutchman." But he asked me, first and foremost, whether I would not join with him, and go down the river. I told him, I did not know what they were upon, and he said, "Mr. Albright, we are going to settle a new country." And I gave him an answer that I would not like to leave my family. He said, he did not want any families to go along with him. Then he said to me "you are a Dutchman, and a common man; and as the Dutch are apt to be scared by high men, if you'll go to New Lancaster, where the Dutch live, and get me thirty or forty men to go with us, I will give you as many dollars. I went home then, and gave him no answer upon that. In a few days after, the boats came and landed at the island. The snow was about three inches deep, and I went out a hunting. I was on the Ohio side. I met two men; I knew they belonged to the boats, but I wanted to find out; and they asked me whether I had not given my consent to go along with Blannerhassett down the river. As we were talking together, they named themselves colonel Burr's men, belonging to the boats landed at the island. When they asked me whether I had not consented to go down with Blannerhassett, I put a question to them. I told them I did not know what they were about; and one of the gentlemen told me they were going to take a silver mine from the Spanish. I asked the gentlemen, whether they would not allow that this would raise war with America. They replied, no. These were only a few men; and if they went with a good army, they would give it up, and nothing more said about it. I had all this conversation with the two men. These men showed me what fine rifles they had; going down the river with them. Then I went to the island, and Blannerhassett paid me off in Kentucky notes. People, however, did'nt like these notes, and I went over to the bank at Kanawha to change them. I got two of the notes changed; and one, a ten dollar note, was returned to my hand, for which I wished to get silver from Blannerhassett. I went to the island the day the proclamation came out. But before I went to Blannerhassett's house, I heard he was not at home, but at Marietta. I went on the Virginia side, where I met three other men, belonging to the boats, with three

complete rifles. They made a call upon me, to take them to the island in my canoe, and I accepted (excepted) to it; but afterwards I carried the third man, who stood close by my canoe, over to the island. After being some time on the island, I went down to the four boats. Blannerhassett was not at home yet, and I met some of the boat people shooting at a mark. They had a fire between the bank and boats. I waited at the house till Blannerhassett came home. He seemed very much scared. One of the men came up to ask him for something, and he told him, "don't trouble me; I have trouble enough already." He went up to his chamber; and I saw no more of him. I asked an old gentleman to go up to his chamber, and change my note for silver. He did go, and brought me silver. Bye and bye I heard that they were going to start that night. Thinks I, "I'll see the end of it." This was the night of the very day that Blannerhassett got back from Marietta. He got back before night. When night came on, I was among the men, and also in the kitchen, and saw the boat-men running bullets. One of them spoke out to the others, "Boys, let's mould as many bullets as we can fire twelve rounds." After that, I saw no more till after twelve o'clock at night. Then Blannerhassett came down from the chamber, and called up some of his servants; he had four or five trunks. There were not trusty hands enough to carry them to the boats, and some person called after my name, and asked me to help them: and I carried one of the trunks, and moved along with them. When we got down, some person I don't particularly know, but think it was Blannerhassett himself, asked me to stand by the trunks, till they were put in the boats. When the last of them went off, I saw men standing in a circle on the shore. I went up to them; perhaps they were five or six rods from me. The first thing I heard was, their laying plans how Blannerhassett and Comfort Tyler should get safe by Gallipolis. One Nahum Bent was called forward, and when he came, Blannerhassett asked him, whether he had not two smart horses. Nahum Bent answered, no; he had but one. Then Blannerhassett told him to go to captain Dennie, and get his sorrel horse; and Nahum Bent told him, that the sorrel horse had no shoes on; and Blannerhassett said, the roads were soft, and would not hurt the horse. Blannerhassett told Nahum Bent to meet him and Comfort Tyler with the horses somewhere about Gallipolis. Bent inquired how he was to find him out; should he inquire for him? "No." "Have you no friends there?" "No." Mrs. Blannerhassett then came forward, and she told Blannerhassett and Comfort Tyler, that they must take a canoe and get into it before they got to Gallipolis, and sail down the stream of the Ohio: for no body would mind two people going down the stream. She said she'd pay for the canoe. Nahum Bent was told to meet them above Gallipolis about day break, and then they might surround (go around) Gallipolis. Then a man by the name of Tupper laid his hands upon Blannerhassett, and said: "your body is in my hand, in the name of the commonwealth;" or such a word as that. As quick as

Tupper made that motion, there were seven or eight muskets levelled down at him. Tupper looked about him, and said, "gentlemen, I hope you will not do the like." A man next to me, about two yards off, said, "I'd as lieve as not." Tupper then changed his speech; and said he wished him luck, and safe down the river. Tupper before told Blannerhassett he should stay and stand his trial. But Blannerhassett said, no; the people in the neighbourhood were coming down next day to take him, and he would go. Next day after, I saw the Wood county militia going down. The people went off in boats that night about one.

Q. All?

A. All but one, who was a doctor. All had some kind of arms.

Q. How many were there in all?

A. About twenty or thirty; I did not, however, count them. Every man I saw had arms.

Q. At what time of the year was this?

A. I do not recollect the particular time. I recollect the year; but not the month.

Q. Do you recollect whether it snows in September?

A. I do not recollect.

Mr. Wirt. Had you seen colonel Burr on the island?

A. Yes.

Q. Was he there before Blannerhassett went to Kentucky?

A. He was.

Q. Did you speak of the boats under the command of Tyler?

A. I did.

Q. Did the boats quit the island at the time of hearing about the proclamation?

A. Yes.

Q. Did the county militia go there next day?

A. Yes.

Mr. Burr. Did you see Peter Taylor converse with Blannerhassett that night?

A. I do not recollect.

Mr. Wirt. How long did Aaron Burr remain on the island?

A. I do not recollect.

Q. How long was he there before the departure of the boats?

A. About six weeks.

Mr. Burr. Did you know general Tupper?

A. Yes.

Q. Is that the person?

A. Yes.

Q. When the muskets were levelled at him, did they seem to have a mind to hurt him?

A. Yes: a gentleman near me said, "I'd as lieve shoot as not."

Mr. Burr. You said differently on a former occasion. Don't you recollect saying before it looked like exercising?

A. I do not.

A desultory conversation here ensued between the opposite counsels. Mr. Burr professed that it was his intention to degrade the witness by invalidating his credibility. The cross examination proceeded.

Mr. Burr. Have you not been examined before?

A. Yes.

Q. By whom?

A. By Mr. Jackson.

Q. Had he printed questions in his hand?

A. He had a paper in his hand.

Q. Did he set down your answers?

A. Yes.

Q. How long after the guns were pointed at general Tupper

before the men went to their boats?

A. I do not recollect. Any thing that I am not certain of, I cannot speak to.

Q. Was Mrs. Blannerhassett there when the guns were pointed?

A. Yes.

Q. Was Tupper inside of the circle?

A. Yes.

Q. Was she too?

A. I don't recollect.

Q. Did you see Mr. Woodbridge there?

A. I don't know him.

Q. How long did you work with Blannerhassett?

A. Six weeks.

Q. At what time was it that you saw me there?

A. I do not recollect.

Mr. Burr. The counsel for the United States know, I presume, this circumstance, and have testimony to ascertain it.

Mr. Hay. We have not, as far as I am informed.

Mr. Burr. I will state that it was on the last day of August and the first of September, that I was on the island.

Mr. Anthony (one of the jury). Did you see any powder?

A. No.

Mr. Hay. Were you in the boats?

A. I was not.

Mr. Burr. Where does general Tupper live?

A. In Marietta.

Q. Does he not belong to the state of Ohio?

A. Yes.

Q. When did you first know him?

A. Last fall.

Mr. Burr then asked the clerk for the statement which he had taken of Albright's testimony, when it was submitted to the court on a former occasion, on the motion for binding Mr. Burr in higher bail. The clerk handed him the copy, and the prisoner proceeded with the examination.

Q. You said before that the men who raised their muskets against general Tupper were not in earnest?

A. That was a piece of my opinion. I did not know whether they were in earnest; as there was no quarrel among them, and no firing afterwards.

Mr. Burr. I beg the court to call on the prosecution for the deposition of this witness, taken before John G. Jackson.

Mr. Hay. Can gentlemen, when they please, thrust their hands into my port-folio?

Chief justice was not satisfied that the court had a right to call for the affidavit.

Mr. Wickham said it was obvious that there were certain suspicions attached to the credibility of the witness; and that it was their desire to compare his present testimony with his former affidavit.

Mr. Hay objected that Mr. Jackson might not have taken down the testimony of the witness in his language, but couched it in his own; hence there might be an apparent variation between the present evidence and the affidavit. Besides the witness might not have recollected a great many circumstances at that moment, which have subsequently occurred to his mind, since he was set to thinking upon them.

Mr. Burr. We have a right to coerce this paper. If gentlemen will not surrender it, I may at all events avail myself of their refus-

al. My object is to prove such a diversity between the statements of the witness at different times as may destroy all faith in his recollections.

Mr. Hay. Then, sir, although I might retain this paper, the gentlemen are welcome to make all the use of it they can. Take it.

Mr. Burr then proceeded.

Q. Did you say that all in the circle had arms?

A. All that I saw.

Q. How many were in the circle?

A. I did not count.

Q. What kind of guns had they?

A. Rifles and shot-guns.

Q. Did you see any guns with bayonets?

A. I saw none.

Q. When did you see most arms; in the day or in the night.

A. I saw more of them in the day; but it was in the night that I saw most arms in their hands.

Mr. Parker (a juror). Why did you think that most of them had arms?

A. Because I was with them almost all night. In the day I saw some of them shooting at marks; and I saw other arms at the time lying upon the beach.

Mr. Wickham. Did you see them all with arms at once?

A. No.

Q. Did you know the men who had arms?

A. No.

Q. How then are you certain that you did not see the same arms at different times in the hands of different persons?

No positive answer.

Mr. Burr. If gentlemen have now done with the witnesses as to the overt act, or when they have done, I will thank them to inform us; for then we shall have some considerations to offer to the court.

Mr. Hay. We have other additional testimony to offer on this very point.

Examination of William Love.

Mr. Hay. Were you on Blannerhassett's island?

A. Yes; but not there at the time when colonel Tyler's boats arrived there. I was then at Marietta; and it was on Sunday that I went down in a skiff with two barrels of salt.

Q. How many boats were at the island?

A. Four.

Q. How many men?

A. I cannot tell you: but I suppose about betwixt twenty and twenty-five belonging to colonel Tyler's boats.

Q. Did you see any arms?

A. I saw the men had rifles. I know that Mr. Blannerhassett took away with him two blunderbusses, one pair of horse pistols, a pair of pocket pistols, and a dirk. Some fusees were put into the boat; but not more than three or four.

Q. And what arms had Tyler's men?

A. Pistols, dirks, and rifles they brought there; but not all were armed with rifles. I know not whether they were armed with different things. Being as how Mr. Blannerhassett's servant, that is his groom, I went down the river with him.

Q. Did you see Taylor and Albright there?

A. I knew Peter Taylor very well, and I saw Albright. I saw Mr. Woodbridge too.

Q. What time did you set sail?

A. We were the last to em-

bark; and we set off between twelve and one. We parted with general Tupper in the greatest friendship.

Q. Did you see the prisoner on the island?

A. I never saw colonel Burr on the island. I first saw him at Natchez, about two and a half years ago.

Q. What took place after you left the island?

A. That night was very cold. The next morning we stopt and made fires. Mr. Blannerhassett and colonel Tyler went ashore and called the company together; and the best I could make out was, that the governor of Ohio had uttered state warrants against Mr. Blannerhassett and Tyler; and that they wanted to make their escape as fast as possible. I went down with the party to Bayou Pierre, where—

Mr. Burr expressed a wish that the attention of the witness should be at present confined to the transactions on the island.

Mr. Martin. Gentlemen had better confine themselves to facts within the district of Virginia. When they travel beyond the district, we shall have some important questions to bring forward. We shall object to the production of such evidence.

Mr. Hay acquiesced for the present in this arrangement.

Mr. Burr. Were not some of Mr. Blannerhassett's clothes put up in the boats?

A. Yes.

Q. Were not his books put up in boxes and trunks?

A. None that ever I saw.

Q. How long had you lived with Mr. Blannerhassett?

A. Ten or twelve days.

Q. How many guns had the party?

A. I do not know. A great many of the men went out a hunting.

Q. Did you see any thing like military appearance?

A. The men were in a state of preparation to defend themselves, because they expected people from the mouth of Kanawha to attack Blannerhassett and the island. And, to the best of my opinion, they did not mean to be killed, without some return of the shot. It was said at Marietta the people of Kanawha were to attack him; and I suppose that they would have done the best to resist. I should be sorry if a man slapped me on the face without returning the blow.

Q. Was there no disturbance among the party on the island?

A. None; I did not part with my friends in England more comfortably, than in parting with the people on the island.

Mr. Parker (a juror). Did you ever see all the men with arms?

A. I cannot say. When I got to the mouth of Cumberland river, I saw a chest of arms opened.

Mr. Burr. Were any chests of arms put into the boats at the island?

A. Not that I saw. They might have been put on board without my seeing them. Many things were put into the boats before I got in.

Mr. M'Rae. Was the chest which you saw opened at the mouth of Cumberland the same as those that you saw go from the island?

A. No.

Q. What did you think of this business?

A. I understood the object of the expedition was to settle Ouachita lands.

Mr. Hay. Were the persons who went from the island young active men?

A. Yes.

Mr. Burr. What kind of looking men were they?

A. They looked like gentlemen; such as live upon their own property.

Q. Did they look like men used to work?

A. They did not.

The witness added, that Mrs. Blannerhassett was at the boats when they started; and that the night was rainy and freezing.

Examination of Dudley Woodbridge.

Mr. Hay. Were you on the island when Blannerhassett's party left it?

A. I slept there on that night.

Mr. Wirt. What party do you mean?

A. I alluded to the four boats, with Mr. Israel Smith, Comfort Tyler, and others.

Q. Were you at the boats?

A. I passed them about dusk.

Q. Did you see any of the men?

A. I saw five or six about the boats, and about fifteen or twenty men together in one of the rooms of the house.

Q. What do you conceive was the whole number?

A. About thirty.

Q. Was it about dusk when you arrived there?

A. It was.

Q. Had they any arms in their hands when you saw them?

A. No; I recollect no arms, but two pair of pistols on the bureau of the room where I slept: which were gone in the morning.

Mr. Hay. Will you inform us of what you know on this subject?

Mr. Woodbridge. About the beginning of September, or the last of August, Mr. Blannerhassett, in company with col. Burr, called at our compting house at Marietta. I had been connected in commercial business with Mr. Blannerhassett, for six or eight years past, under the firm of Dudley Woodbridge & Co. Mr. Blannerhassett observed, that col. Burr wished us to purchase a quantity of provisions. Col. Burr went into the inquiry about the price of different kinds of provisions, and the expence of boats best calculated to carry those provisions up and down the river. After his making a number of inquiries, and my giving him all the information that I could, he left a memorandum of such provisions as he wanted, and of the boats that he wished to have built. They were to be on the Schenectady model: ten feet wide and fifty feet long. This memorandum ordered fifteen of them; but ten only were completed.

Q. What provisions were ordered?

A. Pork, flour, whiskey, bacon, and kiln-dried meal were wanted; but no articles were to be purchased except the pork, unless they came under certain prices. Next day I made contracts with col. Barker for building the boats, and proceeded to make arrangements for purchasing provisions. The boats were built up the Muskingum, about seven miles above Marietta, and

were to be brought down by the 9th of December. On the morning of the 9th, I saw six or eight armed men going to take possession of the boats. I went down to Blannerhassett's island; but met Blannerhassett, Comfort Tyler, Smith, and a number of men from Bel-Pre, going up to take the boats; I informed them of the proceedings that morning at Marietta, and advised Blannerhassett not to go. They held a consultation, and returned to the island. I returned to Marietta to get some necessary papers, and in the evening returned to the island.

Mr. Hay. On what terms was the contract for the boats made?

A. I made the contract for the boats with Col. Burr. He wished to give me a draft on Ogden, in New-York, for payment. With this arrangement I had expressed myself dissatisfied, and Blannerhassett asked, with some warmth, whether I doubted col. Burr's honour. After some altercation, he consented to guarantee the draft; and to have it charged to himself, if Ogden did not pay it. The draft presented by Blannerhassett to me was payable on the 10th of December. It was finally paid by Mr. Ogden.

Q. By the tenor of your contract, where were the boats to be delivered? At the island?

A. At no particular place. But when col. Barker was bringing them down to Marietta, from above seven miles up the Muskingum, they were taken by gen. Buel, as I understood, by the order of the governor of the Ohio.

Q. What occurrences took place on the island?

A. I arrived at the island about dusk. I saw five or six men at the landing; and fifteen or twenty men in the rooms. I inquired for Mr. Blannerhassett, and requested him to be told that I had brought my papers and money to settle our accounts. After our accounts were adjusted, I wished to leave the island on that night; but Mr. Bellnap turned me back. About eight or nine o'clock I retired to bed, where I remained; and as to what the witness says, about seeing me out afterwards, he is mistaken. I was at the shore about eight o'clock; but at Mr. Bellnap's request returned.

Mr. Wirt. In having these boats built, did you understand that they were built for Burr, or for Burr and Blannerhassett?

A. It was not particularly specified. I thought there was very little distinction in the case, as Mr. Blannerhassett had secured the payment of them. As to these boats, Mr. Blannerhassett made some communications to me respecting their use. Shall I state these circumstances now to the court?

Early in September he mentioned to me that he had embarked in an enterprize with colonel Burr; that general Eaton and some others were engaged in it. He observed, that their prospects were flattering: our first conversation lasted but a few minutes. The next week I was at the island, and he then went into further particulars; and the inference I drew from his remarks was, that his object was Mexico: I inferred it from the map which he showed me of that part of the country; he spoke highly of that country; of its fertility and its healthiness. He asked me if I had any disposi-

tion to join. I evaded his question; but could not forbear telling him that I thought my situation was better than a precarious one. Afterwards, on his way up to Marietta, he requested me to say nothing of the conversation which had taken place.

Q. What articles did you furnish the prisoner?

A. I purchased no other articles than pork, and this was afterwards sold by general Buel, as I understood, by order of the government. As to the boats, they were fitted up, by order of the United States, to convey certain troops from Marietta to St. Louis.

Mr. Burr. Do you not recollect that I told you I had seen such boats used in the Mohawk river? and did I not complain of the clumsiness and inexperience of your ship-builders?

A. You did. The boats were calculated for a shallow stream.

Q. At what distance could Mr. Blannerhassett distinguish a man from a horse? ten steps?

A. He is very near-sighted; and, when he reads, the book almost touches his nose.

Q. Is he a military man?

A. Not that I ever understood.

Q. What became of his library.

A. I understood that a part of it went down with Mr. Blannerhassett; the rest was left behind, and perhaps sold.

Q. What became of the draft on Mr. Ogden?

A. It was paid: amounting to 2000 dollars.

Q. How much pork did you purchase for me?

A. About 100 barrels.

Q. At what price?

A. It was charged to you at 13 dollars.

Q. What became of it?

A. I had it stored in Mr. Green's cellar, adjoining to our store, and it was afterwards sold by General Buel.

Q. And when seized, whose loss did you consider it; yours or mine?

The witness (smiling). I know not; it may hereafter become a dispute between us.

Q. What were the boats estimated to be worth?

A. The eleven boats amounted to 1200 or 1300 dollars.

Mr. Martin. Were you on that evening at the water's side, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Blannerhassett.

A. I was not.

Mr. Wirt. You were asked, sir, about Blannerhassett's military talents; permit me to ask you about his pecuniary resources.

A. I gave him 6000 dollars for his moiety of the profits of the stock: and there was besides 3000 dollars in stock.

Q. What was his fortune worth? how much cash could he command?

A. It was much less, I think, than is generally supposed. He had 5 or 6000 dollars in the hands of his agent at Philadelphia. His landed property on the island cost him about 5000 dollars, a price which no man but himself or some one like him would have consented to have given. The improvements cost him about 10,000 dollars more.

Q. Had he no foreign funds?

A. I think he had none. The funds which he owned abroad had been vested in the American

funds. His property by his father amounted to 20,000*l.* which he vested in three per cents. Exclusive of his property on the island, he was worth about 17,000 dollars cash, and four or five negroes, over and above what he owed.

Mr. Wirt. Is he esteemed as a man of vigorous talents?

A. He is. It was the common opinion through the country that he had every sort of sense but common sense.

Mr. Burr. What are his favorite pursuits?

A. Chemistry and music.

Mr. Hay. Was not colonel Burr to have returned to the island?

A. I believe so. I expected him to return in about two months, when his boats were to have been delivered.

Mr. Lee. What was the size of the island?

A. Blannerhassett owned 180 acres, which were about the half of it, and cost him 5000 dollars.

Mr. Hay. Was not one of the boats fitted up for Mrs. Blannerhassett and family?

A. One of the large boats was.

Q. Which of the boats?

A. One of the eleven. Mr. Blannerhassett had taken a keel boat, belonging to the firm, up to colonel Barker's, to be fitted up for the reception of his family. Colonel Barker advised him to have one of the large boats fitted up, on account of its superior accommodation. This was accordingly done.

Mr. Hay. Had not the delivery of the boats been interrupted by the armed men, would not they have been delivered to Blannerhassett?

A. I suppose they would have been delivered at Marietta. I consider, for my own part, that it would have made but little difference whether delivered to the one or the other; as Mr. Blannerhassett had guaranteed the payment.

Mr. Martin. Was not the contract made by colonel Burr with your firm?

A. It was.

Mr. Burr. Had I authorised you to deliver them to Blannerhassett?

A. No.

Mr. Hay. If delivered to Blannerhassett, would you not have considered yourself as delivering them to one of Burr's associates?

A. I cannot say what I should have thought.

Mr. Barker. Did you make any stay upon the beach, on the night of their departure?

A. I did not; for I returned immediately to the house of Mr. Bellnap.

Mr. Botts. Were the people peaceable on that night?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you hear any noise like that of war; the roaring of cannon or the rattling of small arms?

A. None.

Mr. Wirt. Did you hear any alarm about the militia?

A. There was some in the evening.

Mr. Parker (a juror). Did you see the president's proclamation on that day?

A. Not for three days after. We received it by the mail.

Mr. M'Rea. Did you hear any thing of it before?

A. I do not recollect. I believe a printer who had been at Pittsburgh had brought some in-

formation about the enterprize being stopped. The proclamation might have been sent on by a dispatch before the mail arrived.

Mr. Hay. Did you hear any thing of a state warrant?

A. No. I did hear that the legislature of Ohio was then sitting with closed doors, with Mr. Graham before them; and that it was supposed they would suppress the enterprize.

Q. Did you hear of any particular observations from any of the party on the island?

A. I think that Comfort Tyler said, he would not resist the constituted authorities, but he had no notion of being stopped by a mob.

Mr. Wirt. At the time he said so, was the legislature of Ohio understood to be in session with closed doors?

A. It was.

August 20.

Examination of Simon Poole.

I never was on the island at that time; but was opposite to it. I saw boats and men there; if I mistake not, about the tenth of December. I arrived opposite the island about dusk, at the distance of about 150 or 200 yards from it. I do not know how many boats were there. I saw people walking about in the evening; and in the course of the night they built a fire, and I saw some persons by the light that appeared to be armed, and as if they were centinels.

Mr. Hay. Why did you think they were?

A. I don't know they were; but they appeared so to my view. I did not go over that night, nor did I offer to go. Boats were passing and repassing during the night, from the island to the mainland, which I supposed belonged to the island; not large boats, but small craft. I did not speak to them. I stood as much undiscovered as possible, as I was authorized by the governor of Ohio to apprehend Blannerhassett, and I went for that purpose.

A Were there any indications of arrangements about a watch-word?

A. Yes. In the evening, I saw some boats crossed, when a particular word was given. When the people on the Ohio side wanted to go across, they would hail for a boat. The people on the island would ask, "what boat?" If the answer was I's boat, the boat immediately put off.

Mr. Burr. How long did you stay out that night?

A. Perhaps till ten o'clock.

Q. Was it not cold enough to render a fire pleasant?

A. It was.

Q. Is it not usual for boats to build fires on the bank, when it is so cold?

A. It is.

The witness also stated, in the course of his examination, that there seemed to be a good many men on the island; that lanterns were passing during the night between the house and boats, as if there was business between them; that he could not say whether the persons whom he had called centinels were not merely loitering around the fire; that he thought it likely, that if he too had used the watch-word, that the boats would have put off for him; that he heard several hails from the Ohio side that did not give the word, and no boat

came from the island, but a boat always came when that answer was given. He himself was on the Ohio side.

Examination of Maurice P. Bellnap.

Mr. Hay. Will you tell us, sir, what you saw on the island?

Mr. Bellnap. On the evening of the 10th of December, I was at the island of Mr. Blannerhassett. I arrived there between eight and nine in the evening. I hailed a boat, and they asked my name. Having given it, a skiff was immediately sent over with two of Blannerhassett's servants. Having crossed, I met with Mr. Woodbridge, who returned to the house with me. When I went into the house, I observed a number of men, who, from the promiscuous view I had of them, might have been about twenty. The two or three I noticed near the door had rifles, and appeared to be cleaning them. These were all the arms I saw: for I merely passed through the room where they were. Near the place where I landed, I noticed two or three boats and people about them. It was a dark evening, and the light in the boats was the only circumstance which made me notice them.

When *cross examined*, Mr. B. said, that he had given no watch-word when he hailed, but only his name. He was not certain whether any other person had crossed during the night. He saw Mr. Dana there, but does not know when he crossed.

Examination of Edmund P. Dana.

On the evening of the 10th December, I understood that the boats were to start with Comfort Tyler and his men down the river. Two other young men and myself were determined to cross over from Bel-Pre, where I live. We went down to the landing opposite the island, about dusk; took a skiff, and landed at the upper part of the landing. We then went to the house. Tyler's boats lay below our own about seven or eight rods. I heard some persons talking; but it was dark, and I could not distinguish any one. We went into the hall, a large room, where there were a number of men; I remained but a short time, and did not count them; but I suppose there were about fifteen or sixteen; one of them was running bullets; and there was nothing but hubbub and confusion about the large fire. I was then introduced into a chamber where there were Tyler, Blannerhassett, colonel Smith of New-York, and several other gentlemen. I was introduced to Mr. Smith and Dr. M'Castle, who had his lady there. Colonel Tyler I had seen the day before.

Mr. Coleman (a juror). Is it proper to ask any questions about the conversations which took place with these gentlemen?

Chief Justice. It is left to the consent of the accused.

Mr. Burr. If any of the jury think proper, I can have no objections. The inquiry was not pressed.

When *cross examined*, Mr. D. said, that he was a perfect stranger to the people in the hall, but that on his going in they did not appear to be alarmed.

August 21.

Examination of Israel Miller.

Mr. Miller stated, that he had arrived on the island between the seventh and tenth of December last, in company with colonel Tyler and Israel Smith, with four boats and about thirty-two men, with five rifles and about three or four pair of pistols in all, that he knew of; that he had joined them at Beaver, and gone down with them to Blannerhassett's island; and there he saw one blunderbuss, and two pair of pistols. He saw but one man running bullets.

Examination of Purley Howe.

Mr. Howe stated, that he had not been on the island, during their stay; that he had been applied to by Blannerhassett to make forty boat poles; and that on the evening of the tenth December, he went to the landing (Ohio side), to deliver them from his shop; that Blannerhassett had sent his flat to receive them; that the flat was left with a centinel, being two young men armed with rifles; that he flung the poles down the bank and offered to assist them; but they said they had men enough. One of his neighbours, Mr. Allenwood, wanted to go over in the flat; but they refused to take him, saying that they had orders to take no person from the Ohio side.

Mr. Hay. Did you see any more arms?

A. None but the two rifles in the hands of the two men. One of the centinels laid down his rifle at the bow of the boat, and stowed away the poles as handed in; while the other sat on the bow, and laid his rifle on his lap.

Particulars of the Detention of the Ship Othello, Russel Glover master, in the Chesapeake Bay, by a French Privateer.

THE Othello sailed from Liverpool on the 29th of June, with a cargo of dry goods, bound to Baltimore. August 17, being 49 days out, took a pilot off the capes of Virginia; the wind being light and contrary for several days, did not make much way. On the 22d, it blowing fresh from the northward, the pilot thought it best to anchor in the mouth of the Patuxent. That evening, seeing a schooner come down and anchor close by, supposing her from Baltimore, I sent my mate on board, to inquire for a newspaper, who informed him that he had not one, and that there were no arrivals for several days.

The schooner Three Sisters lying close by, he went on board, and was informed by captain Rich, that in his opinion he was not from Baltimore, but was a smuggler. About 8 o'clock, an officer boarded me from the French ship Patriot, lying in the Patuxent. After inquiring the news from Europe, what British vessels were off the capes, he requested some newspapers, and departed politely. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 23d, I got under way and stood up; shortly after I perceived the schooner Three Sisters and the privateer under way, and standing up also; at 9 o'clock, wind and tide being a-head, the pi-

lot brought the ship to anchor off Sharp's island, during the night. As I have since been informed by the watch on deck, the privateer worked round us, and at one time was along-side; when being asked what he wanted, sheered off, and made no reply but came to anchor under the ship's stern. At day light the next morning, while the crew were employed in getting up the anchor, I heard a noise on deck, and on my going up was informed by the mate and pilot, that the privateer had fired several bullets at us. I immediately took my trumpet, and hailed him to know what he wanted. I told the pilot to continue heaving the anchor, when he immediately worked to windward, fearing I should run him down, as he afterwards said. Having brought his vessel within pistol shot, all his men fired two rounds each, while I was engaged in hailing him: they must have taken good aim, as several of the balls lodged very near, and one passed through the mate's hat. While my men were employed lowering the boat, he kept up a continual cry, "haste, haste, or I'll fire again."

On my going along-side, I asked if he was a pirate; he replied, no, and wished to know if any one was killed, saying, "I am no pirate, but a French privateer from Guadaloupe;" then demanded my papers, which he examined superficially, and declared my ship a good prize, for having British manufactured goods on board. My boat was immediately filled with his men, armed with guns, pistols, swords, knives, &c., and, after demanding my keys, proceeded on board the ship, leaving me behind. He then ordered all the crew below, placing two centinels over them, and told the pilot to take the ship to sea, for which he should receive 400 dollars, but on his objecting, was ordered to do so at his peril. They then commenced to examine all the trunks, &c., in the cabin, using to great excess provisions, porter, &c. About eleven o'clock in the afternoon, I was permitted to go on board the ship, he having my papers in possession; on my going below I told him that I supposed he intended to plunder; when he replied, no, and returned my keys, saying he was sorry he could not prevent his men from destroying my cabin stores, and assured me that no person on board should lose any property; looking under my pillow for my watch, I discovered it was taken, and having demanded it, he ordered one of his men to restore it. I then opened my chest, where I had a considerable sum of money, when he told me, he examined that himself, and nothing would be missing, which was the case. I was then abruptly ordered on board the schooner, he declaring the ship a good and lawful prize, and said he would take her to Guadaloupe. On my requesting permission to remain on board, he replied I should not, but that all hands, except myself, should, and that he would take care to protect his prize. I then went on board the privateer, where I was detained until eight o'clock next morning, the ship being at anchor all night off the Potowmac, the wind a-head. Seeing no prospect whatever of getting her out before he might be detected, he

said he was very sorry he detained me so long, but being positively informed of my having English property on board, wished to discover it if possible.

On my demanding his authority, he said he was told so by captain Rich, which he afterwards denied, saying it was on board the French ship Patriot he heard it, and he saw the newspapers I gave the officer who boarded me; he further said, that he had been supplied with fifteen men by the commander of said ship, being short of hands, which I believe to be correct, as one of the men told the mate and pilot that he was with the officer who boarded me from the ship. After apologizing for firing on me, saying he could not prevent his men, lest they should use violence on himself and other officers, he proposed to liberate the ship, provided I would give a certificate declaring he did not plunder or act improperly, which I refused; but, finding I had no other alternative, was obliged to comply. He further insisted on Mr. Harden, a passenger on board, to certify to the truth thereof; this being accomplished, he delivered up my papers, and permitted me to proceed, after being detained twenty-eight hours, and the ship carried from Sharp's island to Point-Look-Out.

RUSSEL GLOVER.

Baltimore, August 31, 1807.

SIR,

We have the honour to report to you the proceedings of the detachments from the Independent Company, and United Volunteers, under our command, who offered their services to take the pirate that was lately molesting the commerce of the Chesapeake.

We embarked in the evening of the 27th instant, on board the schooner Volunteer, commanded for the occasion by captain Porter, of the American navy. In our progress down the bay, we looked into the several inlets and harbours which were likely to be hiding places for a pirate, and boarded a number of vessels, from none of which we could receive any correct information.

On the 28th, in the evening, we made the Patuxent, and were happy to descry a schooner at anchor, which was soon recognized to be the object of our search. It was resolved to approach her if possible without exciting suspicion, for which purpose the whole of the troops were concealed below; and it was concerted with captain Porter that he should pass her, so as to prevent her escaping up the Patuxent, then tack ship, cut her off from the shore, and immediately lay her along-side, when the troops would board. Unfortunately the water was too shallow to admit the execution of the last part of our plan, when captain Porter resolved to approach as near as possible, and to attack, if she did not surrender on being summoned. At this moment we discovered the pirate's boat putting off with four men in it, and making for the shore. They were instantly fired upon, but, after a momentary pause, they persevered in making for the shore, when we gave them a second shot. At this time the schooner hoisted French colours, and very soon struck them, when we sent the boat on board to take posses-

sion, and were greatly surprized to find but three men in her.

The boat was then manned to pursue the fugitives, but we discovered a brig at anchor across the Patuxent, which we suspected was a prize to the pirate, and believing it to be of the first importance to re-take her, the boat was ordered back, and we proceeded for the brig, but found she was an outward-bound merchantman, and had not been boarded by the pirate. We returned to the place where we had captured him, but it being now dark it was deemed a vain attempt to endeavour to pursue the four fugitives through the woods at that time, and we stood off, on our return with the prize. The following morning, we spoke captain Woodland and captain Hynson, with their rifle companies from Baltimore, proceeding on the same business, and communicated what we had done, and requested them to continue their course, and to land and scour the woods for the pirates that escaped: which service they undertook with the greatest cheerfulness and alacrity. They were accompanied by lieutenant Calhoun, of the Independent company, who was to point out to them the grounds for their operations, and who was also instructed to proceed to the French imperial ship Patriot, and to request her commander, if any of the pirates had taken refuge on board of him, to surrender them to be tried by the laws of the United States. The whole of this service was executed with correctness. Commodore Krohm received lieutenant Calhoun with politeness, and at once informed him that he had the four men who had escaped from the schooner, in irons, on board of him; that he had communicated the circumstance to his excellency the French minister, to whom he held himself responsible for the prisoners. Upon Mr. Calhoun re-urging his request, commodore Krohm agreed to deliver them to him, but stipulated that they should be accompanied by an officer of his ship, and not surrendered to the civil authority without the consent of the minister. Upon application to general Turreau, his consent was readily granted, and the prisoners are now in jail. The citizens of Annapolis, and the crew of the French ship L'Eole, were also on the alert on the occasion, and have arrested five of the piratical crew, so that we now have twelve in confinement to take their trial, and among them all the principal characters.

Thus has a plan of piracy, which threatened serious injury to our commerce, been completely broken up. The small schooner, our prize, has a quantity of small arms, boarding knives, &c., on board, and, it is ascertained, was to have been kept as a store ship, until their arrangements were completed, when they were to possess themselves of a vessel better calculated for their iniquitous purpose. We are greatly indebted to the vigilance and bravery of captain Porter for our success, and to his amiable and very correct deportment for the harmony and happiness which prevailed from the beginning to the end of the expedition. He has secured our friendship and esteem, and merits the thanks of the merchants of Baltimore. A

number of master mariners and others volunteered their services also, and conducted themselves with a spirit and propriety that did them honour. We furnish you a list of their names, that you may report them to the committee of merchants. The pilot, boatswain, gunner, and seamen engaged for the service all behaved well, and did their duty like skilful and brave seamen. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the officers and soldiers of our respective companies: they embarked with alacrity, submitted with cheerfulness to the many inconveniencies of their situation, were strict observers of the necessary discipline, and displayed a cool and deliberate courage in the hour of trial. The owner of the schooner Volunteer, Mr. James Calwell, who voluntarily offered her for this service, is entitled to the thanks of the public.

We have the honour to be, with great respect, sir, your humble servants.

SAMUEL STERRET,
Captain, Independent company.
JOSEPH STERRET,
Captain, Baltimore United Volunteers.
To Col. John Stricker, fifth Maryland brigade.

Master mariners and others that volunteered on board the armed schooner Volunteer, lieutenant Porter commander, on an expedition to take a French pirate.

William Cooper, of Norfolk.

Charles Wirgman, William Davidson, George Lee, William Richardson, James Vinson, James Towers, Thomas Bing, William Macey, Tobias Belf, John Miller, William Deahins, James Brien, James Dunnahue, Claudius Besse, John Davis, John Ferns, William Murdoch, and Overton Hardy, of Baltimore.

DEAR SIR,

Since writing the enclosed letter, lieutenant Calhoun has communicated to me the correspondence between him and commodore Krohm, which I do myself the honour to submit to you.

With great respect, &c.,
SAMUEL STERRET.
September 1st, 1807.
Colonel Striker, fifth Maryland regiment.

Patuxent roads, August 30, 1807.
To commodore Krohm.

SIR,

Having been ordered by captain Samuel Sterret, of the Maryland militia, and captain Porter, of the navy of the United States, to pursue some pirates who fled from the privateer schooner taken near the mouth of Patuxent on Friday evening last, and having learned that they are now confined on board his imperial majesty's ship the Patriot, I have repaired on board that ship to request that they will be delivered to me, to be taken to Baltimore, there to be handed over to the civil authority for examination and trial.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
JAMES CALHOUN, JUN.
Lieutenant Independent Company, fifth regiment, Maryland militia.

Patuxent river, on board, 30th August, 1807.

Hiacinthe Krohm, captain of a ship of the first rate, officer of the legion of honour, com-

mandant of the Patriot, and of the French fleet in the Chesapeake.

Captain Calhoun,

The men you demand are indeed on board of my ship in irons. I should have sent them yesterday morning to his excellency the minister plenipotentiary of his imperial and royal majesty, my commander in this place, if I had had the conveniency.

I shall take advantage of your schooner to send them to our ambassador. An officer of my ship will have written orders to deliver both the men and papers. I shall take no other precaution, persuaded, gentlemen, that you are as well convinced as we are that justice alone has the right of punishing men who have been convicted of having transgressed the laws. In consequence, lieutenant Hareng will accompany you in this mission.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

KROHM.

Patuxent river, August 30, 1807.

Commodore Krohm,

SIR,

The officer of the Patriot, and the pirates now confined on board the schooner Experiment, and conveyed to Baltimore, with all possible dispatch, where the prisoners will be delivered to his imperial majesty's minister, general Turreau.

I have the honour to be, your most obedient servant,

JAMES CALHOUN, JUN.

Lieutenant Independent Company, fifth regiment, Maryland militia.

Baltimore, September 1, 1807.

Captains S. and J. Sterret.

GENTLEMEN,

I have received and read with much satisfaction your report of the 31st ult.

The alacrity with which you volunteered your service on this occasion, while it affords another proof of the spirit and patriotism of the volunteers composing the fifth regiment, entitle you to the praise and esteem of your fellow-citizens.

As your colonel, I pray you to accept for yourselves and the members composing your companies my best thanks, and the assurance that I shall ever hold in grateful remembrance conduct so honourable to the whole corps.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

JOHN STRICKER.

Yesterday judge Houston, the district judge of the United States for the district of Maryland, proceeded in the examination of the affair of the Othello, and took the deposition of Mr. Harden, a passenger on board the ship, after which, the judge decided that the crime for which the French prisoners, then in the custody of the marshal, were committed, was committed within the jurisdiction of the state of Maryland, and that the United States' court had no cognizance of it.

The prisoners were then committed to the custody of the sheriff of Baltimore county, by Mr. Coale, the register of the city, who attended agreeably to the request of the judge, the mayor not being able to attend, on account of indisposition.

Calvert county is the nearest land to the place in the Chesapeake where the crime was com-

mitted; therefore the court of that county alone has jurisdiction; and the prisoners will be tried there.

Particulars respecting the bursting of a Meteoric Body, and the Fall of its Fragments, in the State of Connecticut.

Greenfield, December 19, 1807.

DEAR SIR,

On Monday morning last, the 14th inst., in the vicinity of this place, several bodies of stone were discovered, which appeared to have descended from the regions above. Several pieces of this stone were shown me by different persons, by whom the fact was so well attested, as to make it impossible altogether to disbelieve it. But being resolved to get the get the best evidence of such an extraordinary occurrence which the nature of the case would admit, I devoted this day, in company with the Rev. Mr. Holly, in visiting the different places where the stones had fallen. Presuming it may afford you some gratification to know the result of our inquiries, I take the liberty of minutely relating the facts we have collected.

The first place we visited is about three miles and a half, in a north-easterly direction, from my house, in a lot firmly covered with grass, about twenty-five rods from the house of Elijah Seeley. The breach here made in the ground was about four feet diameter, and nearly the same depth, in a rather sloping direction, which was occasioned by the stone striking a shelly rock, and glancing. The rock on which the stone fell was much shattered, and the stone itself very much broken, the largest pieces weighing not more than six or eight pounds; the quantity altogether about a bushel. A quart or two of these fragments we gathered here; the greater part having been previously carried away by the inhabitants. By the fall and glancing of the stone, the dirt and sod were strewed two or three rods round the breach, and several pieces of sod carried before the fragments to the lowest depth to which they sunk in the earth, and were removed by myself. Mr. Seeley and his wife say, that just after day-light they saw vivid flashes of light in rapid succession, for five or six seconds; and in about a minute afterwards it was followed by a dreadful explosion, resembling somewhat three cannon fired in quick succession, ending in a cracking, rumbling noise; that about ten o'clock the same morning, going into this lot, just back of his house, to see after his cattle, he discovered the breach in the ground above described, and, conceiving it to have been caused by something discharged from above, at the time he heard the explosion, he called his wife out to witness the facts; and in the course of the day it was visited by all the neighbourhood. Mr. Seeley and his wife are sober, discreet, and intelligent persons, implicitly to be relied on.

The next place we went to view was about four miles north-east from the first, to the court-yard of Mr. William Prince, a respectable and wealthy farmer. The court-yard is a grass plat, smooth as a carpet, and firmly trodden.

Here we found a hole, about the size of a post-hole, two feet two inches in depth, from which had been taken, on the evening of the aforesaid Monday, a stone weighing thirty-five pounds, the texture and appearance of which resembled exactly the one which fell at Seeley's. Mr. Prince, and his wife and sons (men grown), give the same account of the flashes and explosion as was given above, with this further particular, that they heard, about a minute after the explosion, the fall of the stone, at the noise of which they were much alarmed, but could not discover the cause. After it was light, Mr. Prince went out to feed his hogs, and, passing across the door yard, discovered a hole in the grass plat, only twenty-seven feet from his house, and inquired of his family if they knew who had made it. The ground appeared fresh broken, and no dirt thrown out. He looked into it, but could see nothing, and no further discovery was made until evening, when his sons returned from a town-meeting at Weston, where they heard of the fall of the stone at Seeley's. This induced them to examine further the hole in the court-yard. On hauling out the dirt which lay loosely over the stone, they soon discovered it, and took it out entire, except some small pieces that were broken off by stones in the ground. We examined this hole, and found the sod and grass, as in the other case, driven before the stone to the bottom of the hole, which we took up, with pieces of the stone that had not before been found. The hole was perpendicular in the earth, and in diameter no larger than the stone. A Mr. David Hubbell, a man of undoubted veracity, was passing in the street, about twenty-five rods from this stone, when it fell, and saw a ball of fire emitting sparks, with a tail about four feet long, shoot across the horizon in a southerly direction, which *went out*, he said, nearly at the place where the sun is at one of the clock in summer time; and, in about a minute or two afterwards, he heard the explosion, which he described as the others had done; and, a minute or two after that, he heard a loud whistling through the air, which made a noise like a hurricane. The same appearances and explosions were witnessed by judge Wheeler and Russel Tomlinson, who were ten miles distant from each other; men of great candour and careful observation; but, being distant from the places where these stones fell, neither of them heard the whistling just mentioned. The largest piece of the stone, taken out of Prince's yard, which remains entire, weighs about eleven pounds, and is now in my possession; the rest of it has been broken into small parts, and scattered amongst the inhabitants.

The third and last place where these stones have been discovered to have fallen is about five miles north-east of Mr. Prince's, and seven below Newtown, near the turnpike road which leads from thence to Bridgeport.

The stone which fell here was small, and, falling upon the top of a rock that projected two feet above the ground, was dashed into small fragments, none of which weighed more than four or five ounces; and it was judged the whole of these collected would not more than have filled a quart measure. This stone fell about thirty yards from the house of Mr. Mer-

win Burr; he and his wife being up, they both ran to the door the moment they discovered the flashes of light, and in a minute or two heard the same explosion as heretofore described; and, in about a minute after the explosion, they heard something fall near by them, which made quite a loud report; and, in quick succession, three or four other noises at greater distance, which they thought to be something falling in a swamp, twenty or thirty rods in front of the house. Mr. Burr took a candle, and with his wife went out immediately, to see if they could find any thing in the direction where they heard the loudest report, but found nothing; when it grew lighter, and before sun-rise, Mr. Burr went again, and found the fragments of the stone which had been dashed to pieces on the rock, and which have precisely the same appearance as those found at the two former places; the swamp, being full of water, has not been explored. Besides the large piece, I have many smaller ones collected at these three different places by Mr. Holly and myself, exactly resembling each other; and from the mouths of all these witnesses I have named (except Mr. Burr, who happened to be from home), we have taken the facts just as I have here related them. The ball of fire and explosion were witnessed by hundreds, in this and neighbouring towns; and I myself, as I was returning from New York in the stage, a little on this side of Rye, at the same hour in the morning, saw vivid flashes of light, which lasted four or five seconds of time; and, though the curtains were down, the stage was perfectly illuminated; but we heard no report.

This stone, I presume, possesses considerable iron, as it is strongly attracted by the needle, and I judge it is one-fourth heavier than the common granite. The outside is covered with a smooth, glazed, sooty crust, about as thick as foolscap, looking like the back of a chimney, and the broken surfaces are of a blueish lead colour, the whole appearing to have undergone the action of intense heat. The body of stone which fell at Seeley's must have weighed more that one hundred pounds.

You will please to excuse the trouble of so long a letter on so novel a subject, and believe me, with great respect, &c.,

J. BRONSON.

Bridgeport, Dec. 24.

On the morning of the 14th, at about six o'clock, a terrestrial comet exploded nearly over the town of Weston, about nine miles from this place. The atmosphere was foggy. From a great number of spectators in different positions, different accounts of its size, the length of its train of fire, its course and altitude have been reported.

Its course was probably about one point west of south, or south by west, proceeding from the north; its altitude from one to five miles; the length of its train three feet; the size of its solid body about three feet in diameter. The cause of its explosion was probably the dampness and density of our atmosphere. The stones fell in all directions, and have been found as much as six miles apart, and of the astonishing size of thir-

ty-five pounds, and some pieces which fell on rocks are supposed to have weighed 150 pounds.

At New Milford, more than twenty-six miles from the point of explosion, the shaking of the houses was more severe than nearer the place of its discharge. The stone appears to have been dissolved and concreted again, and is supposed to be strongly impregnated with iron. We understand the intention of the learned faculty of Yale college is excited to the remarkable phenomenon, and it will afford something new and interesting, if pursued extensively, which we presume it will be. Mr. Edward King, of London, has published remarks on the falling of stones from our atmosphere, both in ancient and modern times. Mr. King's inquiry was excited by the remarkable displosions which took place in Tuscany, on the 16th of June, 1794, which comet appeared with an atmosphere of its own, and continued its discharge of stones of a large size for some time.

Wardsbridge, Dec. 23.

On Monday morning, the 14th inst., an uncommonly large meteor, resembling a fiery-tailed comet, was observed at this place, between the hours of five and six o'clock, passing in a south-west and north-east direction. It made a very brilliant appearance, and disappeared behind a cloud in the north-east, with a noise like the report of a cannon.

Philadelphia, Dec. 30.

Specimens of the stones which fell from the atmosphere, in the state of Connecticut, have been received by Dr. Benjamin Rush, who has put them into the hands of Dr. Woodhouse, who is making an accurate analysis of them.

Dr. Woodhouse considers them to have had the same origin as the one which fell at Benares, in the East Indies, and a variety of others, found in different parts of Europe.

Like those stones, when viewed through a microscope, they appear to consist of four different substances:

First, a substance of an orange, or yellow red colour.

Second, small bodies, less than the size of a pin's head, of a round, irregular, elongated, or elliptical figure, of a black colour, which have evidently been fused.

Third, of a matter of a grey or ash colour. And,

Fourth, of iron pyrites, of a silvery white appearance.

The specific gravity of these stones is very nearly the same as those from Europe and India.

Yale College, December 26, 1807.

Messrs. Steele, & Co.,

As imperfect and erroneous accounts of the late phenomenon at Weston are finding their way into the public prints, we take the liberty of enclosing for your paper the result of an investigation into the circumstances and evidence of the event referred to, which we have made on the ground where it happened. That we may not interrupt our narration by repeating the observation wherever it is applicable, we may remark, once for all, that we visited and carefully examined every spot where the stones had been ascertained to have fallen, and several places where they had been only suspected, without any discovery;

that we obtained specimens of every stone; conversed with all the principal original witnesses; spent several days in the investigation, and were, at the time, the only persons who had explored the *whole* ground.

We are, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN.
JAMES L. KINGSLEY.

The meteor which has so recently excited alarm in many, and astonishment in all, first made its appearance in Weston, about a quarter or half past six o'clock, A. M., on Monday the 14th inst. The morning was somewhat cloudy; the clouds were dispersed in unequal masses, being in some places thick and opaque, in others light, fleecy, and partially transparent; while spots of unclouded sky appeared here and there among them. Along the northern part of the horizon, a space of ten or fifteen degrees was perfectly clear. The day had merely dawned, and there was little or no light, except from the moon, which was just setting. Judge Wheeler, to whose intelligence and observation, apparently uninfluenced by fear or imagination, we are indebted for the substance of this part of our account, was passing through the enclosure adjoining his house, with his face to the north, and his eyes on the ground, when a sudden flash, occasioned by the transition of a luminous body across the northern margin of the clear sky, illuminated every object, and caused him to look up. He immediately discovered a globe of fire, just then passing behind the first cloud, which was very dark and obscure, although it did not entirely hide the meteor.

In this situation its appearance was distinct and well defined, like that of a sun seen through a mist. It rose from the north, and proceeded in a direction nearly perpendicular to the horizon, but inclining, by a very small angle, to the west, and deviating a little from the plane of a great circle, but in pretty large curves, sometimes on the one side of the plain, and sometimes on the other, but never making an angle with it of more than four or five degrees. It appeared about one half or two thirds the diameter of the full moon. This description of its apparent magnitude is vague, but it was impossible to ascertain what angle it subtended. Its progress was not so rapid as that of common meteors and shooting stars. When it passed behind the thinner clouds, it appeared brighter than before; and when it passed the spots of clear sky, it flashed with a vivid light, yet not so intense as the lightning in a thunder storm, but rather like what is commonly called *heat lightning*. Its surface was apparently convex.

Where it was not too much obscured by thick clouds, a conical train of paler light was seen to attend it waving, and in length about ten or twelve diameters of the body. In the clear sky a brisk scintillation was observed about the body of the meteor, like that of a burning fire-brand carried against the wind.

It disappeared about fifteen degrees short of the zenith, and about the same number of degrees west of the meridian. It did not vanish instantaneously, but grew, pretty rapidly, fainter and fainter,

as a red hot cannon ball would do, if cooling in the dark, only with much more rapidity.

There was no peculiar smell in the atmosphere, nor were any luminous masses seen to separate from the body. The whole period between its first appearance and total extinction was estimated at about thirty seconds.

About thirty or forty seconds after this, three loud and distinct reports, like those of a four pounder near at hand, were heard. They succeeded each other with as much rapidity as was consistent with distinctness, and all together did not occupy three seconds. Then followed a rapid succession of reports less loud, and running into each other, so as to produce a continued rumbling, like that of a cannon ball rolling over a floor, sometimes louder, and at other times fainter; some compared it to the noise of a waggon, running rapidly down a long and stony hill; or, to a volley of musketry, protracted into what is called, in military language, a *running fire*. This noise continued about as long as the body was in rising, and died away apparently in the direction from which the meteor came.

The accounts of others corresponded substantially with this. Time was differently estimated by different people, but the variation was not material. Some augmented the number of loud reports, and terror and imagination seem, in various instances, to have magnified every circumstance of the phenomenon.

The only thing which seemed of any importance beyond this statement was derived from Mr. Elihu Staples, who said, that when the meteor disappeared, there were apparently three successive efforts or leaps of the fire ball, which grew more dim at every throe, and disappeared with the last.

Such were the sensible phenomena which attended this meteor. We purposely avoid describing the appearances which it assumed in other places, leaving this task to others, who have the means of performing it more accurately; while we proceed to detail the consequences which followed the explosions and apparent extinction of this luminary.

We allude to the fall of a number of masses of stone in several places, principally within the town of Weston. The places which had been well ascertained at the period of our investigation were six. The most remote were about nine or ten miles distant from each other, in a line differing little from the course of the meteor. It is therefore probable that the successive masses fell in this order, the most northerly first, and the most southerly last. We think we are able to point out three principal places where stones have fallen, corresponding with the three loud cannon-like reports, and with the three leaps of the meteor, observed by Mr. Staples. There were some circumstances common to all the cases. There was in every instance, immediately after the explosions had ceased, a loud whizzing or roaring noise in the air, observed at all the places, and, so far as was ascertained, at the moment of the fall. It excited in some the idea of a tornado, in others, of a large cannon shot in rapid motion; and it filled all with astonishment and apprehension of some impending catastrophe. In every instance, immediately after this, was heard

a sudden and abrupt noise, like that of a ponderous body striking the ground in its fall. Excepting one, the stones were more or less broken. The most important circumstances of the particular cases were as follows:

1. The most northerly fall was within the limits of Huntington, on the border of Weston, about forty or fifty rods east of the great road from Bridgeport to Newtown, in a cross road, and contiguous to the house of Mr. Merwin Burr. Mr. Burr was standing in the road in front of his house when the stone fell. The noise produced by its collision with a rock of granite, on which it struck, was very loud. Mr. Burr was within fifty feet, and immediately searched for the body, but, it being still dark, he did not find it till half an hour after. By the fall some of it was reduced to powder, and the rest of it was broken into very small fragments, which were thrown around to the distance of twenty or thirty feet. The granite rock was stained at the place of contact with a deep lead colour. The largest fragment which remained did not exceed the size of a goose egg, and this Mr. Burr found to be still warm to his hand. There was reason to conclude, from all the circumstances, that this stone must have weighed about twenty or twenty-five pounds.

Mr. Burr had a strong impression that another stone fell in an adjoining field, and it was confidently believed that a large mass had fallen into a neighbouring swamp, but neither of these had been found. It is probable that the stone whose fall has now been described, together with any other masses which may have fallen at the same time, was thrown from the meteor at the first explosion.

2. The masses projected at the second explosion seem to have fallen principally at and in the vicinity of Mr. William Prince's, in Weston, distant about five miles, in a southerly direction, from Mr. Burr's. Mr. Prince and family were still in bed, when *they heard a noise like the fall of a very heavy body immediately after the explosions.* They formed various unsatisfactory conjectures concerning the cause, nor did even a fresh hole made through the turf in the door yard, about twenty-five feet from the house, lead to any conception of the cause, or induce any other inquiry than why a new post hole should have been dug where there was no use for it. So far were this family from conceiving of the possibility of such an event as stones falling from the clouds. They had indeed formed a vague conjecture that the hole might have been made by lightning, but would probably have paid no further attention to the circumstance had they not heard, in the course of the day, that stones had fallen that morning in other parts of the town. This induced them, towards evening, to search the hole in the yard, where they found a stone buried in the loose earth which had fallen in upon it. It was two feet from the surface; the whole was about twelve inches in diameter; and as the earth was soft and nearly free from stones, the mass had sustained little injury, only a few small fragments having been detached by the shock. The weight of this stone was about thirty-five pounds. From the descriptions which we

have heard, it must have been a noble specimen, and men of science will not cease to deplore that so rare a treasure should have been immediately broken in pieces. All that remained unbroken of this noble mass was a piece of twelve pounds weight, since purchased by Isaac Bronson, Esq., of Greenfield, with the liberal view of presenting it to some public institution.

Six days after, another mass was discovered, half a mile northwest from Mr. Prince's. The search was induced by the confident persuasion of the neighbours that they heard it fall near the spot where it was actually found buried in the earth, weighing from seven to ten pounds. It was found by Gideon Hall and Isaac Fairchild. It was in small fragments, having fallen on a globular detached mass of gneiss rock, which it split in two, and by which it was itself shivered to pieces.

The same men informed us that they suspected another stone had fallen in the vicinity, as the report had been distinctly heard, and could be referred to a particular region somewhat to the east. Returning to the place, after an excursion of a few hours to another part of the town, we were gratified to find the conjecture verified, by the actual discovery of a mass of thirteen pounds weight, which had fallen half a mile to the north-east of Mr. Prince's. Having fallen in a ploughed field, without coming into contact with a rock, it was broken only into two principal pieces, one of which, possessing all the characters of the stone in in a remarkable degree, we purchased ; for it had now become an article of sale. It was urged that it pleased Heaven to rain down this treasure upon them, and they would bring their thunderbolts to the best market they could. This was, it must be confessed, a wiser mode of managing the business than that which had been adopted by some others, at an earlier period of these discoveries. Strongly impressed with the idea that these stones contained gold and silver, they subjected them to all the tortures of ancient alchemy, and the goldsmith's crucible, the forge, and the blacksmith's anvil, were employed in vain to elicit riches which existed only in the imagination.

Two miles south-east from Mr. Prince's, at the foot of Tashowa, hill, a fifth mass fell. Its fall was distinctly heard by Mr. Ephraim Porter and his family, who live within forty rods of the place, and in full view. They saw a smoke rise from the spot, as they did also from the hill, where they are positive that another stone struck, as they heard it distinctly. At the time of the fall, having never heard of any such thing, they supposed that lightning had struck the ground, but, after three or four days, hearing of the stones which had been found in their vicinity, they were induced to search, and the result was the discovery of a mass of stone in the road, at the place where they supposed the lightning had struck. It penetrated the ground to the depth of two feet in the deepest place ; the whole was about twenty inches in diameter, and its margin was coloured blue from the powder of the stone struck off in its fall.

It was broken into fragments of moderate size, and from the best calculations might have weighed twenty or twenty-five pounds.

The whole exhibited marks of much violence, the turf being very much torn, and thrown about to some distance.

It is probable that the four stones last described were all projected at the second explosion, and should one be discovered on the neighbouring hill, we must, without doubt, refer it to the same avulsion.

3. Last of all, we hasten to what appears to have been the catastrophe of this wonderful phenomenon.

A mass of stone far exceeding the united weight of all which we hitherto described, fell in a field belonging to Mr. Elijah Seely, and within thirty rods of his house.

A circumstance attended the fall of this, which seems to have been peculiar. Mr. Elihu Staples, a man of integrity, lives on the hill at the bottom of which this body fell, and witnessed the first appearance, progress, and explosion of the meteor. After the last explosion, a rending noise, like that of a whirlwind, passed along to the east of his house, and immediately over his orchard, which is on the declivity of the hill. At the same instant a streak of light passed over the orchard in a large curve, and seemed to pierce the ground. A shock was felt, and a report heard like that of a heavy body falling to the earth; but no conception being entertained of the real cause, (for no one in the vicinity with whom we conversed appeared to have ever heard of the fall of stones from the skies) it was supposed that lightning had struck the ground. Three or four hours after the event, Mr. Seely went into his field to look after his cattle. He found that some of them had leaped into the adjoining enclosure, and all exhibited strong indications of terror. Passing on, he was struck with surprise at seeing a spot of ground, which he knew to have been recently turfed over, all torn up, and the earth looking fresh, as if from recent violence. Coming to the place, he found a great mass of fragments of a strange-looking stone, and immediately called for his wife, who was second on the ground.

Here were exhibited the most striking proofs of violent collision. A ridge of micaceous schistus lying nearly even with the ground, and somewhat inclining like the hill to the south-east, was shivered to pieces, to a certain extent, by the impulses of the stone, which thus received a still more oblique direction, and forced itself into the earth to the depth of three feet, tearing a hole of five feet in length and four and half in breadth, and throwing large masses of turf and fragments of stone and earth to the distance of 50 and 100 feet. Had there been no meteor, no explosions, and no witnesses of the light and shock, it would have been impossible for any person contemplating the scene to doubt that a large and heavy body had really fallen from the skies with tremendous momentum.

This stone was all in fragments, none of which exceeded the size of a man's fist, and was rapidly dispersed by numerous

visitors who carried it away at pleasure. Indeed we found it very difficult to obtain a sufficient supply of specimens of the various stones, an object which was at length accomplished principally by importunity and purchase. From the best information which we could obtain of the quantity of fragments of this last stone, compared with its specific gravity, we concluded that its weight could not have fallen much short of 200 pounds. All the stones, when first found, were friable, being easily broken between the fingers; this was especially the case where they had been buried in the moist earth, but by exposure to the air they gradually hardened. Such were the circumstances attending the fall of these singular masses. We have named living witnesses; the list of these may be augmented, but we consider the proof as sufficient to satisfy any rational mind. Farther confirmation will be derived from the mineralogical description and chemical examination of these stones.

The specimens obtained from all the different places are perfectly similar. The most careless observer would instantly pronounce them portions of a common mass, and different from any of the stones commonly seen on this globe.

Of their form nothing very certain can be said, because only comparatively small fragments of the great body of the meteor have been obtained. Few of the specimens weigh one pound, most of them less than half a pound, and from that to the fraction of an ounce. Mr. Bronson's piece is the largest with which we are acquainted; we possess the next, which weighs six pounds, and is very perfect in its characteristic marks, and we have a good collection of smaller specimens, many of which are very instructive. They possess every irregular variety of form which might be supposed to arise from accidental fracture with violent force. On many of them, however, and chiefly on the large specimens, may be distinctly perceived portions of the external part of the meteor.

It is every where covered with a thin black crust, destitute of splendour, and bounded by portions of the large irregular curve which seems to have enclosed the meteoric mass. This curve is far from being uniform. It is sometimes depressed, with concavities such as might be produced by pressing a soft and yielding substance. The surface of the crust feels harsh, like the prepared fish skin or shagreen. It gives sparks with the steel. There are certain portions of the stones covered with the black crust, which appear not to have formed a part of the outside of the meteor, but to have received this coating in the interior parts, in consequence of fissures or cracks, produced probably by the intense heat to which the body seems to have been subjected. The specific gravity of the stone is 3.6, water being one. The colour of the mass of the stone is mainly a dark ash or more properly a leaden colour. It is interspersed with distinct masses, from the size of a pin's head to the diameter of one or two inches, which are almost white, resembling in many instances the crystals of feldtspar in some varie-

ties of granite, and in that species of porphyry known by the name of *verd antique*.

The texture of the stone is granular and coarse, resembling some pieces of grit stone. It cannot be broken by the fingers, but gives a rough and irregular fracture with the hammer.

On inspecting the mass, four distinct kinds of matter may be perceived by the eye.

1. The stone is thickly interspersed with black globular masses, most of them spherical, but some are oblong and irregular. The largest are of the size of a pigeon shot, but generally they are much smaller. They can be detached with any pointed iron instrument, and leave a concavity in the stone. They are not attractable by the magnet, and can be broken with the hammer.

2. Masses of yellow pyrites may be observed. Some of them are of a brilliant golden colour, and are readily distinguished with the eye.

3. The whole stone is thickly interspersed with metallic points, many of them evident to the eye, and they appear numerous and distinct with a lens. Their colour is whitish, and was mistaken by the discoverers of the stone for silver. They appear to be mainly malleable iron alloyed with nickel.

4. The lead coloured mass which cements these things together has been described already, and constitutes by far the greater part of the stone. After being wet and exposed to the air, the stone becomes covered with numerous reddish spots, which do not appear in a fresh fracture, and arise manifestly from the rusting of the iron.

Finally, the stone has been analysed in the laboratory of this college, according to the excellent instructions of Howard, Vauquelin and Fourcroy. The analysis was hasty, and intended only for the purpose of general information. The exact proportions, and the steps of the analysis, are reserved for more leisure, and may be given to the philosophical world through another medium. It is sufficient for the general reader to be informed that the stone appears to consist of the following ingredients:

Silex, Iron, Magnesia, Nickel, Sulphur.

The two first constitute by far the greater part of the stone; the third is in considerable proportion, but much less than the others; the fourth is probably still less, and the sulphur exists in a small but indeterminate quantity.

Most of the iron is in a perfectly metallic state; the whole stone attracts the magnet, and this instrument takes up a large portion of it when pulverized. Portions of metallic iron may be separated, so large that they can be readily extended under the hammer. Some of the iron is in combination with sulphur in the pyrites, and probably most of the iron is alloyed by nickel.

This account of the appearance of the stone accords very exactly with the descriptions, now become considerably numerous, of similar bodies which have fallen in other countries, at various periods; and with specimens which one of us has inspected, of stones that have fallen in India, France, and Scotland. The che-

mical analysis also proves that their composition is the same, and it is well known to mineralogists and chemists that no such stones have been found among the productions of this globe. These considerations, must, in connection with the testimony, place the credibility of the facts asserted to have recently occurred in Weston beyond all controversy.

Account of Experiments on the Passage of Cannon Shot across the Narrows at New York.

Colonel Williams, the commandant of the corps of engineers of the United States, being desirous of establishing, by unequivocal experiments, the accuracy and effect of a thirty-two pound shot fired across the Narrows, requested captain Chauncey, commandant of the navy-yard and flotilla in the harbour of New York, to favour him with his assistance. Captain Chauncey obligingly ordered gun-boat No. 6, commanded by lieutenant Kearney, on that duty.

In order to give the utmost authenticity to the intended experiments, the colonel asked brigadier general Morton, who had previously intimated his wish to have the minds of the citizens of New York satisfied as to this important fact, to attend on the occasion, with such other gentlemen as he might think proper. Accordingly, colonel Williams, accompanied by captain Macomb of the engineers, went in the morning on board of No. 6, and was soon afterwards joined by captain Chauncey, general Morton, colonel Curtenuis, major John Bleecker, and captain Anthony Bleecker, of the brigade artillery. The gun-boat dropped down to the Narrows, and came to anchor in twelve feet water, on the edge of Hendrick's reef, at 450 yards distance from Long island shore. The direct distance across the Narrows from this place is 1486 yards, but as bushes and other obstacles rendered it difficult to place a target to advantage in that direction, a spot free from any obstacles was chosen on a bluff under the southernmost private signal staff on Staten island, from the obliquity of which the distance was increased to 1750 yards, or one mile. The target consisted of a small white flag, containing one yard square of bunting. The following table exhibits the result of the experiments from the reef:

	Shot	Nature	Charge	Distance	Right of Target	Left of targ.	Above targ.	Below targ.
2	1	32pr.	8 lb.	1750	2 yds.			
	2	do.	do.	do.	10 do.	5 yds.		
	3	do.	do.	do.	do.		‡	
	4	do.	do.	do.	* 6 yds.			
	5	do.	do.	do.	†		2 yds.	
	6	do.	do.	do.				3 yds.
2	7	do.	2 1-2 do.	2	3	3	3	3

* Struck at the foot of the pole of the target.

† Struck the crest of the hill, and passed through.

‡ On a horizontal line with the target.

The gun-boat then warped as near as possible to the shore, and within the line of wharves on Long island, and from this position made the following experiments. The gun in this instance and the foregoing was pointed and fired by captain Chauncey.

For the purpose of ascertaining the result of the firing, major Bleecker, captain Macomb, and Mr. Mulenburgh, of the navy, were stationed in a barge near the shore, and examined the results of the several shots.

Shot	*Charge*	*Distance*	*Right of Target*	*Remarks*
1	8 *lb*	2200	12 *yds*	*On a horizontal line with target.*
2	do.	do.		*Passed thro' the target, & buried itself 4 feet in bank.*

STATEMENT OF DEATHS,

WITH THE DISEASES AND AGES,

In the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, from the 2d of January, 1807, to the 2d of January, 1808.

DISEASES.	Under 2 years.	From 2 to 5.	From 5 to 10.	From 10 to 20.	From 20 to 30.	From 30 to 40.	From 40 to 50.	From 50 to 60.	From 60 to 70.	From 70 to 80.	From 80 to 90.	From 90 to 100.	From 100 to 110.	Ages unknown.	Total.
Abscess	2	0	0	1	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	12
Apoplexy	0	0	0	0	3	3	8	5	2	4	0	0	0	5	30
Aphthæ or thrush	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Asthma	2	0	0	1	1	3	1	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	16
Atrophy	17	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	25
Burns	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Cachexy	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Cancer	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	9
Casualties	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	11
Catarrh	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	7
Cholera	181	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	189
Cholic	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	7	2	3	0	0	0	2	21
Compression of brain	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Consumption of lungs	6	3	6	21	51	86	54	23	17	6	2	0	0	31	306
Convulsions	91	5	2	0	6	9	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	8	127
Contusion	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Curved spine	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Debility	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Decay	15	4	5	3	5	6	14	8	9	5	4	2	0	4	84
Diabetes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Diarrhœa	21	4	3	0	2	8	3	9	7	5	5	1	0	7	75
Dropsy	1	2	1	2	5	10	6	7	5	4	5	0	0	4	54
Dropsy of the brain	27	13	2	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
Dropsy in the chest	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	4	1	0	0	1	20
Drowned	0	0	4	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	26
Dislocations	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Drunkenness	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	14
Dysentery	26	9	6	4	4	2	6	3	1	1	1	1	0	6	70
Dyspepsia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Epilepsy	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
Erysipelas	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Fever	6	3	3	5	2	6	2	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	36
Fever, intermittent	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
——— remittent	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	20
——— bilious	1	0	1	0	4	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	11
——— malig. bilious	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
——— hectic	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
——— nervous	0	0	1	3	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
——— putrid	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
——— scarlet	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
——— inflammatory	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
——— puerperal	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7

CONTINUED.

DISEASES.	Under 2 years.	From 2 to 5.	From 5 to 10.	From 10 to 20.	From 20 to 30.	From 30 to 40.	From 40 to 50.	From 50 to 60.	From 60 to 70.	From 70 to 80.	From 80 to 90	From 90 to 100.	From 100 to 110.	Ages unknown.	Total.
Fever, typhus	0	0	3	3	8	8	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	34
Fracture	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fungus hæmatodes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Gangrene	3	2	0	2	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	20
Gout	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	6
Gravel	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	3
Hernia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
Hives or croup	41	9	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55
Hysteria	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Hooping-cough	15	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Hæmorrhage	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Inflam. of the brain	2	1	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	12
——— lungs	14	2	0	0	7	8	6	2	2	1	0	0	0	6	48
——— liver	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	9
——— breast	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
——— stomach	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
——— bowels	10	3	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	23
——— bladder	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Influenza	3	0	0	2	1	3	3	6	3	4	3	0	0	2	30
Insanity	0	0	0	0	6	8	3	8	2	0	0	0	0	4	31
Lethargy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Locked jaw	1	1	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9
Jaundice	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Murdered	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Old age	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	2	4	5	65
Palsy	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	3	1	0	0	0	3	18
Parturition	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	12
Pleurisy	2	0	2	0	2	9	7	5	3	1	0	0	0	7	38
Prolapsus uteri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Rheumatism	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4
Scirrhus of the liver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Scrophula	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Small-pox, natural	7	6	2	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	30
——— inoculated	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sore throat	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
Still-born	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84
Sudden	3	1	1	1	0	4	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	11	31
Suicide	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	9
Stone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Suffocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Syphilis	0	0	0	1	5	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	15
Teething	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Tic douloureux	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tumours	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ulcers	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Worms	0	24	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
Diseases unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	51
Total	614	121	65	79	144	236	172	139	88	79	60	11	4	233	2045

DEATHS IN EACH MONTH,

OF THE FOREGOING PERIOD.

	Adults.	*Children.*	*Total.*
January	92	58	150
February	73	45	118
March	109	45	154
April	111	46	157
May	90	43	133
June	91	68	159
July	101	136	237
August	117	151	268
September	140	97	237
October	108	54	162
November	101	54	155
December	71	44	115
Total	1204	841	2045

The foregoing statements were drawn up, with as much accuracy as possible, from the returns given to the Board of Health, from physicians and others.

CHRONICLE.

No. II.

CHRONICLE.

BY the census which has been taken of the village of Troy, in the state of New York, in conformity to a late act of the legislature, it appears that there are 3352 inhabitants resident in the village, exclusive of those in the residue of the town of Troy. A census taken in the latter part of February, 1806, made the number 2955. This gives an increase of 397 in the short period of 17 months! The increase of business, of the number of buildings, improvements, &c., keeps pace with the population.

The following account of deaths and other losses in the family of Capt. David Smith, of Portland, is a striking proof of the truth of the observation of Job, that "man that is born of a woman, is of few days and full of trouble." In the year 1783, his son, Moses Smith, died at the West Indies, aged 22. In 1789, his daughter, Mary Smith, died at Portland, aged 19. In 1797 and 1798 he lost one ship, one schooner, and part of a brig, with all the trading stock he then possessed. October 15, 1803, his son, Godfrey Smith, died on his passage from Liverpool to Portland, aged 20. February 14, 1804, his son, David Smith, died at Jamaica, aged 30. At the same time and place, the schr. Friendship was wrecked, being the only vessel he then had at sea. March 13, 1804, his son, Lendal Smith, died at Portland, aged 32. July 10, 1805, his store took fire, and was consumed, with the property that was in it, valued at 3000 dollars. August 11, 1805, his wife died, aged 58. At the same time his daughter, Ruthy Boyd died, aged 36. October 15, 1806, his daughter, Hannah Day, died, aged 30. September 29, 1807, his daughter, Dolly Taylor, died, aged 25. Within the above nineteen years, he has also experienced a variety of other smaller losses.

The supply of the city of Philadelphia with fuel is a subject that has at different periods occupied much attention.

The city and liberties contain about 14,000 families, or about 100,000 souls. Divide these into three parts: the rich, the middling, and the poor; the first and third are about equal in number to the second, burning in about the proportion of 30, 15, and 5 cords of wood per annum, making the whole quantity consumed in a year by them amount to about 250,000 cords; add to which the wood used by the brick-kilns, public offices, counting-houses, breweries, hospital, bettering-house, jail, churches,

school-houses, water-works, and manufactories of various kinds, &c., about 50,000 cords: making in all about 300,000 cords of wood annually burned in the city and liberties.

On an average, estimating coal at the ratio of wood, the whole supply of fuel we will suppose to cost at the wharf, the hauling, sawing, and piling, about six dollars per cord, making the whole cost yearly 1,800,000 dollars. 230,000 cords are burnt in winter, 70,000 in summer. Nearly the whole quantity may be brought in summer, and all the labour of piling, cutting, and hauling to families be performed by the poor in winter, when one dollar will be worth more than two or three in summer.

The wood, when standing, costs 300,000; cutting and cording, hauling to landing, freight to the city, discharging, hauling to families, sawing, piling, wharfage, &c., makes up the differences in cost when on the fire, 1,500,000 dollars.

According to the present plan of supply, it keeps constantly employed, or in that proportion, 3000 men to cut down the wood and cord it; 1300 waggons, 5200 horses, and 2600 men to haul it to the landings; 600 shallops, 2400 men to load, manage the vessels, and unload at the city; 600 occupied in assisting in various ways about the wharf: to haul from the wharves 500 carts, two horses to each, 1000; 500 drivers; 200 additional pilers at houses; 800 sawyers.

6000 horses; 2000 waggons and carts; 600 shallops; and 9000 men: to apply all these to produce the greatest possible amount of useful labour should be our study.

On the labour of these 9000 men are dependent for support from 30 to 40,000 souls; generally speaking, the labouring or poorer classes are employed in this branch of industry. Those 9000 men, with horses, &c., produce labour that is valued at 1,500,000 dollars, the difference between the original cost of the wood and the market price.

In addition to all this, housekeepers have to lose at least six months interest on the money laid out on an average for the year, which on the whole sum amounts to about 50,000 dollars, nearly as much as is expended by law upon the poor.

Since the adoption and establishment of the federal government, great and numerous works of public utility have been undertaken and completed in the United States: works which depended on a laudable spirit of enterprize, as well as the expence of vast sums of money. At the period mentioned, the river Connecticut, from its head to its mouth (excepting fording places at low water in midsummer and autumn) was passable only by ferry boats, and those for the most part miserably attended. As a specimen of the progress of improvements in New England, we give the following list of bridges, built within a few years, over Connecticut river, viz.

New Hampshire.	*Vermont.*	
Between the towns of		
Northumberland and	Guildhall	1
Lancaster	Guildhall	1
Haverhill	Newbury	3
Orford	Fairlee	1
Hanover	Norwich	1
Lebanon	Hartford	1
Cornish	Windsor	1
Charleston	Springfield	1
Walpole	Rockingham	1

Chesterfield	Brattlebro'	1
In Massachusetts, between		
Greenfield and	Montague	1
Springfield	W. Springfield	1

The bridge between Hatfield and Hadley will, we are informed, be finished during the present season, as much the heaviest part of the work is already accomplished. When this shall be completed, we may reckon 15 useful edifices, many of which combine strength and beauty.

The glass-house established on the Potowmac, near the commissioners-wharf, in the city of Washington, will go into operation some time in February next.

The secretary of war has received from New Orleans two grisly bears. They are, as their names indicate, of a grey colour, and in their native woods grow to an immense size, it is said so as to weigh 7 or 800 weight; they are then extremely fierce. The animals sent to gen. Dearborn were caught when very young, and are now perfectly tame. Grisly bears are so fierce and formidable that the Indians never attack them, except in large companies; in which case generally one or more of them become a sacrifice to their temerity. Governor Lewis, when in the Missouri country, was pursued by a grisly bear, and to save himself dashed into the river, where he remained up to his neck in water; while the Bear, unable to pursue him, (for one of the peculiarities of this species is an incapability of taking the water) remained growling for some time on the bank; at last it retired to the woods, and left our distinguished traveller rejoicing at his ability to rejoin his companions. These bears are considered as great curiosities, and are to be sent to Peale's museum in Philadelphia, for the inspection of the curious.

The whole debt of the United States on the 1st of Jan. 1807, was 67,727,756 dollars.

In a period of twenty years the population of this country has increased nearly 3,000,000.

The dwelling houses have in the same period increased from 640,000 to 1,225,000.

The improved lands have risen from 1,120,000 to 2,390,400 acres.

The average price per acre has risen from two to six dollars.

The number of horses have increased from 600,000 to 1,200,000, and the horned cattle from 1,200,000 to 2,950,000.

The merchant vessels have increased from 250,000 to 1,207,000.

The imports have risen from 11 to 80 millions of dollars.

The exports of domestic produce have increased from 9 to 42 millions.

And the exports of foreign goods from 1 to 36 millions.

The national revenues had increased in a period of twelve years from 8 to nearly 17 millions of dollars, while the expenditures, making an allowance for the extinguishment of the principal of the debt, have been nearly stationary.

The specie in circulation has risen in the period of twenty years from 10 to 17 millions.

George Lockyer, late master of the Argo, with due deference, conceives it a duty he owes the public, and especially his fellow mariners, to expose unreservedly the loss of said ship. At the period the Argo sailed from Philadelphia, the only chart to be had of Providence channel was one

of the authenticity of which capt. Lockyer entertained no manner of doubt, but on the contrary placed implicit confidence in it Judge, however, of its authenticity, when at the moment the Argo struck, and ran upon a reef of coral, she was distant, agreeably to this false and treacherous guide, at least three leagues from the nearest part of Little Isaac reef, and but a few minutes before was in 10 fathoms water, the Little Isaac rock just descried from the foretop mast head, in a clear atmosphere and unclouded sky, bearing W. ½ S., and distant 4 leagues. Yet by the same chart you have bold water even close to the Little Isaac rock, when bearing W. Again, by this chart, the most distant part of Isaac reef from Little Isaac rock, in a S. E. direction, does not exceed 4 miles. But whether the Argo ran upon the eastern extremity of Isaac reef, or upon a detached reef of coral, is certainly very doubtful.

Augustine, Feb. 3, 1807.—Arrived in this place, in a deplorable condition, Mrs. Mary Jordan, who with her husband and six children were in January last carried away captives by the Indians. Mrs. Jordan has furnished the following melancholy account of the massacre of her husband and children, and of her own sufferings, while with the savages.

On the night of the 22d January, 1807, we were suddenly awakened from slumber by the hideous yells of savages, who, before we could put ourselves in a situation to oppose them, succeeded in forcing the doors of the house. They were to the number of forty or fifty, frightfully painted, and armed with tomahawks and scalping knives. My husband met them at the door, and in their own tongue asked them what they wanted. "*The scalps of your family!*" was their answer. My husband intreated them to have compassion on me and his innocent children, but his intreaties availed nothing; we were dragged naked out of the house, and tied severally with cords. By order of one who appeared to be the chief, about 20 of the Indians took charge of us, who were ordered to conduct us with all possible dispatch to their settlement (about 200 miles distant) while the remainder were left to pillage and fire the house. We commenced our journey about midnight, through an uncultivated wilderness, at the rate of nearly seven miles an hour. If either of us through fatigue slackened our pace, we were most inhumanly beat and threatened with instant death.

After a tedious travel of more than forty miles, the savages halted in a swamp; here for the first time from the time of our departure we were permitted to lie down; the Indians kindled a fire on which they broiled some bear's flesh, of which they allowed us but a small portion.

After they had refreshed themselves and extinguished their fire, we were again compelled to pursue our journey. We travelled until sunset, when the Indians again halted, and began to prepare a covering for themselves for the night. My poor children complained much of their feet being swollen, but I was not permitted to give them any relief, nor was their father allowed to discourse with them. As night approached we shook each other by the hand, expecting never again to witness the rising of the sun. Contrary

to our expectations, however, we had a tolerable night's rest, and on the succeeding day, though naked and half starved, travelled with much more ease than on the preceding one. The Indians occasionally allowed us a little raw food, sufficient only to keep us alive. We this day travelled, according to the reckoning of the Indians, nearly forty miles, and were about sun-set joined by the remaining savages who were left behind; they were loaded with the spoils of my husband's property. Among other articles, they found a keg of spirits, of which they had drank plentifully. As they became intoxicated, they exercised the more cruelty towards us: they beat my poor children so unmercifully that they were unable to stand on their feet the ensuing morning. The Indians attributed their inability to wilfulness, and again renewed their acts of barbarity, beating them with clubs, cutting and gashing them with their knives, and scorching their naked bodies with brands of fire. Finding that their hellish plans had no other effect than to render the poor unhappy sufferers less enabled to travel, they came to the resolution to butcher them on the spot.

Six holes were dug in the earth, of about five feet in depth, around each of which some dried branches of trees were placed. My husband, at this moment, filled with horror at what he expected was about to take place, broke the rope with which he was bound, and attempted to escape from the hands of the unmerciful cannibals; he was however, closely pursued, soon overtaken, and brought back. As he passed me, he cast his eyes towards me and fainted. In this situation he was placed erect in one of the holes. The woods now resounded with the heart-piercing cries of my poor children; "Spare, O spare my father!" was their cry; "Have mercy on my poor children!" was the cry of their father. It availed nothing; my dear children were all placed in a situation similar to that of their father; the youngest (only 9 years old) broke from them, and ran up to me, crying, "*Don't, mammy, pray don't let them kill me!*"

Alas, O Heavens! what could I do? In vain did I beg of them to let me take my dear child's place; by force it was torn from me, in an hour when I could afford it no protection.

Having placed the poor unfortunate victims in the manner above described, they secured them in a standing position by replacing the earth, which buried them nearly to their necks.

The inhuman wretches now began their hideous pow-wows, dancing to and fro around the victims of their torture, which they continued about half an hour, when they communicated fire to the fatal piles. Heaven only knows what my feelings were at this moment! As the flames increased, the shrieks and dying groans of my poor family were heightened. Thank Heaven, their sufferings were of short duration; in less than a quarter of an hour from the time the fire was first communicated, their cries ceased; they sunk into the arms of their kind deliverer.

The callous-hearted wretches, having sufficiently feasted their eyes with the agonies of the unfortunate sufferers, retired to regale themselves with what li-

quor remained; they drank freely, and soon became stupid and senseless; with one of their tomahawks I might with ease have dispatched them all, but my only desire was to flee from them as quick as possible. I succeeded with difficulty in liberating myself, by cutting the cord with which I was bound, on which I bent my course for this place. A piece of bear's flesh I fortunately found in one of the Indian's packs served me for food. I travelled only by night, in the day time concealing myself in thick swamps, or hollow trees. A party of Indians passed within a few rods of the place of my concealment the second day after my departure, but did not discover me;-they were undoubtedly of the same party from whom I had escaped, in pursuit of me. Two days after I was met by an Indian of the Shawanese nation; he proved friendly, and conducted me to a white settlement: without his assistance I must have again fallen into the hands of my savage foes.

Meteorological observations for the month of June, at Charleston, S. C.

Thermometer, highest 92
lowest 72
mean 82
Barometer, 30, 22, to 30, 63
Hygrometer, damp, 41 to 109
Fall of rain 4 inches and $8\frac{1}{2}$ tenths
Prevailing winds, N. E. and S. W.
Days of rain 11
Days of thunder 8
City healthy for the season.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Horsefield, M. D., formerly resident physician of the Pennsylvania hospital, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated

Surrabaga, north-east coast of Java, February 10, 1807.

During the last rainy season, I remained at this place, and in the month of April commenced my tour through the eastern provinces of Java. Having traversed several extensive provinces, I arrived, in July, at Banjoo Wangi, the chief place of Blambangan, the most eastwardly province of this island: the western parts of Blambangan are desart and almost uninhabited, and a traveller has a route of two days through an extensive forest, with only one intervening Javanese village, where he may pass the night; but the eastern extremity is a beautiful and fertile country, and several very handsome settlements are made here, of which Banjoo Wangi is the chief, the environs of which afforded me a large scope for the prosecution of my botanical researches, &c. The celebrated *bohon upas*, almost generally known, by the fictitious and exaggerated accounts that have been published of it, grows here; I have collected its poison, and made a number of experiments with it, which I shall communicate to my medical friends as soon as my other engagements will admit. In the vicinity of Banjoo Wangi, I made an extensive collection of plants and animals, but in the beginning of September, being ready to return, I was attacked by the bilious intermitting fever of the country, which detained me above a month, in consequence of which I lost the opportunity of returning to Batavia before the commencement of the rainy season, and am com-

pelled to wait its termination at Surrabaga. This place is frequently touched at by vessels passing through the straits of Bali.

Wiscasset (Maine), June 17.—A shock of an earthquake was sensibly felt in this town on Thursday morning last.

A camp meeting was held in Salem county, New Jersey, from the 18th to the 22d of June, under the direction of the methodists, which was attended by eleven travelling, and seventeen local preachers, twelve exhorters, and by about 6 or 7000 people, particularly on the Sabbath. During the course of the exercises, an awful solemnity pervaded the assembly, and the power of the Lord was eminently displayed in the awakening, convicting, and converting of nearly 200 souls. The meeting was conducted with great regularity and decency, and the people in general merit much praise for their serious attention and decorous behaviour.

A camp meeting will be held on Staten island, near the New Blazing Star ferry, to commence on Tuesday, the 28th of July, and continue four days, under the direction of the ministers of the methodist episcopal church.

Another camp-meeting, under the same superintendance, will commence at New-Mills, Burlington county, on Thursday the 20th of August, and continue until the Monday following.

Haverhill, Mass., June 17, 1806.—Yesterday (Monday, June 16th), the remarkable phenomenon, the great solar eclipse, was observed in this town. Such an eclipse has not taken place since the first settlement of New England, and but few do we find recorded in the annals of astronomy. The most remarkable eclipse previous to this was observed at Boston, June 24th, 1778, when the sun was eleven digits eclipsed; undoubtedly many now living can remember it, it being four days before the Monmouth battle. In the year 1808, April 19th, there will be a small eclipse about two digits. In the year 1809, April 14th, there will be another, three digits at Boston. In the year 1811, September 17th, a large eclipse may be expected, of ten digits, between twelve and one o'clock P. M. and end at four.

In the year 1820 another great eclipse will happen at London, about ten digits. It will be no more visible till 1874, when five digits will be obscured. In 1928 the passage of the centre will be in the expansum, and two digits eclipsed at London, October 21st; and about the year 2090 the whole penumbra will be worn off, whence no more returns of this eclipse will happen for 10,000 years. From these remarks we gather, that a thousand years will complete the whole terrestrial phenomena of any single eclipse.

Eclipses among the ancients were considered as disastrous, and as indications of some revolution in physical things; but, thanks to the progress of science, whilst we are exempted from the slavery of superstition, we are enabled to predict them with certainty, point out the causes of their aspects, and period of their return.

The following are the result of meteorological observations, taken during the eclipse of yesterday, on an eminence, from Fahrenheit's scale, placed in the sun, on the south side of a brick wall.

h.	*m.*	*heat.*	*wind.*	*Observations.*
8	25	81	8 N. N. W.	
	40	88	2 N. N. E.	
	55	85		Small breeze.
9	25	89	N. E.	
	40	88		Variable wind.
	55	90	S. E.	Eclipse began.
10	7	92		
	17	93	N. E.	
	30	85	S. S. E.	
	40	82	W.	
	45	80	S. E.	Venus seen.
	50	77		Moon's edge touches S.'s centre.
11		74	S. W.	A chilly breeze
	15	71	S.	Tot. darkness, 4½ minutes.
	20	65		
	21	64		
	30	62		
	40	64½	E.	Cold breeze.
	50	65	S. E.	Venus disap.
	55	66	E.	M.'s W. edge leaves Sun's centre.
12	10	63		
	20	69	S. E.	Strong breeze.
	30	71		Eclipse ends.
	50	73		

A nightly chill was perceptible; the thermometer sunk from 92 to 62 degrees. The appearance represented a black patch in the firmament.

Richmond, June 27.—The grand jury has this day found four true bills; two against Aaron Burr for treason and misdemeanor; and two of the same tenor against Blannerhasset.

A long and animated discussion ensued on a motion to commit Mr. Burr to the custody of the marshal, which was decided, for that night, in the affirmative. He was consequently committed to jail for that night.

Port au Prince, July 5.—The brave, unfortunate Hosier came out here with the command of a small armed schooner, in the employ of the concern Holt is agent for; and, after performing almost miracles in escaping privateers, on his passage out, he was taken by two of them, of much superior force, going from this to Jeremie, after gallantly defending himself for seven hours and a half. Provoked at his determined resistance, after they had succeeded in boarding him, although he had received three very bad wounds in the action, the ruffians had the savage inhumanity to seize him, cut off both his hands, cut and disfigure his face, and then throw him overboard, where of course he perished. To comment on so shocking a tale would be superfluous. His poor wife and poor children are left entirely destitute; and as to my poor Mrs. Grant, I nardly think she will recover it. The few remains of the crew were carried to Cuba, half of them wounded; where the greater part of them would, in all probability, have perished, but for the humanity of the American consul, who stepped forward to save them, paid all expences, gave them chirurgical aid, and finally got them passages down here, uncertain whether he should ever be repaid.

There has been a subscription raised here for captain Hosier's widow. The few English and Americans have already subscribed upwards of one thousand dollars; and Holt has addressed the senate in her behalf. We have no doubt but they will do something handsome, and, with the natives, will make up a sum of 500l.

It is remarkable that captain Hosier's father perished in the same cruel manner. After being boarded, the barbarians stabbed him with his own sword.

Natchitoches, July 2.—Captain Pike, Dr. Robinson, and six men of their party, arrived here on the evening of the 30th ult. They left St. Louis the 15th July last, ascended the Missouri, were at the

Osage and Panis republic nations, from thence crossed over to the Arkansas, explored that river to its source, which they found interlocked with some branches of the river Grande, where they fell in with a party of Spanish soldiers, who heard of, and were in search of them, by whom they were conducted to Santa Fe, Chewawa, Montelova, St. Antonia, Nacogdoches, &c. From the notes they have in their possession, no doubt they will be able to make important communications.

Charleston, July 6.—In consequence of some improprieties in the streets by some of the unruly inhabitants of Charleston, the intendant issued the following address to the inhabitants:

"Whereas I have received information, that there are just grounds to suppose that acts of violence and disorder may be committed against divers inhabitants of this city, by some persons under the influence of mistaken zeal and inconsiderate ardour in the cause of their country; and whereas, whilst we are crying aloud for vengeance upon the head of those who, in the wanton exercise of power, have violated the laws of justice and the feelings of humanity, it ill becomes us to molest a small number of individuals, confiding in our hospitality and protection, and who have a right, under our constitution and laws, to be secure in their persons and properties; and whereas the honour of our government, and the dictates of generosity, of manliness, and of sound policy forbid us, even if we have enemies amongst us, to attack them, when, from the paucity of their numbers, and their defenceless condition, they are incapable of resistance; and whereas any unauthorized and illegal exercise of power is destructive of the peace and harmony of society, productive of incalculable evils to individuals, and may ultimately terminate in the subversion of the rights and liberties we enjoy under our constitution, which we are so anxious to preserve pure and unsullied,

"Now, therefore, I do, by and with the advice and consent of the city council of Charleston, advise and admonish the inhabitants of this city to observe peace and good order within the same, and to refrain from molesting the persons and properties of all within its limits.

JOHN DAWSON, jun,
Intendant.

By the intendant.

G. M. BOUNETHEAU,
Clerk."

At a meeting of the masters of vessels at Charleston, on the 10th instant, they agreed to address the president of the United States, offering to their country their professional service, in any way that may be deemed most useful; and their assurances that they are at all times ready to sacrifice their lives and property in avenging any indignities offered their country, and in supporting our just rights as an independent nation.

A very short time since captain Chauncey returned from a voyage to the East Indies, which under a furlough he had made as a private citizen. On the passage home, in the Indian ocean, he was brought to by a British ship of war of sixty-four guns, and a lieutenant and ten or twelve men sent on board his ship. The British officer, an impertinent puppy, without saluting captain Chauncey, as a person having any pre-

tensions to gentility would have done, immediately ordered one of his men to stand by the helm. Captain Chauncey, justly offended, told his sailor to knock down any man who attempted to take his place, without his, Chauncey's, order. The attempt was made, and the English sailor, by prostration, paid his tribute of veneration to the nerve of the Yankee. The lieutenant now ripped out as many *handsome oaths* as a person could wish, and advanced to take the helm himself; Chauncey stepped before him, and, upon the Englishman's laying his hand upon it, seized him by the scruff of the neck, and threw him overboard in the boat. Upon this the lieutenant and his men went off, and captain Chauncey was presently boarded by sixty or seventy men, among them the first officer of "his majesty's ship," who abused captain Chauncey *in words* not a little, for his treatment to the lieutenant; who replied, I treated the puppy as he deserved. He either did not know his duty and the manners of a gentleman, or would not exercise them. *You* have now a superior force on board the ship; *do what you please*. Captain Chauncey then went on board the man of war, where he received some more *compliments* from the commodore, to which he replied in the same manner; without giving way one inch to that haughty spirit which characterizes too many of the officers of the British navy. This spirit probably preserved him from the effects of their violence, and he was dismissed as the d—est obstinate Yankee rascal they had ever met with, without their knowing him as any thing else than the master of a common East Indiaman.

Previous to leaving the British ship, captain Chauncey very leisurely took a memorandum of the officers' names who had insulted him, saying, Perhaps I may come athwart you some day, when you shall know who and what I am.

Richmond, July 7.—Between the hours of eleven and twelve, an old man, of the name of Ashley, was riding up the brick row; when a little above the Bell tavern he was hailed by the city patrol; but either not hearing, or by his horse taking fright, or from some other cause, he rode on without answering. The serjeant of the patrol immediately fired, but his gun flashed; another of the company, a young man by the name of Compton, an assistant in an apothecary's store, then fired, and shot Ashley a little below the hip. He fell from his horse, and was carried to the Cage. Next morning he was carried to the poor house, where he died a few hours afterwards.

Mr. Compton surrendered himself to a city magistrate, and gave bail, himself in 500 dollars, and two securities of 150 dollars each, to appear before court next Thursday.

Charleston, July 9.—A jury of inquest was held yesterday forenoon at James island, on the body of Thomas Thackham (late deputy sheriff of this city), who was unfortunately shot by William Godber, on Monday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, and in whose employ he lived as an overseer. It appeared to the coroner and jurors that the distance between them could not have been more than nine or ten feet; but how the quarrel arose is not yet known, as no other person was present at the shocking and me-

lancholy catastrophe, therefore little evidence could be obtained, and William Godber having absconded, in consequence of the said deed he had committed. The jury brought in a verdict that the deceased Thomas Thackham came to his death by being shot in the back, just below the left shoulder-blade, with a musket charged with high duck shot, of which he died instantly, said to be perpetrated by William Godber, in his piazza, at his house on James island, on Monday evening, between eight and nine o'clock.

Lately the frame of a house belonging to Major Clap, of Woburn, was raised, and, when nearly completed, the whole fell, and killed two persons immediately on the spot; one died the night following; sixteen were wounded; some, it is feared, mortally. The persons killed were Messrs. Samuel Wright, Joshua Richardson, and John Lynman.

Portland, July 12.—A melancholy event took place last night, between twelve and one o'clock. Captain Adams, in the schooner Charles, with eighteen passengers on board, from Boston, bound to this port, running in nearer than he was aware (there being a thick fog) struck upon a reef of rocks a little to the westward of the light-house; the vessel was immediately thrown on her beam ends by the force of the sea, and bilged. The passengers immediately running on deck, were almost as soon swept off by the sea making a continual breach over it. The captain with three men got on shore about two o'clock; but he, overcome by the shrieks of his wife and passengers, attempted to get on board again, but failed, and was heard to say, "I am gone," and was lost in the destructive element. One of the men (Sidney Thaxter) arrived here about nine o'clock this morning; he says, when he left the wreck, there were six persons holding fast on the shrouds, four men, one woman, and a boy. All the ladies were lost; of twenty-two persons, six only are saved, one of whom is Samuel Richards, left to lament the untimely death of his wife and two children. Among the number drowned also were Mr. Eleazer A. Jenks, Mr. Josiah Hayden's wife and child, miss Lydia Carver, of Freeport, and miss Richards, of Dedham.

The following persons perished by the wreck of the sloop Charles: captain Adams and wife, Mrs. Hayden and child, Mrs. Richards and two children, her mother and sister, Mrs. White, Mr. E. A. Jenks, Mr. J. Tandy. The only bodies found are captain Adams, Mrs. Hayden, Mrs. White, and T. Tandy. The persons saved were Mr. Thaxter, Mr. Williams, Mrs. Richards, and two or three whose names are not known. Sixteen persons are said to have been drowned. The names of eleven have been mentioned.

The cargo of the Charles has been estimated at 20,000 dollars, of which, it is said, not more than 1000 dollars worth will be saved.

To the Editor of the Richmond Inquirer.

SIR,

Having seen, in your paper of the 19th of May, an account of the Arlington sheep shearing, and supposing that my lambs were fine, I weighed the fleeces of eight of the choice ewe lambs. The weights of them so far exceeded my expectation, that I am induced,

for the reputation of my neighbourhood, as well as to enhance the value of my breed of sheep, and also to make one step towards exciting a useful emulation among farmers, to inform you of the sheep shearing at Mount Airy, my residence in Carolina. The weights of fleece and length of wool were as follows:

No.	*Weight of fleece.*	*Length of Wool.*
1	6¼ lb.	6 inches.
2	7¾	9
3	5¼	8
4	8¾	10
5	7½	8
6	7	8
7	8¾	9
8	8¾	10
	60½	

Gross weight of lamb No. 8, after shearing 93 lb.
Fleece of 16 old sheep weighed 63
Ditto of 8 lambs 60½
123½

Average 5 lb. and upwards.

Norfolk, July 13.—On Friday last, brigade orders were issued for calling into actual service the following force, viz.: from the 54th regiment 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 8 captains, 8 lieutenants, 8 ensigns, 50 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, together with the cavalry, artillery, and volunteer companies attached to that regiment. From the 7th regiment 1 major, 4 captains, 4 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, and 200 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, with the cavalry and volunteer corps attached to that regiment, the whole making about 1200 men. These troops from Richmond and Petersburg make a force of about 1600 men, the whole under the command of brigadier-general Mathews. It has not been judged expedient to order more men into actual service at present. The remainder of the 7th regiment, with the regiments of Princess Anne and Nansemond, are held to march at a moment's warning.

Official notification of the president's proclamation was yesterday sent down to commodore Douglass, by lieutenant Ham, in the revenue cutter. And this morning the Bellona and Leopard, the two ships that were in the roads, got under weigh, and went down.

New York, July 15.—The progress of a barbarous people towards civilization must ever be regarded with interest by an enlightened one. As the Sandwich islands have long occupied a considerable place in our commercial chart, I presume the following account of transactions in those islands, so honourable to their sovereign and inhabitants, will be thought interesting to the public; particularly so when it is remembered that but a few years since the greatest precautions were necessary there to insure public safety; and that a vessel belonging to this port was cut off, and the captain and crew were barbarously murdered.

I arrived at those islands in the summer of 1804, from the western coast of this continent, in a small ship, that had by various events been rendered so totally unfit for sea, that, without repairs impossible to be made in such circumstances, she could not with safety proceed any farther. I was received with great hospitality by the natives, and was offered, by their sovereign, Tamaihamaiha, all the assistance in his power to give; but as I judged that repairing the ship would be impracticable for me, I determined to exchange

ter with him for a small vessel he then had on the stocks, which he offered me. According to this agreement, I was entirely in their power: I landed my cargo, and stored it in the king's magazines, with all such articles by agreement as I was to retain, and removed on shore with my officers, into lodgings prepared by Tamaihamaiha for our reception. I was obliged to leave these islands before this agreement could be entirely completed, on account of the small vessel not being finished, and left it to be accomplished by a Mr. Hudson of this place, who was an officer with me. I have lately had the satisfaction to learn, by letters from Mr. Hudson, that Tamaihamaiha has most honourably fulfilled his agreement in every particular, besides treating him in all respects with the kindest attention. He often declares his satisfaction that fortune has put it in his power to show unequivocally the magnanimity and benevolence of his disposition. The small vessel in question has since made a voyage of eight months to California and back to the islands, and is at this time engaged on her second voyage.

When it is considered that the property thus put into the power of those islanders must have been regarded by them as of immense value, a considerable proportion of it consisting of articles they well know how to appreciate, such as cloths, cutlery, muskets, powder, ball, &c., the honest and noble disposition of Tamaihamaiha, and the good order and subordination of his people appear to great advantage. Of my sense of it, I am happy in thus rendering him my public testimony.

WILLIAM SHALER.

Philadelphia, July 22.—Information having been lodged at the mayor's office of an intention to rob the country-house of Mr. Henry Pratt, on the Schuylkill, the mayor, with that zeal and alacrity which have always distinguished him as an able officer and useful citizen, yesterday repaired to the spot, where he apprehended the gardener (who is the head of the combination), and committed him to jail. It appears that the scheme of plunder was to be executed yesterday evening, and that every thing was in readiness. The information through which it has been frustrated was received from a man whom the gardener attempted to corrupt to his purpose.

New York, July 17.—Agreeably to invitation, the governor, secretary at war, the mayor, recorder, and members of the corporation, together with a considerable number of respectable citizens, attended at Fort Jay, where Mr. Fulton exhibited and explained the principles of his machinery for blowing up ships of war. An experiment will be made this day (weather permitting), at half past two o'clock, on a brig of 200 tons, which, for the gratification of public curiosity, will be moored as near the city as safety will permit. As soon as Mr. Fulton shall have completed his arrangements, a signal gun will be fired at Fort Jay, about twenty minutes past two o'clock, and in ten minutes after, the experiment will be made.

Monmouth, N. J., July 13.—A barn, nearly new, on a farm near Allentown, Monmouth county, belonging to John Imlay, Esq., was burnt by lightning, in a thunderstorm; seventeen loads of hay, some grain, a new covered wag-

gon and harness, the property of Samuel Hendrickson, the tenant in possession, were destroyed. A few years since, a handsome new two story dwelling-house was accidentally burnt on the same place.

Montreal, July 24.—There is, at the present time, a child of eight years old in this city, who is undergoing the most wonderful natural operation which this part of the world has ever yet seen. For some time past he has constantly had a complaint in his head, which has been swelled to an unusual size. A few weeks ago he was seized with the most excruciating pains in that part, and it was shortly after perceived that one of his under jaw bones was detaching itself entire from the head. In a fortnight, extraordinary as it appears, one of his under jaw bones did really come out entire, and the other under jaw is at this moment forcing out in the same way. The bone already out is replaced by a new one; and it is apparent that another bone is forming under that which is now coming out. The boy eats very heartily, and, except when he is in pain, plays about with his comrades, as if nothing ailed him. The above may be depended on as an undoubted fact; the parents of the boy are very respectable in society, and have shown the bone to many who have called on them; and its truth can be vouched by most of the faculty in town, some of whom assisted Dr. Blake in extracting the bone already out, when it was nearly detached.

New York, July 31.—On Wednesday morning last, the body of a young man, genteelly dressed, was found dead on the shore at Wheehawk, near the monument of general Hamilton. Information was immediately given to the coroner of the city of Jersey, where an inquest was held. On examination, it appeared that he had shot himself through the head with a ball from a large horse pistol, which tore off part of his ear. His name was J. A. Bertell, a foreigner, about the age of twenty years. Two letters were found in his pocket, one addressed to the person who might find his body, the other to a gentleman at Brooklyn. In these letters he signifies his intention of destroying himself; that he was tired of his life, and could not bear the idea of his beloved (whom he styles his Matilda) being in the arms of another. In one of the letters is his will, bequeathing two-thirds of his property to Matilda, and the remainder to the family of the gentleman above named. The letters are dated the 27th inst., and it is supposed he perpetrated the horrid deed on that day. On Monday afternoon he was seen near the monument with a book in his hand, and, on being observed, drew his hat over his eyes. The book was found on the ground by his side, and was the "Sorrows of Werter." It lay open at the place where Werter writes to Charlotte,

"They are loaded—the clock strikes twelve—I go. Charlotte, Charlotte! Farewell! Farewell!"

That and several other passages in the book, corresponding with his unhappy situation, were marked by him with a pen.

Keene, N. H., July 25.—During the shower on Sunday last, a current of air, or rather a *whirlwind*, commenced its destructive effects at a seventy foot shed, to the west of the large building formerly occu-

pied as a distillery, in this town. The whole of the upper part of the shed was taken off, and about one third of the north roof of the distillery. The wind then took hold of a forty foot barn, nearly new, within a few paces, and laid the whole in ruins; and, after stripping off part of the roof from a dwelling-house, a few rods farther east, passed off in a north-east direction, levelling to the ground fences and every thing in its way, for about half a mile. Large sticks of timber were carried eight or ten rods. The ravages extended five or six rods in width. The buildings injured and destroyed were owned by Mr. A. Seamans.

Two cows and two young cattle in Packersfield, the property of Mr. Jonas Richardson, were killed by lightning at the same time.

On Sunday, about noon, a wind passed from Marlborough, in a north-east direction, and ended in Packersfield, before it reached the meeting-house. Its breadth, in general, was thought to be about twenty-five or thirty rods, and was very terrific. It laid woodland prostrate, some apple-trees, fences, &c., but did little injury to buildings, except a new barn belonging to James Wakefield, of Marlborough. The said Wakefield, his wife and child, who had been abroad in the pasture, perceiving a shower of rain coming, repaired to the barn as the nearest shelter, and went into the hay. The wind, soon after, struck the barn with such force as to remove it from its foundation eight or nine feet; the building then fell, and one band of timber fell upon the distressed partners and their child, a little boy in his third year, a scene better conceived than expressed; when lo! He that gathereth the wind in his hand interposed: this rude element was made to act the part of a friend, or what an earthly friend could not have done. It took the feet of said band, and, pitching it over, relieved the distress with very little personal injury. This remarkable event drew the neighbours together on Monday, and, touched with more than the common feelings of humanity, they immediately went to work, and on Tuesday, a little after sun-set, a new frame was erected.

Lexington, Kentucky, July 7.— By a private letter of the 15th ult., from Natchez, we are informed, that the supreme court of the Missisippi territory have discharged Blannerhassett and Tyler, for want of evidence of their guilt; that Ralston and Floyd were indicted in the circuit court of Wilkinson county, and a demurrer to the indictments was sustained by the court, and that Blannerhassett had set out for home.

The season, during the latter part of the spring, and the summer thus far, has been uncommonly wet: but the rain yesterday was greater than has been witnessed for seventeen years; and we believe the fresh at that time was not so great as the present. The rain commenced about eleven o'clock yesterday; and it appeared as if the windows of heaven were open for about two hours: as the rain fell in such torrents as have not been before witnessed for that length of time. The small branch which runs through Water-street soon became an impassable stream, except by the bridges, the arches of which were in a

short time incapable of admitting the immense body of water which essayed to pass through, and they were all overflown. The water backed into the cellars on Main-street, and all the houses on Water-street. In several instances families were obliged to retire to the second story, to avoid the water, which half filled the lower part of the houses. The loss of property we have not heard estimated, but it must have been very considerable. One or two children were stated to have been drowned; but we believe without foundation.

Dover, July 25.—A most daring and outrageous robbery was committed in this town last evening, about 9 o'clock. A gentleman, by the name of John Whiting, alone in a chaise, was passing from Boston for Buckstown, Maine, with 13,368 dollars, in bills on the Penobscot bank. Just as he arrived a little east of a place called Libby's bridge, about half a mile from the landing, and within sixty or seventy rods of a number of dwelling-houses, two villains rushed from the fence, one of whom seized the horse's bridle, while the other, with a cocked pistol in his hand, demanded his property in these words, "deliver, or you are a dead man." He then shoved a pretty large trunk, which contained his money and some clothing, and was on the floor of the chaise, to the first villain; on which the other cried out, "God d—n you, deliver your pocket book." Mr. Whiting then put his hand to his side pocket, and pulled out a three barrelled pistol, which being perceived, one of the villains fired, and the ball passed opposite to near Mr. Whiting's breast, through the side of the chaise; at the same instant Mr. Whiting fired, and endeavoured to repeat the shot, but his second and third attempt failed. His horse then being free from the hands of the robbers, he seized the reins, and drove to the first dwelling-house. The inhabitants immediately turned out, in all directions, in pursuit, but no discovery of the villains has since been made. The trunk is this moment brought in, being found about half a mile from the scene of robbery, broken open, the money taken out, and some of the clothing. Whiting offers a reward of 1000 dollars to any person or persons who will apprehend and secure the perpetrators of the villainy, so that they may be brought to justice, and the property recovered.

Russelltville, Kentucky, August 1.—We are informed, by a person from fort Massac, that, about the 23d ult. a party of Indians attacked some people on board of a flat-bottomed boat at Wilkinsonville, on the Ohio, and killed every one on board, plundered the boat of what they could carry off, and then sunk her.

London, August 1–8.—According to the statement of the British naval force up to yesterday, it appears that the total number of ships in commission is 140 of the line, 20 from 50 to 44 guns, 167 frigates, 197 sloops, and 248 brigs: making a total of 767 vessels of war. There are building, or ordered to be built, 46 of the line, 23 frigates, 26 sloops, and 4 gun brigs, making a total of 104 ships on the stocks. Those in ordinary are 41 of the line, 14 from 50 to 44 guns, 55 frigates, 42 sloops, &c., and 14 gun brigs.

Albany, August 1.—The influenza prevails at present more generally, perhaps, than ever it has

done before, at least in this state, beyond which we have not heard. Reports state, that in the city of New York, according to calculation, fifteen thousand have been affected with it at the same time. In this city, within ten days past, probably one half the inhabitants have experienced its attacks, and in the country, in every direction, it more or less prevails.

Physicians would do well, during the prevalence of this disease, to make critical observations respecting its history. What are its remote and proximate causes? Is it an endemic malady, or epidemic only, or both? Is it in any degree contagious? In what manner can it be guarded against, and what the best modes of treatment? What are the seasons, what the state of atmosphere most favourable to its attacks, &c. The history of *influenza* (an Italian appellation) is yet little known.

August 10.—Mr. Fulton's ingenious steam boat, invented with a view to the navigation of the Missisippi from New Orleans upwards, was to move last Monday from the North river near the state prison to Albany. The velocity of the steam boat is calculated at four miles an hour; it is said that it will make a progress of two against the current of the Missisippi; and, if so, it will certainly be a very valuable acquisition to the commerce of the western states.

The honourable Mr. Tracy was the first member of our national legislature ever entombed within the city of Washington. This circumstance and the known fact than general Tracy was too generous to be rich, occasioned his friends to ask leave of his relatives to lay each a stone to his monumental pile, after the manner of the original Americans. The form of this pile is to be left to a committee of gentlemen of known taste, selected for this interesting occasion.

Brattleborough, Vermont, August 1.—Last Tuesday morning the head quarters of counterfeiting was broken up, and Philander Noble, engraver, Abiather Royce, Levi Roberts, and John Niles were arrested. The plan was effected by a number of men from this and the neighbouring towns, who, having suspicion that a gang of counterfeiting gentry had some place of resort in Woodstock, undertook with much vigilance to search and break them up. It was found they entered the woods near the house of Thomas Kimball, in Plymouth, and, after tracing their route a mile and a half into the wilderness, over rocks and hills, came to the hut, when it was surrounded, and the frightened prisoners secured, with very little opposition. In their little camp were found plates for the purpose of counterfeiting four dollar bills on the Columbia bank, ten dollar bills on the New York state bank, and one nearly completed of five dollars on the Vermont state bank, about 1550 dollars in counterfeited bills, some signed, others partly signed, and the residue with the blanks unfilled. There was also found a rolling press for the purpose of impressing bills, a quantity of paper suitable for the business, four coppers prepared for engraving, with every other instrument and material to carry on the business with ease and dispatch. The persons apprehended were taken before Benjamin Swan and Samuel Daman, Esqrs., bound over, and, not being

able to procure the bail required, were committed to Woodstock jail, to take their trial before the supreme court, which will be held in that county on the third Tuesday of August next. Thomas Kimball was also arrested by the same persons, and fifty-nine dollars in counterfeit bills being found in his house, and he having confessed his knowledge where the hut was erected, and that he had supplied the gang with provisions, was committed with the others.

Hays, the notorious counterfeiter, who escaped from the jail in this town a few weeks ago, has since been seen in the western part of the state of New York, in a beggar's habit.

The following observations were made on board the brig Aspasia, on her passage from Laguira for New York :

Being to the southward of Porto Rico, on the 18th August, when the moon fulled, observed the weather extremely clouded and unsettled, the sun with an unusual brick-red colour, and a tremendous swell from the northward, the wind high and from the N. W. At noon observed, in lat. 17° 21′. At 2, P. M., the wind inclining more westerly, induced me to believe a gale near at hand, particularly on account of the immensity of lightning from all quarters. At six the wind had veered round as far as S. W. It was then unusually dark being near the land. A gale, already commenced, placed me in a very perilous situation, and I had but two alternatives to chuse, the one to endeavour to gain the southward board, the other to push before the gale through the Mona passage ; but not seeing any land made it extremely dangerous, and I should never have taken that step, but from a thorough knowledge that a swell so large from the northward could never have originated between me and Porto Rico, from which I was then distant not more by estimation than ten or twelve miles. At nine the wind shifted to south, with rain and very heavy squalls. Sent down top-gallant-yard and mast to lighten the vessel. At ten, finding destruction on one hand, and little hopes on the other, I determined to scud her under close reefed fore-top-sail, expecting from the swell that the passage was open. The swell from the northward was so high as to cover her completely ; heavy squalls with incessant lightning, every soul on board anxious for the safety of his life, and trusting to Providence for relief. At midnight excessively dark, but fortunately saw the island of Mona right ahead, about two miles. At one, A. M., saw Monaca, and to our great joy found ourselves completely through. Continued scudding north, lest the wind, which in hurricanes is so variable, should change to that point. At day-light a most tremendous sea broke in on us, in every direction ; fortunately we were snug, otherwise we must inevitably have lost our masts.

Abbeville, August 6.—On the 27th ult. we experienced the severest hail storm that was ever known in this part of the country ; it came on from the N. E. About fifteen miles north east of me, there was pieces of hail picked up that measured $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. At my plantation they were more of an oval form ; and be assured I speak within

bounds, when I say they were from the size of a hen to that of a goose egg. —— M'Cann, Esq., of Pendleton district, weighed one that was sixteen ounces. It fell in great quantities in this neighbourhood, which has proved very destructive to the crops in general.

Charleston, August 8.—During the thunder storm on Thursday last, the ship Eliza, of Boston, was struck with lightning; her hull was not injured, but the main-top-gallant-mast, and main-top-mast were entirely destroyed, and the main-mast considerably damaged. Captain Rich received no injury, nor any of the crew, although they were all on deck at the time. Captain Coombs, who was also on deck at the time, was knocked down, but immediately recovered.

The lightning also struck the cotton house of Thomas Simons, Esq., on John's island, and we are sorry to add that the building, together with its contents, was entirely consumed.

JERSEY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Summer—1807.

Hay.—Large crops, exceeding those of any late year. Some of it damaged, a great deal well got in. Bottom and low meadows escaped floods with less i[illegible]y than common.

Harvests. Wheat.—More abundant, and better than any former year since the revolution. With daily showers and hot suns in harvest-time, somewhat grown in places.

Rye.—Plentiful, and well secured, some few crops excepted.

Oats.—Unusually abundant and good. More sown than usual, and what was sown is better.

Flax.—Large, thick, and well-seeded; the coating not yet ascertained.

Corn.—Never more promising, and seldom more planted.

Barley.—But little sown, that little generally good.

On the whole, should Indian corn turn out as well as it promises, a more plentiful year will never have been remembered in this state.

Fruit.—No scarcity, except of apples, of which there are very few.

Baltimore, August 10.—Yesterday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, Mr. Elias Brown and his wife, accompanied by a negro woman, went to Spring gardens, in order to cross the river, and spend the day. When they arrived at the water side, there was no boat for their conveyance across the cove; whereupon Mr. B. threw off all his clothes except his pantaloons and hat, in order to swim over and bring the boat, contrary to the most earnest remonstrances of his wife, who told him he would get the cramp: to this he made no answer, but proceeded on his way. When Mrs. B. saw him lose his hat, she screamed out for help, but, alas! there was none at hand, and her husband was drowned before her face. He was buried this morning.

Trenton, August 10.—A letter of the 30th July, from Schooley's mountain, says, on Wednesday last Mr. Peters and Mrs. M. F. Ellis, of New York, Mrs. Decatur, of Philadelphia, and Miss Brinckerhoff, of Morris county, were passing in a coachee from Mr. Sagee's to Mr. Heath's boarding house at the springs; near the latter house, in descending a

small hill, one of the horses took fright, and ran with such violence that the coachman, in attempting to stop them, was drawn from his seat down upon the tongue of the carriage, and consequently having no more power with the lines, the horses ran violently against a rock on the side of the road, which overset the coachee, when, by the exertions of a young gentlemen of Philadelphia (son of general Bray, of Hunterdon), they were stopped. Miss Brinckerhoff was taken up, apparently dead; after a few minutes, symptoms of life appeared; she was taken to Mr. Heath's, where she was soon attended by Dr. Hampton, who, upon examining the wound in her head, reported that her scull was somewhat fractured, but a possibility of her recovery existed.

Mrs. Decatur was bruised, but not at all dangerously; Mr. Peters and Mrs. Ellis also received some injury.

Canandaigua (New York).—The new and valuable mills belonging to captain Israel Chapin, of this town, situate two miles east of the court house, were, on Thursday night last, set on fire by some unknown villanous incendiary, and entirely destroyed, together with about 500 bushels of grain, nearly the whole of which belonged to Mr. Henry Chapin. The damage is estimated at not less than $5000.

It is hoped that every individual who feels a concern for the general safety will aid in detecting the perpetrator of a crime, which the whole community is so deeply interested in preventing. A reward of $250 has been raised in this town by subscription, to be paid to any person who will discover the villain or villains, that they may be prosecuted to conviction.

P. S. Since the above was in type, a person has been taken up on suspicion. He was examined before William Shepard, Esq., and so strong were the circumstances which appeared against him, that he was committed to prison for trial.

Baltimore, August 12.—Last night, about nine o'clock, a gentleman and lady, returning from spending the evening with a friend in the environs of this city, were attacked by two fellows with clubs in their hands, one with a light coloured coatee on, the other wrapped up in a dark coloured surtout, who, with dreadful imprecations, demanded the gentleman's money, which, without hesitation, was delivered up (a three dollar note of the bank of Delaware being all he had about him). They demanded his watch, and were disappointed at not finding one in his possession. Dissatisfied with their booty, one of the villains snatched off the lady's bonnet, while the other with his club uplifted threatened to knock the gentleman's brains out if he did not let the lady go, and attempted to use force to effect it. Fired with a just resentment at such savage treatment, he determined to lose his life rather than relinquish a female under his protection to the mercy of such ruffians; and, recollecting he had a penknife in his pocket, he prepared to open it, which being observed by one of the villains, he aimed a blow with his cudgel at the gentleman's head, which fortunately missed it, and alighted on his shoulders; he instantly sprung forward, seized the assassin by the collar, ere could he again raise his

cudgel, and with his penknife gave him such a wound as brought him to the ground, where he was left. The other, on finding his companion wounded, jumped over the adjoining fence, and made his escape.

It may be added, that the distressed situation of the lady prevented the gentleman from securing the villain.

The court of general sessions of the peace of the city and county of New-York, usually called the Mayor's court, commenced its sittings on the 4th day of August, and continued until the 11th, when the court adjourned, and the several persons convicted received sentence.

Archibald M'Lean, a boy about 15 years of age, was indicted for breaking into the warehouse of John Tonnelly, on the 3d day of July last, and stealing thereout 50 skins of leather, which he threw out of a back window, and was seized by Mr. Tonnelly's foreman in the act of carrying them away. Mr. Tonnelly was in the country at the trial, and no other proof of property was given than the testimony of his foreman. Messrs. Morton and Sampson defended the prisoner with considerable ingenuity, on the ground of his extreme youth, and a defect of evidence: but it appearing that the prisoner had been for some time in the habit of stealing skins from the prosecutor, and selling them to druggists at 12½ cents each, and he having confessed his guilt before the magistrates at the police office, when first apprehended, the jury brought in a verdict of *guilty*; and he was sentenced to three years imprisonment at hard labour in the state prison.

William Riley was indicted for stealing a horse, of the value of 150 dollars, and a chair of the value of 120, the property of William Burlock and Henry Laton. The prosecutors are respectable livery-stable keepers, in this city, the prisoner a notorious swindler. On the 4th day of August, the prisoner called at the stables of Somerindyke, in New-street, and requested to have a chair and horse to carry him to Bloomingdale, saying he should return in about three hours. He called himself Denmead, and gave No. 144, Water-street, as the number of his house. Somerindyke, though he liked not the man's countenance, and was strongly predisposed to believe him a knave, permitted him with Laton's consent to take the horse and chair, and pursue his proposed journey.

When the limited time mentioned by Riley had expired, and he did not return as he had promised, the owners of the property became uneasy, and one of them pursued him to Bloomingdale. Not receiving any intelligence of him there, he was the next day pursued on the Albany road, and after considerable difficulty overtaken, at the distance of about 60 miles. He was seized in bed at a tavern on a bye-road, and stoutly denied any knowledge of the horse and chair; but being being confronted by Laton, he confessed that they were in his possession, and that he intended to take them into Canada. A woman accompanied him as his travelling companion. He had fastened a trunk, weighing about 50 lb., containing his clothes, &c., under the carriage. The horse was very much jaded; and, ac-

companied by Laton, when they came to a convenient bye-place, at a distance from any habitation, Riley jumped out of the chair, and, presenting a pistol to Laton's breast, demanded his horse.

Laton immediately dismounted, and Riley rode off with all possible expedition. The people, belonging to a farm house a few miles distant, being alarmed by Laton, went in pursuit of Riley, and overtook him. He was secured a second time, brought to New-York, and committed to Bridewell.

On his trial he offered no justification; but called upon four witnesses to testify to the honesty of his life, and the purity of his character. The first did not know him; the second knew him only from his having once applied to the witness for legal advice; the third accused him of fraud; and the fourth was Mr. Denmead, an industrious and respectable mechanic, whose name he had assumed. Mr. Blake, the counsel for the prisoner, contended with much ingenuity that the crime imputed to Riley amounted only to a common fraud, and that the indictment could not be supported. The court coincided in that opinion. The jury, however, thought otherwise; they brought in a verdict of guilty, and the court sentenced him to five years hard labour in the state prison, subject to the revision of the judges at the next sitting of the supreme court.

John Middleton was indicted for an assault on Mary Gibson. The prosecutrix is a married woman of reputation, a native of Ireland. On Sunday the 2d instant, the prisoner came into her apartment, where she and her husband were at breakfast, and enquired if she could not give some *herring broth*. Conceiving this to be a gross national as well as personal insult, the prosecutrix threw the contents of the slop bowl in his face, and he departed to all appearance perfectly satisfied. He was relating this treatment to a friend of his on the stoop of a house in Broadway, as Mrs. Gibson was returning from church. His friend perceiving her pass by, pointed her out to him, when he followed her immediately, and brutally kicked her in the street, telling her at the same time he was giving her a little herring broth. The prisoner made no defence at the bar. The jury found him guilty, and the court very deservedly sentenced him to six months imprisonment in the city prison.

Fredericksburg, August 13.—The excessive rains of Tuesday night and Wednesday last produced a greater fresh in the Rappahannock than has been known for more than twenty years; and we fear the destruction occasioned thereby, in the upper country, is great indeed. In this town and neighbourhood, several individuals have been severe sufferers, particularly Mr. Robert Dunbar, in the loss of his valuable bridge at Falmouth, the wood work of which was entirely swept away by the destructive torrent; together with the almost entire demolition of the extensive canal which conveyed the water to the mills of Mr. Dunbar and Mr. Richards. The canal on this side the river, which conveyed the water to the mills of Messrs. Cooch and Hollingsworth, was greatly injured, and the wood work at the head destroyed. The house on Johnson

and Young's wharf, occupied by Mr. Donaldson, and another occupied by Mr. M'Williams, have been carried off. A small vessel, loaded with oyster shells, broke her fasts, and was dashed to pieces against Gaffel's wharf; several other small vessels parted their cables, and have gone down with the current. The meadows of Messrs. Williams, Minor, Mortimer, Lewis, &c., were entirely overflowed, and great losses sustained in hay, corn, &c.

The water still continued to rise at ten o'clock last night. Two northern mails and one southern are now due.

Alexandria, August 15.—We have received no mails from the south for the two last days, owing, it is supposed, to the heavy rains. Accounts from that quarter lead us to apprehend considerable damage has been done. The bridge at Colchester has been carried away by the fresh, as likewise the bridge at Occoquan; and the dams at the latter place have been injured. The mill-dams at Dumfries have also been broken, and it is feared intelligence from other quarters will not prove more favourable.

Wilkesbarre, August 14.—On Saturday last the inhabitants of Pittston were visited by a severe hail storm. The cloud passed over them from the S. E. The storm continued about half an hour, and covered the ground about two inches deep with hail. The grain suffered very much from its ravages, and in some places whole fields of corn and buckwheat were entirely destroyed. A number of windows were broken, and some poultry killed. Mr. Ebenezer Marcey is supposed to have sustained nearly 200 dollars damage by the hail. Its material effects were confined to a narrow vein.

On Saturday, the 15th August, a young woman, servant to Mrs. Wood, a widow lady of Cuckfield, complained of a head-ache and drowsiness, when her mistress advised her to take some balm tea, and lie down; she accordingly went to bed, and immediately after dropped into a profound sleep, and continued sleeping, though proper means were used by the faculty to arouse her, till Sunday, the 23d instant, eight days, when she awoke, apparently from the sound of the church bells, which were then chiming, and occasioned her to remark that her yesterday's indisposition had caused her to lie beyond her ordinary hour, as it was church time. She got up without much assistance, but complained of excessive thirst, and appeared extremely weak. Mrs. Wood took all possible care of her, and she is now perfectly recovered. During the whole of this wonderful suspension of the faculties of the mind the flush of health appeared on her cheeks, but their fulness diminished considerably after the third day, when her pulsation grew weaker, and her breathing could hardly be perceived. No sustenance could be administered to her.

Boston, August 20.—Just after nine o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out in the attic story of one of the old houses in Fish-street, to the north-eastward of what is usually called Mountford's corner. Five dwelling-houses were burned, and several gutted and otherwise injured. The rapidity of the flames threatened a wide devastation, but the activity of the

firemen and citizens, never more strenuously and intelligently exerted, put a check to the element when the danger was the most threatening, the buildings in the vicinity being mostly of wood, and old. The houses were occupied by Dr. Wakefield, druggist, Montford's corner; Mr. Thomas Curtis, hair-dresser; Mr. Cleaver (in whose premises the fire originated), Mr. Bell, Mrs. Wade, and others We could not collect any further particulars.

August 24.—On Monday last was committed to the jail of Carlisle a man by the name of Edward Donnelly, a farmer that resided near Bell's tavern, a few miles from Carlisle, strongly suspected of having murdered his wife, on Sunday, the 9th instant, and afterwards burning her corpse in the fire-place of the bed room. Several of the neighbours have deposed, that they heard her screams on that day, for upwards of an hour, and the prisoner acknowledges having beaten her, as likewise one of their children informs, that he saw the father, after he had done beating his mother, try to pour something down her throat as she lay on the bed, but that his mother did not move. It is said the unfortunate woman expected to be confined in a very few days. There are three small children, the eldest only about six years old; these were confined in the stable by the father, about the time the cruel savage crime is supposed to have been perpetrated. A number of human bones have been gathered from the ashes in the fire-place.

August 25.—In July last, Philander Nobles, Abiather Royce, Levi Roberts, and John Niles, were arrested at their hut, in the woods between Woodstock and Rutland, in Vermont, where they had been carrying on the business of counterfeiting bank bills. On Thursday last they had their trial before the supreme court, at Woodstock. By a person from the vicinity of that town, we are informed, that the two first were sentenced to receive fifty lashes, to stand in the pillory a short time, to be imprisoned five years, to pay a fine of seven hundred dollars, and the cost of prosecution. The other two received the same sentence, excepting the number of lashes, which was thirty-nine each. The corporal punishment was inflicted on Friday.

New London, Connecticut, August 8.—About sun-set the house of Mr. David Strong of Hebron, was struck with lightning, and Rufus Coates, a youth of about eighteen years of age, living in the family, was instantaneously killed. A large quantity of the fluid appears to have entered the house. It forced out large stones from the chimney, by which it entered, and spread in every direction over the house. It damaged almost every room, broke nearly sixty panes of glass, burst out one window-frame and part of another, and removed a bed and other furniture from their places. The south part of the house is very much torn in pieces. It is worthy of notice, and deserves the grateful acknowledgement of those who were preserved, that, although eleven persons were under the roof at the time, five of them in the room where the young man was killed, and two standing very near him, yet no one, except the deceased, was materi-

ally injured. The Sovereign Disposer of all things taketh one and leaveth another.

Mr. Brown, a gentleman from Troy (N. Y.), was unfortunately drowned in crossing Shetucket river, at the ferrying place, on Wednesday, the 5th instant.—The particulars relative to this melancholy accident are as follows:—Mr. Brown, in company with a Mr. Jones (who appears to be in ill health), were in a carriage, on a journey to the eastward. Late in the afternoon on Wednesday, they arrived at the ferrying place, at the moment that an ox-team was about to cross in the boat. The gentlemen, apprehending danger, proposed that the team should first cross; but being assured by the ferryman in the most positive terms that there was no danger, they were at length prevailed upon to cross at the same time. The team being in the forward part of the boat, when about half way over the oxen took fright, and, backing with the cart, forced the carriage out of the boat, where the water was ten or twelve feet in depth; the two being in the carriage, almost instantly disappeared. Fortunately for Mr. Jones, assistance being near, he was rescued from a watery grave in time to preserve life, of which he appeared nearly deprived when brought on shore. The body of the unfortunate Mr. Brown has not yet been found, although nearly a hundred persons have been constantly employed since Thursday morning last in searching for it. It is said that Mr. Brown had cash and notes about him to the amount of 20,000 dollars.

Providence, Rhode Island, August 29.—On Thursday evening, Absalom Jones, a respectable black clergyman, from Philadelphia, performed divine service with much propriety at St. John's church, in this town.

Charleston, S. C., August 21.—Last evening, a considerable deal of injury was done by the storm in and about the city. One of the gun-boats in our harbour was struck by the lightning, which shattered her mast, and otherwise damaged her. The summer-house in colonel Stevens' yard, in George-street, was also struck; every pane of glass in it broken; the window frames shattered and driven out. It made its course through the building, entering at the N. W., passing out at S. E.

August 22.—During the storm on Thursday evening, two inches and a half of rain fell, accompanied with much thunder and lightning. One of the gun-boats in the harbour, and some out-houses about town, were struck and much injured.

Baltimore, August 25.—The influenza, which has so generally prevailed in New York, Philadelphia, &c., promises to have as current a circulation among us. There are some instances of five or six in a family being afflicted with it. In the cases that we have seen, it is commonly attended with a smart fever for from twelve to twenty-four hours, considerable pain in the head, weakness in the limbs, and a general lassitude in the system. The severity of the attack continues for about forty-eight hours, during which the eyes are much inflamed, and, as well as the nose, emit a great deal of watery matter. After

this it uniformly yields to medicine, or gradually disappears by the operations of nature alone.

Hudson.—The influenza, which prevails so universally in New York, has reached this place also, and affected a great proportion of the citizens.

Meteorological Observations, made at Charleston, South Carolina, for August, 1807.

Thermometer,	highest	89
	lowest	72
	mean	80 30
Barometer, 30, 10 to 30, 56		
Hygrometer, damp, 56 to 100		
Fall of rain, 5 inches 1½ tenths		
Prevailing winds, S. W. & N. E.		
Days of rain, 7		
Days of thunder, 5,		

Medical Society of South Carolina.
Obituary for August, 1807.

Whites, - -	59
Negroes, - -	49
New negroes, -	116
Total	224

Making allowance for the increase of the inhabitants since the last census, the population of Charleston is supposed to be 28,000.

Various reports having been circulated of the unhealthiness of this city, we are therefore extremely glad to find, by the publication of the *Medical Society*, that the number of deaths of white persons have been less than two a day, which, in a population of near 28,000 inhabitants, as therein stated, is certainly very trifling, and will prove that Charleston is among the healthiest cities on the continent.

New York, September 1.—The members of the committee for affording supplies to the Americans in prison in Carthagena are requested to meet at Mechanic Hall, on Friday evening next, the 4th inst., to return their subscription papers, and pay the amount collected to the chairman.

The committee acknowledge, with gratitude, the receipt of five hundred dollars from a gentleman in Philadelphia, which, with other funds, has been sent, in articles of first necessity, for the temporary relief of those unfortunate men. They regret that, in soliciting aid for purposes *wholly charitable*, party views should offer obstacles. If the objects of their solicitude have *erred*, their sufferings and punishment are certainly *proportionate* to their errors. The reflection that upwards of forty of our countrymen, *useful*, though indigent citizens, are in chains, their families deprived of their services and support, is, it is hoped, sufficient to induce the dictates of humanity to overcome prejudice. Subscription papers are left at Mechanic Hall; at the Tontine coffee-house, and with Mr. George F. Hopkins, bookseller, Pearl-street.

Boston, September 2.—An association has been formed at Nassau, N. P., for the purpose of affording assistance to ship-wrecked mariners and distressed seamen, who might be thrown upon that coast; and they have solicited subscriptions from the United States. By an advertisement of the Marine society of Crooked island, dated June 30, 1807, it appears, that the whole amount of subscription money received up to that date, was 94*l.*; of which 10*l.* was subscribed by W. Rhinelander, Esq., of New York. They had paid for the relief of distressed seamen, &c., the sum of 56*l.*; 35*l.* of which was paid for the re-

lief of 3 *Americans*, (captain, supercargo, and seaman), who, after being thrown on that coast in a state of insensibility, were thus restored to their friends and society. It is hoped that the liberal and humane citizens of the United States will not suffer this benevolent institution to die away for want of that pecuniary aid which our own seafaring brethren, when in distress, may so seasonably and beneficially partake of.

New York, Sept. 1.—A seaman was picked up at sea, three miles below the light-house, by a pilot boat. His story is, that he had been impressed on board the Columbine, a British armed vessel, which is lying within the Horseshoe; that he determined to make his escape, and waited till dusk, when he supposed the tide would favour his escape to shore. He unfortunately mistook the time of tide, and was carried out to sea, where he would have shortly perished, had not a pilot boat been near, whose men, on hearing a voice crying for assistance, stood for the place from which the sound proceeded, and rescued the unfortunate seaman from a watery grave.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 4, 1807.—Yesterday, in a house upon Harleston's green, and almost on the banks of Ashley river, the thermometer, placed in a shaded situation, and free current of air, stood, between the hours of one and three o'clock, P. M., at 96 degrees. Between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock, it stood at 90 degrees.

New York, September 5.—This city was visited, on the night of Friday last, with a severe shower of rain, attended by hard thunder and vivid lightning. At the close of the shower an alarm of fire was rung, and the sky to the southward immediately illuminated by a blaze of light, which proved to be on Long island. It proceeded, we understand, from the barn of Mr. Coles, miller, near Red Hook, about a mile and a half from Brooklyn, which was struck, as is supposed, by the lightning, and was totally consumed.

Philadelphia.—On Saturday last, an eel, of the following surprising dimensions, was caught by captain Howland, between the bridges on Schuylkill, viz.

Length	5 feet 2 inches
Girth	13
Width	12

And weighing twelve and a half pounds!

New-York, Sept. 1, 1807.—The following is an extract of a letter, on the subject of the steam-boat, from a respectable gentleman of South Carolina, now travelling through this state:

On the morning of the 19th of August, Edward P. Livingston, Esq., and myself were honoured with an invitation from the chancellor and Mr. Fulton, to proceed to Albany with them in trying the first experiment up the river Hudson in the steam-boat. She was then lying off Claremont (the seat of the chancellor), where she had arrived in 24 hours from New-York, being 110 miles. Precisely at 13 minutes past 9 o'clock, A. M., the engine was put in motion, when we made a-head *against* the ebb tide, and *head* wind blowing a pleasant breeze. We continued our course about eight miles, when we took the flood, the wind still a-head. We arrived at Albany at 5 o'clock, P. M., being a distance from Claremont of 45

miles (as agreed upon by those best acquainted with the river), which was performed in eight hours, without any accident or interruption whatever. This decidedly gave the boat upwards of five miles an hour, the tide sometimes against us, neither the sails nor any other implement but the steam used. The next morning we left Albany, with several passengers, on the return of the boat to New York, the tide in favour, but a head wind. We left Albany at 25 minutes past nine, A. M., and arrived at Claremont in nine hours precisely, which gave us five miles an hour. The current on returning was stronger than when going up. After landing us at Claremont, Mr. Fulton proceeded with the passengers to New York.

To proceed: the excursion to Albany was very pleasant, and represented a most interesting spectacle. As we passed the farms on the borders of the river, every eye was intent, and from village to village the heights and conspicuous places were occupied by the centinels of curiosity, not viewing a thing they could possibly anticipate any idea of, but conjecturing about the plausibility of the motion. As we passed and repassed the towns of Athens and Hudson, we were politely saluted by the inhabitants and several vessels, and at Albany we were visited by his excellency the governor, and many citizens.—Boats must be very cautious how they attempt to board her when under way, as several accidents liked to have happened when boarding her: to board a-head will endanger a boat being crushed by the wheels, and no boat can board a-stern, as the difference between the wake of Neptune's chariot and that of a common water carriage is very materially open to observation: as when you approach the first you will be told by anticipation to pay respect to a lady in the chariot, as will be readily notified by the expansion of a wet fan which forms the dimensions of her wake, but moving with great impetuosity from the warm repulsion. It is a curious fan; it only spreads by an aquatic latchet being sprung by the kicking of the horses.

I may now venture to multiply, and give you the sum total. The boat is 146 feet in length and 12 in width (merely an experimental thing), draws to the depth of her wheels two feet of water, 100 feet deck for exercise, free of rigging or any incumbrance. She is unquestionably the most pleasant boat I ever went in: in *her* the mind is free from suspense. Perpetual motion authorises you to calculate on a certain time to land. Her works move with all the facility of a clock, and the noise when on board is not greater than that of a vessel sailing with a good breeze, the motion felt by the passengers not more that what a pleasing degree of lively animation would create, and the operation of the machine will afford a good relish to a scientific mind during the passage; in fact her works move much like those of the human system; a number of joints and fibres put in motion from the action or impulse of a liquid which flows and ebbs alternately through various vessels, depending on stimulating substance for support.

Utica, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Last week passed through this village, M. Le Ray de Chaumont, who has

lately arrived from France, and who, we are informed, is on his way to prepare a residence for his family upon his valuable and extensive estates on the St. Lawrence and Black rivers. We understand, also, that several families have lately arrived from Europe, with a view to make settlements on the same tract. The healthiness of the climate in which this fine tract of country is situated, the richness of the soil, and the water communications, by which its productions may with facility be floated to two great markets, have already attracted a great number of substantial farmers from the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, who, together with the industrious and enterprising people of New-England, have already made great improvements. The constant and almost daily influx of new settlers upon these lands affords ample proof of the estimation in which they are held.

If the great land-holders in the counties of Jefferson, Lewis, and St. Lawrence are attentive to their true interests, by contributing to the *improvements of roads*, an object of the first importance in a new country; as well as, by a variety of other means in their power, encouraging settlers who show such a predilection for that country; no doubt can be entertained that in a very short period these counties will be numbered among the most populous and flourishing in the state. It is a new country, surrounded on all sides by old ones, possessing all the advantages of the former, and, if the proprietors take the best measures to effect it, will soon equal those of the latter.

New Orleans, September 5, 1807.—Notwithstanding the extreme heat and dryness of the season, the city has enjoyed very good health. Our population is estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand inhabitants, of all ages and descriptions. The general average, for two or three years past, according to the bills of mortality, which I have examined, is fifty-two per month. Considering the state of our population, and the sufferings to which newly-imported negroes are subject, this is not a great mortality, for it does not amount to two per diem. The whole number of Kentuckians who have died in New Orleans since this time last year, and all who navigate flat boats are called Kentuckians, whether from Pennsylvania, Ohio, or Tennessee, amounts to but twelve persons.

Portland.—A number of gentlemen of this town, some time since, associated for the purpose of erecting a building on fort Hill, from which vessels approaching this port might be discovered at a considerable distance, and information given of the same. It not unfrequently happens that vessels coming on the coast in the winter season experience much damage in the sails, rigging, and loss of hands, even when within sight of the harbour. By the aid of good glasses and a large telescope, placed near the top of the observatory, the wants of the distressed mariner, by the use of signals, if within the distance of discovery, will be known and communicated to the insurance offices and those interested, and such relief afforded as his situation may require. For a trifling expence the curious

lover of nature may from the observatory have an extensive view of the surrounding country, and behold one of the finest landscapes the country affords.

The following directions have been furnished for the observations of those whom it may concern:

Those masters who sail from this port, or ports adjacent, are informed, that from the observatory on fort Hill, by means of the telescope placed there, vessels approaching the coast may be discovered at *fifteen leagues distance;* and their colours or private signals can be distinguished at *eight leagues*, if the weather should be clear, and the colours hoisted, or suspended in such a manner as to present them fair to the observatory. Should any need assistance, they will set their ensign over their private signals; and may be assured, if they can be discerned, that their situation will be made known to their owners.

The observatory bears N. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. from Portland lighthouse, four miles distant; and these in range are a good mark to clear Alden's rock; which, keeping the above in range, you will be nearly three quarters of a mile to the eastward of.

The observatory is on an eminence, 141 feet above high-water mark; and the building eighty-two feet high, painted red, and the telescope is placed near the top.

Pittsburgh (Penn.), September 29.—Early last week Mr. William B. Irish, deputy marshal, left this place for Beaver county, to execute several writs of *habere facias possessionem*, issued out of the circuit court of the United States for the district of Pennsylvania, for lands recovered by the Population company against various settlers in that county. On Wednesday the 23d instant, Mr. Irish was proceeding to the house of William Foulkes, one of the persons against whom judgment had been obtained in said court, in company with Enion Williams, agent of the company, George Holdship, Esq., and James Hamilton; when, having just entered the lane leading to Foulkes' house, three or four guns were fired from a thicket of bushes close by the road side, and two balls struck Mr. Hamilton, who fell from his horse, and expired in a few minutes; the others made their escape immediately through the woods to Greersburgh. Mr. Hamilton had that morning been put in possession of a tract of land held by contract with the company, about two miles from the place where the horrid deed was perpetrated, and no doubt but the villains knew him well when they fired at him. Some neighbours collected in the afternoon to remove the body of Mr. Hamilton; Mr. Foulkes, it is said, came to them, and expressed great sorrow at the unfortunate accident, although he had threatened, a day or two before, that if the marshal would come to dispossess him, blood would be spilt on the occasion.

Mr. Irish came that evening to Beaver to get the sheriff of the county, who is also colonel of a regiment of militia, to call out a party to go in pursuit of the murderers; and only about fifteen could be collected who were willing to go, as it was believed the party was forty or fifty strong, and

that they were resolutely determined that they would not let themselves be taken.

This appears to be the first blood that has been shed in pursuance of the long and doubtful contest between the warrant holders and actual settlers, for lands north of the rivers Ohio and Alleghany; though individuals had often went among the settlers, encouraging them to hold out against the company, and to oppose the execution of the laws, after the company having gained the land from time to time in the circuit court, and though publications had been repeatedly made in newspapers, nearly of the same tenor.

William B. Irish, Esq., the deputy marshal, left this town early last week to execute writs of possession, in favour of the Pennsylvania Population company, for lands recovered in the district court of the United States from certain actual settlers in Beaver county. With this intention he left Greersburgh on Wednesday last, accompanied by Enion Williams, Esq. agent of said company, George Holdship, Esq., and Mr. James Hamilton; they had not proceeded more than two miles, and were just entering on the farm of William Foulke, one of the persons to be dispossessed, when they were fired on by some persons concealed in a thicket of bushes, and James Hamilton was killed. It is said four guns were fired, no doubt with the intention of killing the whole party, as threats to that effect had been made.

Information had been given to the marshal, that a party of forty men had collected at Foulke's, in order to prevent him from performing his duty; the marshal considered this a mere threat to intimidate him from proceeding, and could not think it possible that any men would so far forget their duty as citizens as to oppose the laws of their country with force of arms, and bring inevitable destruction on themselves and families.

The marshal and the other two gentlemen returned to Greersburgh, and made depositions of the fact.

At the request of the marshal, an attempt was made by the sheriff and other influential characters to raise the posse commitatus, to apprehend the suspected persons, and enable the marshal to do his duty, but without effect, and the marshal returned to this place on Thursday evening.

Mr. Irish made the following deposition on the occasion:

Alleghany county, ss.

On the 25th day of September, 1807, before me, E. Denny, a justice of the peace in and for the county of Alleghany, personally appeared William B. Irish, deputy marshal in the Pennsylvania district, who, being duly sworn according to law, on his solemn oath doth depose and say, that on Wednesday, about ten o'clock, the 23d instant, being in company with Enion Williams, George Holdship, Esq., and James Hamilton, on their way to the place of William Foulke, in Beaver county, to execute a writ of *habere facias possessionem* in the case of Robert Bowne against William Foulke, they were fired upon at the entrance of said Foulke's lane, by persons concealed in a thicket of bushes by the road side. This deponent heard three if not four reports of guns; directly after,

this deponent heard James Hamilton call to him, saying, *sheriff, I am gone*, and instantly he fell from his horse to the ground. This deponent got off his horse, and called to his other two companions that Hamilton was killed; they then rode up to the place, but did not light down. Said deponent then raised Hamilton to his seat, and in a minute or two he expired; said deponent then laid Hamilton down on his back, put his hat over his face, and got on horseback and rode back in company with his surviving companions with all speed to Greersburgh, and made oath of the fact before John Johnston, Esq., of Beaver county.

WILLIAM B. IRISH.

New York, September 11.—On Monday afternoon last, a small sail boat, with four persons in it, upset opposite fort Lee, when unfortunately Mr. Edward Day, of this city, aged nineteen, was drowned. What renders this circumstance particularly affecting, is that his mother and relatives were on the shore waiting in anxious expectation for his return, when the boat upset. Thus in the bloom of life his mother has lost a dutiful son, and the community one whose virtues bid fair to render him an honour to society; his numerous qualities endeared him to all who knew him, and his friends and relations will long deplore his untimely fate.

Albany, September 5.—On Friday morning, at eighteen minutes before seven o'clock, the North river steam-boat left New York, landed one passenger at Tarry-town, and arrived at Newberg at four o'clock in the afternoon, landed a passenger there, and arrived at Clermont, where two passengers were landed, at fifteen minutes before two o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Albany at three quarters of an hour past ten, making the whole time twenty-eight and a half hours; distance 165 miles. The wind favourable but light from Ver Plank's point to Wapping's creek; the remainder of the way it was a head wind, or a dead calm.

The passengers on board the above boat, on her first passage as a packet, think it but justice to state, that the accommodations and convenience on board exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

Greensburg, Pennsylvania, Sept. 11.—On the 3d instant, at about three o'clock, P M., there commenced one of the heaviest rains recollected, which continued until two o'clock the next morning, accompanied with vivid lightning, which descended like sheets of liquid fire, and with tremendous peals of thunder. The scene was grand and majestic, fit to strike the mind of the beholder with reverence and awe. The fury of the storm was chiefly felt along the Loyalhanna. That creek overflowed its banks from ten to seventeen feet higher than ever before known. The torrent rushed with such impetuosity as seemed to threaten all before it. We are not able to enter into a detail of individual losses. Every bridge on the creek has been swept away, except Baldridge's, the greater part of which remains. All the mills on the creek have sustained considerable injury; and a horse-mill, a fulling-mill, an oil-mill, a still-house and stills,

and a number of cabins, with household furniture, were entirely carried off. Several horses, and a number of hogs, sheep, &c., were drowned; and some fine fields of corn, along the rich bottoms adjacent to the creek, were entirely destroyed. The creek rose with such rapidity, that, at Baldridge's, the miller, his wife, and another person had to take shelter in the top of a walnut tree, where they remained all night, under the dreadful apprehension every moment of being swept away by the impetuous torrent. The barn of the widow Fisher, on Sowickly, was struck by the lightning, and with all its contents consumed.

New London. Sept. 13.—On Thursday se'nnight the trial of Harry Miles, an Indian, for the murder of his wife, came on before the superior court in the city of New London. Messrs. Spalding and Lanman were counsel for the state, and Messrs. Goddard, Hart, and Law counsel for the prisoner. The trial lasted till the following evening, when the cause was committed to the jury, who on Thursday morning returned a verdict of guilty. On Saturday the prisoner received sentence of death, and the day of his execution we learn is fixed on the 4th of November. The court closed its session on Saturday.

Philadelphia, Sept. 16.—By the weekly bills of mortality, published by the board of health of Philadelphia, and by the corporation of New York, the following is a statement of deaths for the last eight months; that is, from Saturday the 27th of December, 1806, to Saturday the 29th of August last, viz.:

	Ad.	Child.	Total.
Deaths in New York,	862	688	1550
Deaths in Philadelphia,	796	591	1387
Greater number of deaths in New York,	66	97	163
Deaths in New York by consumption, during the above-mentioned period,			304
Deaths in Philadelphia, by the same disease, and in the same time,			207
More deaths in New York by consumption,			97
1550 deaths in New York, in 35 weeks, average per day,			6¾
1387 deaths in Philadelphia, in the same time, average per day,			5½

The population of Philadelphia and its vicinity, within the bills of mortality, is supposed to be 120,000. The population of New York, within similar bounds, is said to have been ascertained to be 82,000, but say 90,000, then Philadelphia, with the same degree of health as New York, would have $\frac{1}{3}$ more deaths than New York, whereas Philadelphia has $\frac{1}{9}$ less total deaths, and nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ less deaths by consumption; or, in other words, New York has $\frac{1}{2}$ more deaths by consumption than Philadelphia, and $\frac{1}{8}$ more of total deaths.

Baltimore, Sept. 18.—The Baltimore brigade of volunteers, consisting of the 5th regiment, commanded by colonel Mackenheimer, 6th do. by colonel Biays, 27th do. by colonel Lowry, 39th do. by colonel Mosher, the whole under the command of brigadier-general Stricker, was yesterday reviewed at Whetstone Point, about a mile from this city, by governor Wright, commander in chief of the militia of Maryland.

The whole number under arms

is supposed to amount to 2200 men, completely equipped, of which there were four troops of horse, two excellent companies of artillery, and five of riflemen. The whole made a most grand and beautiful appearance; and when it is considered that four months since there was not a single organized company in this city, and that by far the greater part of the men, as well as the officers, were entirely unacquainted with military tactics, it must be acknowledged their manœuvres were astonishingly correct.

The day was very unfavourable for the review. On Sunday there was an appearance of rain, but yesterday morning came on a strong gale from the north-west, which, while it chilled by its excessive coldness, raised prodigious columns of dust, and rendered the situation, as well of the volunteers as the spectators, most uncomfortable. This, however, did not impede the exercises of the day, which continued until about four o'clock in the afternoon, when the line of march was taken up, and the whole brigade entered into the city, amidst the approbation and plaudits of thousands of spectators.

On Wednesday the 16th September, between four and five o'clock, P. M., owing to the incorrectness of the charts, the ship Argo, after encountering heavy squalls and baffling winds, struck upon a reef of coral, about three or four leagues to the eastward of the Little Isaac rock, which was merely discernible from the mast head. The look-out, not only on deck but aloft, had been strictly attended to, and the lead was constantly cast, as the ship was in ten fathoms water a few minutes before she struck. The current, which was unusually strong, so immediately shifted the ship's place, after she had cleared the first rock, that with unremitted labour in sounding with the boats in every direction, we could find no channel sufficiently deep by which to take the ship out; and in this situation, after many fruitless attempts both in warping and sailing to clear the reef, every hour drifting upon a different rock, we staid by her nearly three days and nights, when she finally beat with such force that she bilged, and we left her with nine feet water in her hold. The boats, which had been previously prepared, were hauled along side, and the captain, together with Mr. Courtauld, and Mr. Wharton, the second officer, and six hands, got into the long boat, and the first officer with five hands into the pinnace, both boats intending to stand for the Great Isaac rock, a distance of about forty miles. The long-boat was driven by head winds and a lee current to the edge of the gulf, and did not make the Great Isaac until Saturday afternoon; the pinnace, meeting with the same winds and current, was swept further into the gulf stream, and remained there until Monday, when she was descried by the ship Comet, captain Charles Dixey, on board of which was the honourable Mr. Daniel Clarke, the owner, who, when he was made acquainted with the disaster of the Argo, judging that the long boat had reached the Great Isaac rock, humanely stood for the relief of the crew until Thursday, when they were

discovered by the tent on the rock, and about noon were taken off. In the attempt to relieve them the Comet met with heavy gales of wind, which, situated as she then was, endangered her safety considerably: but Mr. Clarke (undismayed by the appearance of a hurricane, which for several days had threatened to blow, and which from the period of the year was looked for) resolutely determined to restore to their friends and families ten grateful beings, who acknowledge him, under God, their generous deliverer.

To captain Dixey, also, whose exertions aided the wishes of Mr. Clarke, they tender their sincerest thanks, and trust, as he merits, so will he receive the approbation of every friend to humanity; particularly his attention whilst on board his ship.

It may not be improper in this place to add, although no additional proof of Mr. Clarke's exalted benevolence can be required, that he had in the Comet property to the amount of 100,000 dollars, which was jeopardized when he deviated from his course; and to the honour of the public insurance offices, as well as the private underwriters of Philadelphia, let it be told, that they unanimously declared their willingness to sustain the loss, if any occurred by reason of the said deviation; approving in the highest terms the generous and noble conduct of this worthy man.

Portsmouth, New Hampshire, September 29.—A comet was discovered one evening last week by D. M. Durrell, Esq., of Dover, and is visible soon after sunset, when it appears a few degrees north of west, and from two to three hours high above the horizon. The tail of this comet is very large, and is on the side directly opposite the sun. The comet may be easily seen by the naked eye, and by the great glare of light issuing from the tail may be readily distinguished from the stars. It is about as large as a star of the first magnitude.

It is evident that the orbit of this comet has never been ascertained by astronomers, for none was expected at this time.

Boston, September 30.—For several evenings a comet has been visible in our hemisphere, and has attracted the attention of many star-gazers. It can be seen with the naked eye. We are not astronomers enough to describe its situation scientifically; but it is now passing through the constellation of the Virgin. Last evening it appeared about thirty degrees above the horizon, nearly west north-west; and set just after eight o'clock. Being eastward of the sun, and setting after it, it is called a *bearded comet*; and is receding from the sun.

Nantucket, September 26.—After many days of thick and cloudy weather, on the 24th instant the atmosphere became clear; at about 7h., P. M., I discovered a comet in the western part of the heavens. Being from home at the time, before I reached home there had formed a haze near the horizon, that nearly obscured the comet; therefore did not make any observations that night. 25th. Some clouds; the comet appeared, but not until Saturn, with his ring had been distinctly seen for some time, notwithstanding *Saturn* was within the day-light. After the comet

appeared, I had only time to take with a sextant the distance between the comet and Arctaurus, which was 23° 30′; and the distance between the comet and Lyra, which was 69° 23′; after which it was obscured by clouds. The observations were made at 7h. 15m., P. M. 26th, at 6h. 45m., P. M., distance between the comet and Arctaurus was 22° 52′, and the distance between the comet and Lyra was 68° 2′.

The comet which has appeared in the arctic regions of the heavens during several nights past, is in the lower extremity of Virgo. Its right ascension and declination we may shortly expect to be informed of, as our correspondent who favoured us with this general account pretends not to that knowledge which is requisite to establish its precise location at a given period.

Salem.—A comet has been seen in the western part of our hemisphere for four or five evenings past. We do not hear that any astronomical observation of it has been made in this place. It is retiring from the sun; and, as its apparent motion is slow, it will probably be seen for several evenings.

Hudson, New York, September 29.—A Comet has been seen in the S. W. for four or five nights past, setting rather before nine o'clock. Its apparent size is about that of a star of the first magnitude, and its tail comparatively about 2½ or 3 yards long. The haziness of the atmosphere in that quarter has prevented very exact observations: but as it is supposed to set later each succeeding night, future opportunities will be assiduously employed in noting its motion, course, &c., which will be communicated. Others are invited to do likewise.

Staatsburg, September 30.—Observing, yesterday evening (says a writer of this place), an unusual illumination in the vicinity of one of the stars in the west, I immediately conceived the idea of its being occasioned by a comet. Accordingly, reviewing the object through a 3½ foot Dolland, both the *nucleus* and *tail* were very plainly discovered. The former exhibited an appearance something *similar* to that of Mars viewed through a telescope, except that it was much more obscure. The latter was well defined, and apparently curved, extending considerably further than the breadth of the field.

From the haziness of the atmosphere, and the short space of time intervening between its first discovery and its sinking below the horizon, no observation, with regard to its plan, could be made with precision.

When first seen, which was about seven o'clock, it bore nearly west, and, at its setting, 30 minutes after 8, its amplitude was N. 35 W.

There can be no possible difficulty, however, in discovering it any time after sun-set, without the assistance of a glass; and, in consequence of its great distance from the sun, we shall have an opportunity of observing it for a considerable time yet.

Unpredicted and unexpected, this comet will supply the astronomers with new topics of speculation on the laws and motions of this hitherto mysterious and incomprehensible species of

planetary bodies. That any thing more satisfactory than our predecessors have advanced will be the result is scarcely to be supposed.

Those, however, who may be under apprehensions with regard to their "dear, dear little globe," are advertised that they have *at least very little* to fear from the attacks of the present formidable intruder.

The apparent curvation of the the tail demonstrates that it does not move in the plane of the ecliptic. Such as are possessed of proper instruments will naturally endeavour to ascertain its distance, and the rapidity of its motion.

It will be remembered, that about the 1st of Oct. a duel was fought between captain Gordon, of the United States frigate Chesapeake, and Dr. Stark, a physician of Norfolk. It was one of the preliminary arrangements, that, if either party should fire before the word was given, the adversary's second should immediately fire at the one thus offending. The moment a shot was exchanged without effect on either side, lieutenant Crane, second to captain Gordon, stepped forward, declared that Dr. Stark had fired before the word, and immediately shot him through the arm. Mr. M'Conico, the doctor's second, then presented to fire at Crane, when captain Gordon, levelling his pistol at M'Conico's head, exclaimed, desist, or you perish. An altercation took place, the result of which was, that M'Conico challenged Gordon on the ground.

The duel between these persons was fought on the 2d inst., in North Carolina. The first shot was exchanged at eight paces distance, without injury. The second, at six, took effect. Mr. M'Conico was slightly wounded in the thigh; and captain Gordon received a wound in the lower extremities of the body, from which there is no probability of his recovering.

New York, October 3.—Mr. Fulton's steam-boat is handsomely fitted up for the conveyance of passengers between this city and Albany. She left here yesterday morning with ninety passengers.

On Thursday night the wind began to blow with great violence from N. E., and continued with unabated fury all day yesterday. The tide rose to an unusual height, overflowing the cellars along the river. Considerable damage was done.

The gale was very severe at Staten island. The United States' ketch Ætna parted both cables at two o'clock yesterday morning, and was beating to and fro till seven o'clock, when Mr. Daniel Van Duzer got on board from the ferry at the risk of his life, and carried her safe into North-east harbour, up the Kills, where he run her a-ground in a safe place. M. Van Duzer, by this act, will, no doubt, be handsomely rewarded by government for saving one of the finest vessels in our navy. The same day the brig George, of New-Orleans, parted her cables, and went ashore at Van Duzer's dock, not much damaged; and the schooner Maria went ashore near the public stores, considerably injured.

Philadelphia, October 3.—The court of quarter sessions for the

county of Philadelphia, after sitting two weeks for the trial of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanors, adjourned to the ensuing Monday, to hear prentice cases, and losses arising under the poor laws.

During their session, a number of persons were tried for assault and battery, and other misdemeanors. The following persons were tried for felony :

John Lear, indicted for stealing a horse, the property of David Davis, pled guilty on the charge of receiving the horse knowing him to be stolen, and was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar to the commonwealth, and to imprisonment at hard labour for one year.

John Lear was also indicted for stealing a riding chair, the property of Nathan Levering ; and pled guilty on the charge of receiving it knowing it to be stolen, and was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, and to imprisonment at hard labour for one year.

John Harris, indicted for stealing a silver watch, the property of Elijah Evanson, was acquitted by the jury.

John Harris was also indicted for stealing a silver watch, the property of Jacob Evanson, and was acquitted by the jury.

Harriot Field, otherwise called Harriot Blackburne, indicted for stealing sundry articles, the property of Catharine Cole, was convicted by the jury and sentenced to six months imprisonment at hard labour.

Harriot Field was indicted also for stealing sundry articles, the property of Jane Curtis, was found guilty, and sentenced to hard labour for six months.

Sarah Rees, indicted for stealing a variety of articles, the property of Margaret Steinen, was convicted by the jury, and sentenced to four months imprisonment at hard labour.

Isaac Morgan and Maria Collins were indicted for stealing forty-one pounds and a half of rags, the property of George Hembolt, and, upon conviction by the jury, were severally sentenced to imprisonment at hard labour for three months.

James M'Mullan, indicted for stealing one piece of nankeen, the property of Rebecca Joint, was convicted by the jury, and sentenced to three months imprisonment at hard labour.

Alexander Campbell was indicted for stealing two jackets, the property of Arthur M'Ginnis, and, on conviction, received sentence to undergo imprisonment at hard labour for three months.

Kitty Spencer, for stealing sundry articles, the property of Harriot Newton, was found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labour for nine months.

Catharine Brown was acquitted by the jury, upon an indictment for stealing a bed cover, the property of George Smith.

Phœbe Macpherson, convicted of stealing a 20 dollar bank note, the property of George Merwine, which she had procured by means of a bunch of keys, stolen from a family in which she had formerly lived, was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labour for one year.

John Jarranum and George Wright, indicted for stealing a coat, the property of Robert Rogers, were both found guilty by the jury, and severally sentenced to one month imprisonment at hard labour.

Edward Allen and Caleb Jackson, indicted for stealing a gilt watch and chain, were both convicted, and sentenced to undergo severally an imprisonment at hard labour for three months.

William Divine, charged with stealing a gun, the property of David Campbell, was acquitted by the jury.

Lavinia O'Donnel was convicted by the jury of stealing sundry articles, the property of Elizabeth Reed, and was sentenced to four months imprisonment at hard labour.

William Johnson was indicted for stealing sundry articles, the property of Robert Chace, and, on conviction by the jury, was sentenced to four months imprisonment at hard labour.

Tobias Livergood was charged with stealing 1 dollar and 75 cents in money, the property of Ulrick Rookstool, and was acquitted by the jury.

Mary Parsons was convicted by the jury of stealing one hundred and ten quarts of milk, the property of Edward M'Grody, and was sentenced to one month imprisonment at hard labour.

New York, Oct. 6.—There is not an article of commerce that more strongly proves the rapid progress of the domestic manufactures of the United States than shumach. Ten years ago shumach was exported from New London to a considerable extent; but its high freight, and its inferiority to the shumach from the Levant, depressed it so much in the English markets, that its manufacture at New London was discontinued. The Sicily shumach, either by climate, culture, or manipulation, is vastly superior to the shumach of the eastern states, the quantity of *spinning principle* it contains being in its favour in the proportion of *four* to *one*. It may, I believe, be purchased at Catania, Messina, or Palermo, at eight dollars per ton; and would amply reward the importer to the United States, as our own shumach, which is poor, and becoming very scarce, now sells at forty-five dollars per ton.

A person calling his name Daniel Wilbur, of Westmoreland, N. H., but last from Canada, has been taken up at Windsor (Vermont), in the *fashionable traffic* of passing counterfeit bills, and committed to the jail in Woodstock. Counterfeit bills to a large amount were found in his pocket.

Columbia, Penn., October 6.—Last night about 8 o'clock, a shocking accident took place here. A boy of Mr. Broomfield's went into the store, and got too near the powder keg with the candle, and by a spark from it an awful explosion took place, which burnt the boy so much, that he died this morning. Mr. Broomfield's store was in the two story brick house on the corner of the lot next to Mr. Miller's; the front and most of the end of the house was blown up, with every article in the store; the windows of most of the adjoining houses were broke, some at the distance of sixty yards. Two women and three children were got out of the ruins after the house had fallen, and providentially without receiving any material injury.

New-London, C., October 7.—A comet has been observed in our hemisphere for near a fortnight past. It appears after sunset in the northern part of the constellation Virgo. From obser-

vation with the naked eye, it is found to be receding from the sun, in a direction a little northward of east. Its altitude above the horizon, last evening, when first visible, was about 40 degrees. We must depend upon those who have leisure and instruments for information respecting the position of its orbit, and the time of its disappearance.

On Friday morning last, about 2 o'clock, the mail stage, traveling without any lights from New-York, was overturned on the bridge at East-Haven ; and the passengers, eight in number, were cast into the water, about twelve feet below the floor of the bridge. It being quite dark, their lives were with the utmost difficulty saved, by tearing through the side of the carriage, and swimming to the shore.

It is necessary to inform the public that this is the second time the mail stage on that route has been overturned in one week ; and that the cause of the dangers which travellers must expect to encounter on that line is the scandalous negligence of the proprietors, in not providing good and sufficient lamps for their night carriages, and trusting the lives of passengers to unskilful, furious, and insolent drivers.

Philadelphia, October 10.—Between the hours of eleven and twelve, a barn, supposed to contain twenty tons of excellent hay, the property of Peter Browne & Son, at Kensington, in the Northern Liberties, was set on fire by two thoughtless wicked boys, who were amusing themselves with the explosion of gun-powder, *which they touched with a lighted segar*. The barn and all its contents were consumed. The fire was truly alarming, but by the great and well merited exertions of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, women as well as men, who turned out with alacrity, and to whom much praise is due, the fire was stopped, after having materially injured one other building and its contents, and two or three other buildings partially, and injuring a large quantity of fencing.

On the 28th September, at the same place, and about the same hour of the day, a barrack with all its contents was consumed, supposed to have originated from a similar cause.

Portland, October 10.—Stephen Burroughs, the noted villain, is again taken, through the vigilance of Charles Kilbourne, Esq., of Stanstead, in Canada, and Mr. Eliphalet Bangs, of Derby, in Vermont. Mr. Bangs is now in town, and has communicated the following particulars :

On the 27th of September, being in search for Burroughs near his house in Stanstead, we were informed that he was at home. We accordingly repaired to his house immediately, and saw him jump out of a window, and go to his barn. We then surrounded the barn, and sent for a magistrate, who came to our assistance with several other men. On tearing off some of the boards, we discovered the place where he was concealed, which was in a small room built up under the hay. There was a hole in the hay, ten or twelve feet in length, through which Mr. Kilbourne entered, and found the villain, who snapped his pistols several times at Kilbourne, but providentially

they missed fire, and the wretch was taken, and sent under a strong detachment of men to Montreal.

A large amount of counterfeit money was taken with him, forged on the Maine bank, Cheshire bank, Nantucket Pacific bank, and the Farmer's Exchange bank at Gloucester, together with a quantity of paper, rollers, &c.

Elizabethtown, October 13.—Cornelius Hatfield, an obnoxious refugee character, who came here a short time since from England, via Nova Scotia, to possess a valuable landed estate left him by his father, was apprehended by the civil authority last week, and conveyed to Newark gaol, on a charge of being a principal in the brutal murder of Stephen Ball, a citizen of this state, during our revolutionary war, who went into the British lines under assurances of protection; and, on Thursday last, was brought before judge Pennington on a writ of habeas corpus. Aaron Ogden, Isaac H. Williamson, and William Chetwood, Esqrs., appeared on the part of the culprit; and Alexander C. M'Whorter, William Halsey, and Elias Van Arsdol, Esqrs., on the part of the prosecution, when, after a patient hearing of the argument on both sides until yesterday, the judge discharged Hatfield, being of opinion, by the spirit of the treaty of 1783, he was not now answerable for that transaction; but we hear that the friends of Ball are still determined to prosecute him before another tribunal. To correct erroneous statements, which are gone abroad, we publish the following authentic document given at the time the transaction took place:

A statement of facts respecting the deliberate and cruel murder of Stephen Ball, on Bergen point, the 25th of January, 1781. This unfortunate man was deluded by a declaration made by the commanding officer on Staten island, that all persons who would bring provisions should have liberty to sell the same, and return unmolested; in consequence of which declaration, Ball carried over four quarters of beef, with a full assurance of being well treated, and expected to return undiscovered by his countrymen; but soon after his arrival on the island he was seized by Cornelius Hatfield, who commanded a party of six or seven men, and was carried before general Patterson, who refused to call a court martial to try him. From thence he was carried before general Skinner, in order for trial, but he also refused, pretending to shudder at the thought of trying and executing a person who came to bring them relief. Nevertheless the said Hatfield and his party, being lost to every sense of humanity, after robbing their prisoner of what property he had with him, carried him across to Bergen point, and, without even the form of a trial, immediately informed him that he had but ten minutes to live, and accordingly put their horrid design into execution, notwithstanding the prisoner strenuously urged that he came with provisions, agreeably to the above-mentioned declaration; and when he found they were determined to take his life, he begged for a few minutes longer, but was answered that his request could not be granted; but if he had a desire that any person should pray with him, one of their party would officiate. When he was near expiring,

James Hatfield, one of the banditti, put a knife in his hand, and swore that he should not go into another world unarmed. The persons who perpetrated this cruel act were Cornelius Hatfield, John Smith Hatfield, Job Hatfield, James Hatfield, sen., James Hatfield, jun., Elias Mann, and Samuel Mann, all late inhabitants of Elizabethtown ; and Job Smith, late an inhabitant of Bergen. When Ball's father became acquainted with the tragical death of his son, he solicited a flag, which he obtained, for the purpose of bringing over the corpse, but the enemy, with a savage brutality, would not suffer them to land.

List of vessels in the port of Philadelphia.

66 Ships,
57 Brigs,
59 Schooners,
90 Sloops,
13 Ships on the stocks.

Pittsburg, October 13, 1807.—A few days after James Hamilton was murdered at William Foulke's farm, as mentioned in the gazette of the 29th ult., a young man of the name of Nathaniel Aitkin was apprehended, as being concerned in the murder, and after examination committed to the jail of Beaver county for trial.

On Saturday night, the 3d inst., about nine o'clock, an armed party, consisting of eight or nine men, came to the jail, two of them entered it, and presented a cocked gun at the breast of the jailor, commanding him to open the door of the room in which Aitkin was confined, and set him at liberty, swearing that if he refused they would put him to death, and also threatened to kill his wife, if she made the least noise. The jailor, intimidated by their threats, opened the door, the prisoner escaped, and has not since been heard of.

A letter has been found, addressed to Mr. James Fowler (a relation of the girl that gave testimony against Aitkin), advising him to send her out of the country, as nothing less can save himself and property from destruction. The following is a copy of the letter :

" Sir, send immediately away that informer from your house, or immediate and complete devastation will come on your property and person. Send her out of the country: the secret band is too numerous and bloody to let you harbour her many days longer. Eakin appears to be made guilty: I am your friend, and have got a hint of the plot againt you: nothing can save you but clearing her out. Do as you may, I have warned you of your danger, I am clear of what may come on you by the blood-stained hands of the new reared Mohawks and Shawanese Indians. Thy friend adds no more, but remains,

" TOM THE TINKER."

Under the letter is the representation of two guns, lying crossways; indicating the kind of weapons that would be made use of against Mr. Fowler, in case he did not comply with the threats contained in it. We have understood that he was obliged to send the girl away, being fully pursuaded that the threats contained in the letter would be put in execution.

Brooklyn, Long island, October 21.—On Friday night an attempt was made by some villains confined in the criminal apartment of the prison at Flatbush, to make

their escape. They had taken up the floor, and had perforated to the outside boarding of the building. The sheriff, Mr. Birdsall, being sent for, arrived in time to prevent their escape, entered the room, and confined the ringleaders in irons. It appears, that the prisoners had their superiors in atrocity, waiting to assist in the enterprize. As Mr. Birdsall was on his way to Brooklyn, a sanguinary ruffian fired at him in a solitary part of the road, and the ball passed through the crown of his hat, grazing the top of his head. Search was made for the culprit, but without effect.

On Tuesday se'nnight, a court martial was held on board the ketch Vesuvius, lying in the Wallabout, for the trial of a marine, who had been guilty of the highest crime in the military or marine code, desertion from his post, and seducing others from their duty. The sentence has not transpired. We understand that it has been transmitted to the secretary of the navy for his decision.

Fredericksburgh, October 19.—This day, about twelve o'clock, a fire commenced in the house of William Stanard (who died at two this morning). It continued to rage with unabated violence for five hours; all one side of the main street is reduced to ashes; from James Ross's to Mrs. Heath's, sixty houses are reduced to ashes. The flames are nearly subsided. Two hundred men will guard the town to night; indeed no one will sleep. We ought not to repine, many have lost their all.

Information received this morning from Washington states the loss at 500,000 dollars. From the situation of the bank, as described to us by a gentleman of Virginia, and the silence of the above letter respecting it, we hope it has escaped the conflagration.

Easton, Maryland, October 20.—On Sunday morning last, on his return from Caroline county court, judge Robins was shot through the body by some unknown assassin, in about three miles from Denton, in company with Josiah Bayley, Esq., in separate carriages: a gun was discharged containing two balls, one of which passed through near the shoulder blade, and came out at the left breast; the other ball grazed his ear; from the direction, the person must have advanced into the road to fire, and retreated under cover of a thick wood. With the assistance of Mr. Bayley, judge Robins was able to reach the residence of a gentleman in the neighbourhood, with the loss of much blood; where, we understand, his wound was examined, and flattering hopes entertained of its not being mortal. Circumstantial evidence is strong against a certain ——, who some time since made his escape from Worcester county, to avoid the penalty of the law, to the state of Delaware, where it is understood he has changed his name. He some time since wrote a very insulting letter to judge Robins, for his vigilance in having him brought to justice, in which he threatened the judge with vengeance; to strengthen said suspicion it has since been ascertained, that a stranger was lurking about Denton during the court, with a pair of pistols and and a gun, who frequently inquired of the servants when the judges would go home. The citizens of Delaware would do justice to society to be vigilant in hunting out such a cha-

racter. Great credit is due the citizens near where the deed was perpetrated, for their alacrity in pursuing the perpetrator, which we hope may be crowned with success, in bringing to condign punishment so hardened a villain.

It is with reluctance that we record villany in any shape; but it is with particular regret that we notice the following daring assault committed within the limits of Washington city: on Tuesday evening, about dusk, on his return from visiting a friend in New Jersey avenue, on the brow of the hill, Mr. Elzey Burroughs was attacked by two foot-pads, who presented pistols on each side of him, and demanded his money; on his answering that he had none, one of them replied, "you are a liar, sir; it is in a bundle of papers in your pocket;" and at the same time put his hand into Mr. Burroughs' pocket, and drawing from it a bundle of papers, took off the money in bank notes to the amount of $2400, which he had that day received from the bank in the city. We understand that no trace is yet discovered of the perpetrators of this outrage.

Fredericksburg, Oct. 21.—On Monday, at twelve o'clock, the house formerly belonging to Mrs. Carter, in this town, was discovered to be on fire. The corpse of Mr. William Stanard, the more recent proprietor, had not been sent to its earthly home, when a sick and mourning family were driven, by a new calamity, with the remains of a parent and a husband, from the solitude of their sorrows, to weep under the next hospitable roof over their complicated misfortunes. The house was on an eminence, and a strong wind from the north-west blew the flames into the body of the town. In the course of a few hours, three of the best improved squares, with parts of two others, were stripped of all their improvements. The rapidity of the fire, in the horrors of its devastation through houses highly combustible from the operation of the late drought; the consternation that prevailed, destroying concert and presence of mind in most of those who were laboriously active; the incompetency of the engines to perform their offices with full effect, prevented many of the sufferers from saving a great proportion of their moveable property. The upper tobacco warehouse, with all the tobacco stored, were consumed. A flake of burning matter was thrown on the roof of the bank house, which stood at the distance of two streets from the general conflagration, and so furious was the progress of the flames, that all the books, papers, and money in the vaults were of necessity exposed during the whole of the fire to its action, but have since been recovered entire. Happily no human life was lost.

This awfully afflicting event has bereft many families, some in disease, at the entrance of winter, of their only shelter and of their all. The woes of the comfortless, and of the suffering which pervades a greater part of Fredericksburg, calls aloud for contribution from the opulent. The inhabitants of this town were lately liberal in their relief to the wretched of Norfolk. A plan has been organized to furnish the benevolent of the sister towns in Virginia, and of the neighbouring country with an opportunity of enjoying that luxury which a pure bosom feels in giving charity where me-

rit and distress combine to claim it.

Frankfort, Ken., Oct. 22.—The undersigned the governor of the Indiana territory, and superintendant of Indian affairs, is happy to have it in his power to inform his fellow-citizens that there does not at present exist the smallest probability of an Indian war. Confidential agents, whom he has employed to visit the several tribes, have lately returned, and brought with them the result of several meetings and councils held by the chiefs, in all of which it was unanimously determined to preserve their relations of peace and amity with the United States, even if a war between us and Great Britain should take place.

The few Indians upon the lakes who are under the British influence are too contemptible in point of number and character as warriors to undertake any hostile enterprize without the aid and concurrence of the Indians of the Wabash, who are decidedly for peace. The undersigned pledges himself for the peaceable disposition of the Delaware, Miami, Wea, Piankeshaw, and Kickapoo tribes.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Vincennes, Oct. 13th, 1807.

October 27, 1807.—The execution of Alpheus Hitchcock, convicted for the murder of his wife, took place near the village of Cazenovia, New York, on Friday last. It was judged that there were present, to witness the execution, between 8 and 10,000 persons.

Vessels in the harbour of Baltimore, October 24.

Ships,	- -	62
Brigs,	- -	34
Top-sail schooners,		65
Do. sloops,		8—169.

Exclusive of bay crafts and others.

York, Pennsylvania, Oct. 29.—At sun-set, on Tuesday evening, three suns were seen perfectly distinct. It is not a little remarkable that so rare a phenomenon should have been twice observed in one year.

Richmond, Oct. 24.—Joseph Moxley, formerly a midshipman in the navy of the United States, and who was summoned here, on the part of the United States, against Aaron Burr, put an end to his existence on Wednesday last, by swallowing a large dose of laudanum.

Albany, October 20.—The comet is still visible in the western horizon, every clear night, to the naked eye. It is strange that some astronomical character has not yet made and given us some observations on the appearance of this "*illustrious stranger.*"—Have we no American able to mark its path, define its progress, and hazard some ingenious calculations respecting its course? Must we wait for information on the subject from Europe, if indeed it be visible there? Is the study of the sublime sciences in this country so ingulphed in politics and speculation, that no traces of them remain.

Although the comet has been visible for about a month, it is not ascertained, that we have heard, whether it be approaching to or receding from the sun. Though our opinion is, that having past its perihelion (or nearest distance to the sun) it is now slowly receding to its aphelion (or farthest distance), through the immeasurable distances of space, and will gradually lessen to the eye, until it becomes invisible to

us, in that part of the heavens where it now appears.

To the theory of comets, astronomy is yet almost a total stranger. For although, from the birth of Christ to the year 1783, an eminent astronomer has noted the appearance of 380, yet one only can be mentioned whose periodical return is pretended to be known, the revolution of which is marked at 76 years. The first recorded appearance of this comet is in the year 1531, its next in 1607, again in 1682—3, when it was observed by Halley, who first determined its motion, and predicted its re-appearance in 1758, which prediction was verified by the event; consequently it will again appear in the year 1803.

In this country, according to our information and recollection, the first comet noticed was in 1717, appearing in the west about two hours high at sun-set, the nucleus small, with a white curved train, visible about thirty days, when it appeared to set with the sun. The second in 1758; the star large, bright, and shining, its train apparently about two yards and a half in length, very white and brilliant; it appeared in the west about three hours behind the sun, which it approached till it became invisible; it was seen for about sixty days. The next, in 1768, appeared in the east about two hours and an half before the sun, the star small and dim, the train about three yards long and two feet wide to the sight, but pale and sickly. It was seen about twenty days, when it receded into the south, its train being visible for some days after the star itself was below the horizon.

In 1783, a comet was discovered in the west, in the evening; it was distinctly visible only by glasses, appearing merely as a blurr to the naked eye. It soon became invisible.

By turning to the Crisis of June 2, may be seen an extract from a Virginia paper, noticing the appearance of a comet, probably the same which is now visible, and was then on its approach to the sun. Whether it has been productive of those extraordinary events, the earthquakes, the volcanic eruptions, unusual floods, and tremendous tempests which have been recently experienced in this and some other countries, we hazard not an opinion.

Lexington.—From Ohio, intelligence of considerable importance has been received: that the Potawattomie, Winnapow, and other Indians, to the number of nine hundred, have assembled at Grenville, on Mud river, Ohio. The colonel of that part went to them, for the purpose of ascertaining their object and numbers. The Indians refused to give him any satisfaction on the subject. He then went to the prophet, and told him if he did not, he should inform the government of his country. He replied, "*I care not a d—n for you or the government of your country; I can blow you off the earth like sand from my hand.*" Six hundred of the Kentucky militia had crossed the Ohio at Limestone, commanded by gen. Scott, and five hundred Ohio militia were required to march, for the purpose of dispersing them.

It was reported at Chilicothe, that 7000 Indians had crossed the lakes, and that a number of British agents were among

them, and it was supposed the former were waiting until joined by these others, when it was expected they would attack the whites.

The noted counterfeiter, *Stephen Burroughs*, who was lately apprehended at Stantead, on conveying him to the gaol at Montreal, for the fourth time made his escape from his keepers!

New York, October 20.—Yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, an attempt was made to set fire to the store No. 95, Water-street; for this purpose a lighted brand was placed in an aperture near the wooden part of the structure, in Gouverneur's lane, but was fortunately discovered before it had arrived to any height. A negro lad, on whom heavy suspicions already lay, of having been the author of similar attempts in other parts of the city, was at the time of discovery found near the spot. It is said, that he pretended to have been himself the detecter, but, on being examined as to the object of so early a visit that way, his answers were very vague and unsatisfactory, and induced a belief that he was the author of the deed. His apprehension is a matter of expediency, and it is to be presumed will not escape the vigilance of our police.

A match race, for one thousand dollars a side, was run yesterday over the course at Harlem, between Mr. Bond's horse, First Consul, and Mr. Terhune's, Tippoo Sultan. At starting, the odds were in favor of First Consul 20 to 15; after the first heat, the bets were even. Tippoo Sultan came off the victor, winning both heats. There was a very numerous, and tolerably fashionable, concourse of people on the ground.

Northampton, Mass., Oct. 28.—On the 20th, this elegant and costly edifice was completed and opened for public use, viz.: Hatfield bridge.

After struggling, with uncommon resolution, and for four years, against every species of difficulty and misfortune, this was truly a proud and joyful event to the proprietors. To the public at large it was the cause of sincere gratification.

A very large concourse of people from the adjacent towns, together with the Hadley and Hatfield bands of music, and captain Breck's company of artillery, under the command of lieut. Dwight, joined with the proprietors in the ceremonies and festivities of the day.

At 11 o'clock, A. M., the corporation, with the artillery and music, proceeded from Roberts' inn to the meeting house, where an appropriate sermon was delivered, by the Rev. Dr. Lyman, to a very crowded audience. After the services were concluded, the artillery and music, gentlemen spectators, the architect, the president, directors and corporation, and the reverend clergy were formed in procession by the marshals of the day, and marched to the bridge.

After passing and re-passing the bridge in an inverted order, under an alternate discharge of artillery from the opposite banks of the river, the procession returned to White's inn, and partook of a handsome entertainment. A few appropriate toasts, with a discharge of artillery, concluded the ceremonies of the day.

August 25.—A singular circumstance was discovered on Friday evening last, in Mr. John Bowman's barn, Cumberland county,

About 8 o'clock of that evening, a young man, belonging to the family, went, in order to put up a horse in the stable ; above, in the foddering gang, he observed something that appeared to him like a man, with fiery eyes, which he thought was a spirit ; but fixing a resolution upon himself, with a view to see what it really was, he found, upon approaching the place, that it was absolutely fire, issuing through a small aperture in the loft of the stable, which was afterwards found to be made by the fire (as the loft was otherwise closely laid with boards). Upon further examination, a large quantity of hay, near the centre of the mow, was found to be in a highly inflammable state, resembling that of a coal pit on fire, which, so soon as exposed to the external air, instantly burst into a flame ; but, by the vigilance and good management of Mr. Bowman's family, and a few neighbours, the flame was kept under, by throwing water on the hay, and confining it from air, as much as possible, until morning ; by which time they had collected more assistance. They then undertook to remove the inflammable hay, which was effected by hauling it out on waggons into the adjoining fields ; this, however, was done with much difficulty, as it burned with great rapidity when exposed to the air, in spite of every precaution they were able to take. They were even obliged to overset the waggons once or twice, to prevent them from being burned.

About the middle of June, Mr. Bowman had put into the mow of his barn about thirty tons of hay, principally clover. The weather not being very favourable for hay-making, when endeavouring to cure it, they ventured to put in pretty green, on the supposition of salt doing what remained to be done by the sun. To effect this, he put about half a bushel of salt to every load : but all did not do ; a strong fermentation took place, which was certainly the cause of it taking fire.

It is an incontrovertible proof, that many barns, supposed to be set on fire by mischievous persons, take fire from the very same cause, and in the same manner Mr. Bowman's would have done, had they not been fortunate in discovering the fire in the time they did. Farmers should therefore be very careful in curing their grain and hay, before packed into their barns, as it may otherwise be attended with dangerous consequences. It appears to many to be absolutely impossible for hay or grain to heat to that degree as to take fire. But the above circumstance puts every doubt on that subject completely at defiance.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1.—A comet has for some evenings past been observed in the constellation disk, above the western horizon. On the evening of Monday last, by marking its relative situation with respect to other stars, it appeared to be very nearly on the equator, and its right ascension about 14° 40″. On the following evening it was again observed, and appears to be nearly stationary. To the naked eye it appears like an obscure star of about the second magnitude, with a faintly lucid tail projecting a few degrees from its nucleus. From its apparently slow motion it is probable that it may

be visible for several succeeding evenings. It now sets in the west about 8 o'clock.

Charleston, S. C., Oct. 23.—The influenza has become so prevalent, that it is supposed upwards of five thousand persons are now afflicted with it in this city. It has not as yet, so far as we can learn, been attended with any mortality.

Greatly as we have been distressed during the past summer with oppressive heat, the ravages of an uncontroulable disease, and a stagnation of business, yet, under the blessing of Providence, we have made more luxuriant crops than for many preceding years, and the weather continued remarkably favourable for the gathering of them in. We hope that no untoward circumstance may prevent their being sent to a profitable market.

There was a sharp frost in the vicinity of the city last Monday night.

New York, October 23.—Last evening, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the counting room of a three story frame building on the wharf at the foot of Dover-street, occupied by Samuel Fitch as a grain store. The flames had got to a very considerable height before the discovery, and were not extinguished until the whole of the upper part of the building was consumed. Fortunately there were no houses immediately contiguous, or the damage might have been greatly extended.

Fredericksburgh (Vir.), October 21.—On Monday, at twelve o'clock, the house formerly belonging to Mrs. Carter, in this town, was discovered to be on fire. The corpse of Mr. William Stanard, the more recent proprietor, had not yet been sent to its earthly home, when a sick and mourning family were driven by a new calamity, with the remains of a parent and a husband, from the solitude of their sorrows, to weep under the next hospitable roof, over their complicated misfortunes.

The house was on an eminence, and a strong wind from the north-west blew the flames into the body of the town; in the course of a few hours three of the best improved squares, with parts of two others, were stripped of all their improvements. The rapidity of the fire, in the horrors of its devastation through houses highly combustible from the operation of the late drought, the consternation that prevailed, destroying concert and presence of mind in most of those who were laboriously active, the incompetency of the engines to perform their office with full effect, prevented many of the sufferers from saving a great proportion of their moveable property. The upper tobacco ware-houses, with all the tobacco stores, were consumed. A flake of burning matter was thrown on the roof of the bank-house, which stood at the distance of two streets from the general conflagration, and so furious was the progress of the flames that all the books, papers, and money in the vaults were of necessity exposed, during the whole of the fire, to its action, but have since been recovered entire. Happily no human life was lost.

This awfully afflicting event has bereft many families, some in disease, at the entrance of winter, of their only shelters, and of their all. The woes of the comfortless, and the suffering which

pervades a great part of Fredericksburgh, calls aloud for contribution from the opulent. The inhabitants of this town were lately liberal in their relief to the wretched of Norfolk. A plan has been organized to furnish the benevolent of the sister towns in Virginia, and of the neighbouring country, with an opportunity of enjoying that luxury which a pure bosom feels in giving charity where merit and distress combine to claim it.

New York, October 21.—About eleven o'clock, on Monday evening, a fire broke out in the stable of Mr. Archer Gifford at Newark, which consumed four stables, three carriage houses and carriages, seven horses, and a dwelling house. Two adjoining buildings received much injury. By the great exertions of the citizens the fire was got under by two o'clock. The dwelling house destroyed was in the occupation of Mr. John Oedo; one of those injured was occupied by Mrs. Ann Goble. The three sufferers, we are informed, were insured in the London Phœnix fire-office.

During the squall on Monday, as Mr. Wright, a clerk in the mail stage office, was crossing the North river in a Powles-hook ferry boat, he was knocked over-board by the boom. After being in the water about ten minutes, he was taken up without sustaining any bodily injury. The account in some of the papers of his being drowned by this accident is erroneous.

Washington city, Oct. 27.—The hall of the house of representatives was on this day opened for the first time. We risk nothing in pronouncing it a chef d'œuvre of architectural skill. It was anticipated by those who had paid a critical attention to the plan, and who were acquainted with the talents of the architect*, that it would be the handsomest room in the world occupied by a deliberative body. Those who have seen the rooms occupied by European public bodies attest the accuracy of the prediction. We shall not at present attempt a description of it; reserving this gratification for some future period of leisure. In the mean time we shall barely remark, that, on entering it, the spectator feels a new and strong sensation of pleasure, from the splendour and elegance of all that surrounds him.

The vice-president yesterday took the chair of the senate at the opening of that body. We have pleasure in stating him to be in good health.

Mr. Macon, the former speaker of the house of representatives, is disabled from taking his seat in the house by a severe indisposition.

Monday, October 26.—This being the day fixed by the proclamation of the president of the United States for the meeting of congress, a majority of the members of both houses convened at the capitol.

The assistant clerk of the house of representatives, having called over the names of the members, announced 127 members and one delegate to be present.

He then inquired if it were the pleasure of the house to proceed to the appointment of a speaker, which being determined in the affirmative, the members proceed-

* Mr. Latrobe.

ed to ballot for that officer, Messrs. Cutts, Helms, and John Campbell being named tellers.

The tellers, after examining the votes, reported that 117 were received, and Joseph B. Varnum, a representative from the state of Massachusetts, having fifty-nine of them, was declared to be duly elected.

The speaker being conducted to the chair by Mr. Van Cortlandt and Mr. Alston, addressed the house as follows:

Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

You will please to accept my most grateful acknowledgments for the honour which by your suffrages on this occasion you have conferred upon me. I am sensible of my own inability to perform the important duties you have been pleased to assign me in the most desirable manner, but relying on your candour and readiness to afford me your aid, I accept the trust. And be assured, gentlemen, that it will be my assiduous endeavour to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and in a manner which in my opinion shall be best calculated to meet your wishes, and afford me the consolation of an approving conscience.

The house next proceeded to the election of a clerk. The same tellers which had been appointed on the former election having been named by the speaker on this, the members proceeded to ballot. It appearing to the tellers, on examining the votes, that one of the members had, by mistake, voted twice, this balloting, after a few desultory remarks, was set aside, and a fresh one taken, the result of which was as follows:

N. B. Vanzandt,	37 votes.
Patrick Magruder,	26
James Elliot,	16
J. W. King,	16
——	14
——	5
——	1

No person having a majority of votes, another balloting took place, the votes of which were,

N. B. Vanzandt,	52
Patrick Magruder,	28
James Elliot,	15
J. W. King,	10
W. Lambert,	7
T. Hansford,	4
C. Minifie,	1

A third balloting was about to take place, when Mr. Randolph rose, and observed, that he never felt more reluctance in addressing the house than on the present occasion; but a sense of the duty which he owed to that body, and which he should always endeavour to fulfil to the best of his ability, impelled him to speak. He perceived among the candidates for the office of clerk of that house, a high and honourable trust, a person who came before him in such a shape, and under such circumstances, that were he to withhold the information which he was about to give from the house, and this person should be elected, he could not answer for the neglect. The person to whom he alluded had a plurality of votes on the last ballot. This person, the session before the last, was chief clerk in the office of Mr. Beckley. There was an order of the house that the doors should be closed. The clerk is a sworn officer, bound not to divulge the proceedings of the house on such occasions. He did his duty, but the assistant clerks did not

perform theirs. They posted themselves at the gallery door, where it was found, on examination, that every word could be as distinctly heard as on the floor of the house. These clerks heard the debates which took place, and the person to whom he had alluded was one of them. Mr. Randolph said he had heard repeated some of the expressions which he had used in the house, before he reached his lodgings at Georgetown. This person came to him afterwards, and apologized for his conduct. Here Mr. Vanzandt (the clerk alluded to) making a motion of his head, significant of his dissent from the truth of this allegation, Mr. Randolph said he perceived that what he said was contradicted, and was about to sit down. The speaker desired him to proceed. He said he must decline entering into a contest of this kind, and added only, that a person who was capable of violating his duty in a subordinate trust certainly ought not to be elected to the important office in question.

Mr. Alston thought the house ought to adjourn, in order to afford an opportunity of examining into this matter, and made a motion to this effect.

This motion was negatived.

The propriety of postponing the appointment of a clerk till tomorrow was suggested, in order that the house might proceed with other business. A motion made for this purpose was negatived.

The speaker informed the house that he had received a letter from the person officiating as clerk, which he was requested to lay before the house. The letter was read by the speaker. It desired permission to be heard at the bar of the house, in order to disprove the assertions which had been made by the member from Virginia, in respect to the writer's conduct at a former session.

Mr. Smilie hoped no order would be taken upon this letter. He thought the request to be heard at the bar of the house a very extraordinary one, and if listened to might form a dangerous precedent.

The house proceeded to another balloting for clerk, the result of which was,

Patrick Magruder,	52
James Elliot,	27
N. B. Vanzandt,	16
J. W. King,	9
Theodosius Hansford,	5
William Lambert,	8
	117

Fifty-nine votes being necessary to a choice, another balloting was immediately had, when Patrick Magruder was declared to be duly elected, he having 72 votes. The votes given to the other candidates were not announced.

The house then proceeded to the qualification of its members. The oath of office was administered to the speaker by Mr. Van Cortlandt, and the speaker qualified the members and the clerk.

Carlisle (Penn.), November 13.—On Friday morning, November 6th, the trial of Edward Donnelly, for murdering his wife Catharine, came before the court of oyer and terminer in this place. Friday and Saturday till dark were occupied in the examination of witnesses on the part of the prosecution; on the part of the prisoner none were adduced.

It appeared in evidence that the neighbours had heard her lamen-

table cries and screams, as if in torment, for more than an hour, till they gradually died away, since which time (last August) she has never been heard of. Blood was discovered in the bed, and on the bedsteads; a very unusual quantity of fresh ashes were found in the fire-place, all impregnated with something like lime; a great number of small bones were produced in court, which were found in the ashes, and which many physicians of skill and eminence positively pronounced to be human bones, which had borne the effects of excessive heat. Some very material evidence against the prisoner was his own conduct since the affair, what he himself has said, and his various and contradictory accounts of it. A great variety of other evidence and circumstances all concurred to convince the mind of every person of the prisoner's guilt, and place it beyond a doubt. Donnelly's son, a child of seven years of age, who was the most material and only positive evidence, could not be admitted, on account of his extreme youth and ignorance.

A very able defence of the prisoner was made by Messrs. Duncan and Watt. Not once did they appeal to the passions, or attempt to excite the feelings of the jurors in favour of the prisoner; but all their eloquence and ingenuity was directed to the point (and with ability they supported it) that the evidence was but presumptive, and not such as would justify the jury convicting the prisoner.

Mr. Metzger, the prosecutor, was not deficient in his exertions on behalf of the commonwealth. He has gained much credit by his conduct on this cause. To his honour may it be said, that not once through the whole trial did he suffer one word of resentment or abuse of the prisoner to escape him. He displayed his talents at the same time that he established a proper degree of calmness as well as firmness. He contended that though there was no absolutely positive evidence, yet as the presumptive was so violent as to be equal to positive, the jury could not avoid finding a verdict against the poor, the unfortunate Donnelly.

The judge's charge was not concluded till after two o'clock on Sunday morning. The jury, after retiring near an hour, returned with a verdict of guilty. At ten o'clock the prisoner was brought to the bar to receive his sentence; but objections were filed by his counsel, and an arrest of judgment obtained. The case remains undecided till the first Monday in January next.

New York, November 17.—Yesterday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, a fire, occasioned by the bursting of a chimney, broke out in the second story of a frame house, corner of Hester and Mott-streets, occupied by Thomas Mooney as a grocery store. The upper part of the house was totally consumed, and very considerable damage sustained by Mr. Mooney by the removal of the contents of the store.

On Sunday morning last, a fire broke out in Brooklyn, in the bakery of Nicolls and Willson, which was shortly consumed, together with two small houses adjoining. There was a considerable quantity of hard bread in it at the time, with flour, &c. The loss is conjectured to be near 4000 dollars.

Washington, November 1.—The experience of the last two days has manifested a very material defect in the hall of the house of representatives. The voice of the speaker is completely lost in echo, before it reaches the ear. Nothing distinctly can be heard from the chair or the members. It requires quite an effort to catch with precision, from amidst the floating reverberations of the hall, a distinct idea of what is passing. In addition to this, the present clerk reads very badly; the speaker still worse.

Some persons predicted the event six months ago, when the apartment was first covered in. It is an edifice of the Corinthian order, not less than 120 feet square, the whole of which above the ground floor, wherein the offices are conveniently distributed, by the skill and judgment of its justly celebrated architect, is devoted to form one majestic hall, for the sitting of the house of representatives; excepting only the necessary entrances, lobbies, and stair-ways, all of which are nobly planned. But you may judge whether the modest and tranquil members of American representation are likely to make themselves heard (with that calmness of mind and gravity of gesture so becoming their proceedings) from the pit, or centre, of a gigantic ellipsis, surrounded with innumerable columns, which form so many intermediate recesses, rising over covered ways and concealed club-rooms, and communicating above, from story to story, with open vestibules and lofty lodges, till it terminates at a height of 90 to 100 feet, in a coved ceiling, and a radiated sky-light. If it is now so bad, what will it be when keen north-westers shall begin to howl through the long drawn passages, and driving snow storms to sweep through the folding doors, and whirl up the winding stair-cases, in the very teeth of representative majesty.

It is a magnificent structure, in which the architect produces a grand display of opulence and taste, highly gratifying to the foreign ambassadors that attend our court from the sublime regions of France and Britain; but the most inconvenient apartment for the solemn debates of a deliberative body that ever was applied to that purpose; if members whose lungs were of the common force could ever be properly heard in it, it would be after the recesses of every description were partitioned off with screens, and the roof brought down to the medium of human powers, by means of a universal sounding board.

The garrison at Montreal has lately been reinforced by 1500 men from Nova Scotia.

Canada papers, of the 26th September, mention the general prevalence of the influenza in those parts. Thus it appears that this singular disorder is a progressive disease, travelling from south to north.

Number of graduates from the several colleges in New England, for the year 1807:

Yale 64; Dartmouth 42; Harvard 35; Brown 25; William 21; Bowdoin 3; Middlebury 7; Burlington 3. Total 200.

Yesterday, says the Boston Palladium of Friday last, a gentleman from Holliston, nearly

one hundred years of age, walked up into the cupola of the state-house, and down, without assistance, except of his cane.

New York, November 2.—A small boat, with eleven persons on board, coming from Governor's island, yesterday morning, was, through some mismanagement and the roughness of the water, upset, and one person immediately drowned. Ten of the number were picked up by an Elizabethtown ferry-boat, one of which survived but a short time after being taken on board, although every exertion within their limited means was used for his restoration. They were all labourers employed in the works now erecting at the island.

Lexington (*K.*), *November* 3.—About day-break, on Friday morning, Mr. Hunt's duck manufactory was discovered to be on fire; and, before the citizens could be collected, the fire had got such head as to bid defiance to any exertions to extinguish it. The books and a few articles were all that could be saved. Mr. Hunt estimates his loss at 15,000 dollars. Fortunately the direction of the wind was as favourable as possible, and no other damage of moment was sustained; but had the wind set toward the thick settled parts of the town, it would now exhibit nothing more than a heap of ruins, owing to the scarcity of water.

The trustees of the town, taking into consideration the alarming situation in which we are for the want of water, called a town meeting on Saturday morning, in order to take the sense of the citizens on the propriety of disposing of the real property belonging to the town, for the purpose of procuring a sufficient supply of water in every part thereof. The citizens appointed a committee to draft some plan for watering Lexington, and to make an estimate of the probable expence; with directions to call another town meeting when they are ready to report.

Was launched into the Kentucky river, at Delany's ferry, on the 25th ult., the barge Elkhorn, supposed to weigh between 10 and 12,000 pounds, burthen between thirty and forty tons, built by Mr. John Higbee, at his mill, six miles from Lexington, from whence it was conveyed by land about fourteen miles before it could be consigned to its proper element; all which was done without injury, under the direction of colonel A. Bowman and Mr. D. Bryan.

New London, Connecticut, Nov. 11.—Harry Niles, an Indian, was executed in this city for the murder of his wife, pursuant to the sentence of the superior court. The day before his execution the prisoner attempted to anticipate his sentence, and with a piece of the blade of a knife opened a vein in his thigh, from which a large quantity of blood issued before his purpose was prevented. On the day of execution he was taken from prison by the sheriff and his deputies (the Independent company acting as guards), and carried to the presbyterian meeting-house, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. M'Ewen. At the place of execution the prisoner made a short speech to the spectators, and was then launched into eternity.

It is twenty-one years since the execution of a criminal in this city, and the spectacle of the public death of a human being, though "a poor Indian," drew together a large concourse of people; the number has, by many observers, been computed at 6, 8, and 10,000. The prisoner behaved with much calmness, and, when passing from prison through the crowd, his countenance bespoke the magnanimity of the American savage. The death of his wife was occasioned by a quarrel produced by intoxication, the effects of which are known to be peculiarly mischievous among the aborigines of America.

New York.—A person, while walking near the Belvidere hill, discovered a hole or cavity in the bank; and, on examining it with his cane, he found one guinea, dated 1745; five Spanish dollars, dated 1773; five quarters, dated 1748; twenty-seven English half-pennies, marked George second, and a number of buttons, marked 37th regiment. The skull and other parts of the human frame were also found in the same place.

The influenza prevails very generally at Georgetown, South Carolina, and has carried off a number of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of the place, amongst them Messrs. George and William Heriot, and Mr. John Cogdell.

November 12.—It is a melancholy truth that the yellow-fever has prevailed this fall with great malignity in Charleston. The first death by it was on the 12th of August; several died in the course of the same month; but it became much more fatal in September, less so in October, and it has now entirely disappeared, though we have had no very cold weather yet in the city, for in my garden several very tender plants, readily affected by frost, appear to have received very little injury. In the country, however, frost was observed as early as the 19th or 20th of October, at which time I find, by a New York paper of October 31st, snow had fallen mid-leg deep at Geneva, to the westward, on the 19th of the same month.

The number of deaths in the month of August was (including 116 Africans)

	Whites	People of colour
In Sept.	171	157
In Oct.	93	122
Totals	323	444

In all 767.

If we state the whole number for these three months at 800, we shall come nearer the truth. This, being every 35th person in a population of 28,000, is a very heavy mortality.

It ought, however, to be taken into consideration, that the number of Africans imported was very great, 9766 having arrived from the first of January to the 1st of November in the present year; of which number 1487 arrived during the months of August, September, and October, many of whom died of the dysentery and other complaints.

We have the influenza still among us. It made its first appearance early in October, and eighteen out of twenty of the inhabitants of this city, whites as well as people of colour, were attacked by it. It appears now to be on the decline, having infected most of the inhabitants of the city.

The grand inquest of the county of Alleghany, in the state of Pennsylvania, having taken into consideration the great inconveni-

ence and expence to which the western counties of this state have been subjected, in transporting to, and maintaining their convicts, in the penitentiary of Philadelphia, respectfully do present, that, in their opinion, the want of a penitentiary west of the mountains is a serious grievance, and loudly calls for the interposition of the legislature; that in the county of Alleghany the expence alone of maintaining their convicts in the penitentiary of Philadelphia, independent of the expence of transporting them to that place, has amounted, in the last ten years, to the sum of 1142 dollars, and in some of the neighbouring counties has far exceeded that sum; that the chances of escape given to prisoners in transporting of them three hundred miles has a tendency often to defeat the wholesome provisions of our criminal laws, and in a degree to frustrate the ends of justice; that the counties west of the mountains, from their wealth and their numbers, are entitled to relief from the evils above-mentioned, and that a knowledge of them is all that is necessary to induce the legislature to interpose in their favour.

The grand jury, therefore, under the sanction of the court, recommend to their fellow-citizens of the county of Alleghany to unite in framing and forwarding a petition to the legislature, for the establishment of a penitentiary in some central situation, west of the mountains.

And the grand jury further respectfully request, that the president of this court would be pleased to suggest to the grand juries of the several counties in which he presides the propriety of taking the subject into their consideration.

JAMES BRISON, *foreman.*

Grand jury room, Pittsburgh, 12th November, 1807.

Deerfield (N. H.).—On Tuesday, September 22, Joshua Frink, a single man, of about twenty-five years of age, returned sick from Hartford, Connecticut, to his father's house in Deerfield. His disorder increased, and he appeared very dangerous, but hath since recovered. The day he came home, his mother, Amy, wife of Minor Frink, aged sixty-one, and his brother Samuel Frink's daughter, attended him. Those two persons, in the night of Friday, September 25, were taken with ague fits and vomiting, succeeded by terrible pain and soreness throughout their whole frame, soon lost their reason, and expired in about twelve hours, in a state of putrefaction. Among the rest of the neighbours who attended with the sick, Mrs. Susanna Sweet, wife of Mr. Joseph Sweet, brother to Mrs. Frink, aged sixty-four, with their daughter, Jerusha Jones, wife of Mr. Amos Jones, and an infant, nine months old, were, perhaps, the most exposed. Friday night, October 2, Mrs. Sweet, and another daughter of Samuel Frink, were taken in like manner, and both expired in thirteen hours. Saturday, October 3, Jerusha Jones and her child were taken with the same, and died in twelve hours. Sunday, 4th, Minor Frink, jun., taken nearly in the same manner, and expired in about the same term of time, aged fifty-seven. Wednesday, October 7th, Sally Blackler, wife of John Blackler, daughter of Mr. Sweet, deceased, having been present at the death

of her mother, was taken with the same disorder, but did not putrify immediately like the others, except one of her fingers; she lived until Monday, October 12, and then expired.

Joel, son of Mrs. Frink, deceased, taken the same hour with his mother, aged seventeen; Lyman, son of Samuel Fink, aged six; and a young daughter of Minor Fink, jun., taken about the same time with Mrs. Sweet, have recovered. Other cases are yet undetermined whether it was the same disorder or not.

The people of the vicinity were much alarmed with this solemn providence of God, so that they were afraid to lend that friendly assistance in sickness and burying the dead which the laws of nature and gratitude demand. The husband, with his heart swollen with grief, was put to the painful necessity of assisting in laying out his own wife for interment. Clergymen refused their attendance, and what is considered common form and decency in such cases was wholly neglected. Those who were the unhappy subjects of this dreadful disorder were immediately deprived of reason, racked with pain, and hurried into eternity, and prudence and safety required that they should be hurried to the grave as soon as possible A melancholy gloom appeared visible in almost every countenance; but their fears have subsided in this place with regard to this disorder. *Prepare to meet thy God, O Israel.*

The young man first mentioned informs, that he helped to unlade a vessel at Hartford, the hands of which were all sick, [illegible]m which he supposed the dis[illegible] was taken, and that there were seven lying dead at one time the next door to his lodgings.

Trenton, November 15.—On motion of colonel Ogden, of counsel for colonel Burr, and with the assent of the attorney general, the supreme court granted an order to quash the indictment in the case of the state against Aaron Burr for the murder of general Hamilton. It appears that the indictment was very materially defective, and particularly in that it alleged the murder to be committed in this state, whereas the fact was well established that the death took place in the state of New York, and that it was the opinion of the bar generally, that the indictment in its present form could not be sustained.

Johnstown, Montgomery county, New York.—The country in the vicinity has, this autumn, been uncommonly infested with bears. About 250 have been killed within the circuit of eight or ten miles. The cause of this irruption, as it may be termed, is supposed to be the scarcity in the back parts of the state of chesnuts and beech nuts, which compels the bears and squirrels to resort to the more southern and productive tracts. Instances have been known of a whole corn-field being stripped by these marauders in the course of a night. A singular instance of strength in a bear occurred lately in the neighbourhood. A young one, nearly full grown, was taken in a steel trap of twenty-one pounds weight, to which was annexed an iron chain of twenty-three pounds; his hind leg was broken, notwithstanding which he dragged both trap and chain above two hundred yards, to a large hemlock tree, up which he climbed until the chain became en-

tangled in the branches and checked his progress. In the morning he was traced to his retreat, and shot, and it was found necessary to cut the tree down to get possession of the body. A panther of considerable size has likewise been seen by several country people, lately prowling in the vicinity of the town. A farmer, when in the middle of a field, was alarmed by the approach of this unwelcome visitor; his only refuge was the stump of a tree, on which he mounted, and with a rope halter that he had in his hand kept up a constant noise, by beating the same against the trunk; whether deterred by this or not, the panther contented himself with walking several times around him, and then without any particular congé, took a French leave, and retired to the woods.

Commissioners of the pilotage of the port of Savannah are providing warping and mooring buoys to be laid down in the river betwixt the city and the lower shoal of five fathom hole, which promise to be of great utility, as vessels will be enabled by them to pass through that passage, either in calms or head winds; and thus avoid the detention so frequently occasioned by these causes. They are expected to be completed and ready for use in about six weeks.

Luzerne, Pennsylvania.—Mr. A. Watson, of Huntington, in this county, has raised an ox that has three perfect horns, a handsome pair upon his head, and another on the top of his neck, inclining to the right side. The preternatural horn is about twelve inches from the head of the ox, and is six or seven inches long, and growing rapidly.

The oldest inhabitant in Georgia does not recollect that there has been such a long spell of dry weather as at the present season. There has been scarcely a drop of rain for three months back. The branches and creeks are all nearly run dry. The Savannah is no longer navigable for flats, which is the cause of great disappointment to our planters and merchants. Winter gardens are of no account, and the small grain is in great danger of failing, if rain should not come soon, but of which there is little prospect at present.

Provencetown (Cape Cod), Nov. 19.—Yesterday we had a most distressing gale of wind from N. N. E. attended with snow, sleet, and rain. The sloop Experience, M'Kean, of Islesborough, went on shore on the back of the cape, crew saved, vessel and part of her cargo (lumber) lost; schooner Freedom, of Marblehead, from the Grand banks, went on shore about two miles to the eastward of Race point, the crew all perished; three of the bodies have since been found. Brig Dispatch, Upton, of Salem, went on shore; cargo will mostly be saved, vessel probably lost. A brig went on shore about four miles S. E. of the light-house, and went to pieces, two men saved; report says that she was loaded with duck and iron. Brig Nancy, Hewitt, of New York, is on shore in Cape harbour.

New York, November 23, 1807.—The following instances of longevity are to be found in the seventh ward of this city, which make, as to the whole number of its population, of the age of seventy-one and upwards, rather more than three to a thousand:

8 persons of the age	of	71
6 do.	of	72
6 do.	of	73
4 do.	of	74
9 do.	of	76
5 do.	of	77
8 do.	of	79
3 do.	of	80
2 do.	of	82
1 do.	of	83
2 do.	of	87
1 do.	of	89
2 do.	of	92
1 do.	of	102

Charleston, S. C., November 16, 1807.—There are now living in this city three ladies, whose united ages amount to 292 years. The first is a native of Gibraltar, and recollects perfectly the taking of that place by sir George Rooke, when she was a girl, and is now supposed to be 109 years old, as that event took place 103 years ago. The two others are ninety-three and ninety years of age; and all of them enjoying good health.

Salem, Nov. 1.—The Salem East India society celebrated their fourth aniversary. The meeting of this respectable body, composed of men who have personally traversed the seas beyond Cape Horn or Good Hope, exhibits a spirit of commercial enterprize which we believe no other town in the United States can boast of. According to practice they displayed in procession the dresses and instruments which have been brought from the distant regions they have visited, and which in some measure inform us of the customs, manners, and arts of their inhabitants. In the hall appropriated to their elegant museum they partook of a social feast, and chose their officers for the ensuing year. We would here remark, that the object of this society is not a mere ostentatious parade, but the promotion of nautical and commercial knowledge, which the journals and observations deposited in the library by the members on their return from distant voyages fully testify.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The monument to be erected to the memory of the officers of the navy who fell during the different attacks made by our squadron on the city of Tripoli, in 1804, has arrived at Boston in the United States' frigate Constitution, and will shortly be landed at the navy yard at this place.

The expence of this beautiful piece of sculpture, which, for grandeur of design, elegance of execution and size, far excels any thing of the kind ever seen on this side of the Atlantic, has been defrayed out of the slender means of the officers of the navy.

We understand that the manager, captain David Porter, intends, in behalf of his brother officers, to present it to this city, only reserving to himself the privilege of chusing the spot where it is to stand, and that Mr. Latrobe has generously offered his services in putting it up.

To convey some idea of this monument, we subjoin a short though imperfect description.

Its base is sixteen feet square, and its height twenty-three feet. It is composed of the purest white marble of Carrara, with ornaments and inscriptions of gilt bronze. The pedestal is highly ornamented with inscriptions, representative of the actions, trophies of war, &c., in bas relief, and supports a rostral column, surmounted by the arms of the United States. Fame standing

on one side of the pedestal, with the palm and laurel, crowns an urn, which bears this inscription: Hic decorae functorum in bello virorum cineres.

History, seated at the base, looking back recording these events. Mercury, the genius of commerce, lamenting the death of his protectors; a female Indian, representing America, with two children bearing the fasces, explaining to them the events; and four large bronze lamps representing the flame of immortality.

On the pedestal appears the following inscriptions in letters of gilt bronze:

Erected to the memory of captain Richard Somers, Lieutenants James Caldwell, James Decatur, Henry Wadsworth, Joseph Israel, and midshipman John H. Dorsey, who fell in the different attacks that were made on the city of Tripoli, in the year of our Lord 1804, and the 28th year of the independence of the United States.

A flame of glory inspired them,
And Fame has crowned their deeds.

History records the events; the children of Columbia admire, and Commerce laments their fall.

As a small tribute of respect to their memory, and admiration of their valour, so worthy of imitation, their brother officers have erected this monument.

The monument has been imported in fifty-one large cases, and weighs above fifteen tons. The figures are as large as life, and the whole will cost above 3000 dollars, which is to be raised at the following rates of subscription: commanders $20, ward-room officers $10, and officers of the rank of midshipmen, &c., $5. The subscription, we understand, is nearly completed; and from the known spirit and generosity of our officers we are confident it will soon be closed.

New York, November 26.—Yesterday completed the 24th anniversary of the evacuation of this city by the British troops, after the long and eventful struggle that terminated in the independence of the United States. It was celebrated as usual with every manifestation of grateful joy. The day was ushered in by a federal salute from the battery. The 1st and 2d regiments and 1st battalion of the 3d regiment of artillery, colonel Laight's regiment of infantry, and the several companies of horse, the whole under the command of brigadier general Morton, were on duty; the line was formed on the battery at half past ten, when the review took place. His honour the mayor, major general Stevens of the artillery, brigadier general Giles of the horse, and brigadier general Steddiford, with their respective suites, likewise attended on the occasion. After the review, the troops took up their line of march, through Broadway, Wall, Pearl, Beckman, Partition, and Greenwich streets, back to the place of departure.

On their return to the battery they went through a variety of evolutions and firings, and, after a feu de joie, were dismissed. At half past twelve the bomb ketch and gun boats, the former of which was dressed on the occasion, and the whole drawn up in a line off the battery, fired a national salute, as did also the Constitution frigate, in honour of the day.

The martial appearance of the troops, and the precision with

which they performed the different evolutions, were highly gratifying, and afforded visible satisfaction to a very numerous assemblage of spectators.

In the evening the theatre was brilliantly illuminated, and a grand transparent painting, designed and painted by H. Reinagle, exhibited, representing the genius of liberty, upholding with one hand a portrait of general Washington, and with the other pointing to a scrawl, on which the genius of history had inscribed "Evacuation of New York, November 25, 1783." On the right of the picture was a figure of Plenty, over which hovered the American eagle; on the left, Fame sounding her trumpet, and holding the cap of liberty over America.

December 1.—At New York, a charity sermon was preached in the North Dutch church, by the Rev. Dr. Abeel, and six hundred and seventy dollars collected for the benefit of the charity school belonging to that church.

At a superior court, begun and holden at the town of Alexandria, in the county of Rapides, within and for the 4th superior court district of the territory of Orleans (including the counties of Rapides, Ouachita, and Natchitoches), on the third Monday of September, in the year of our Lord 1807.

The grand jurors within and for said district, in addition to the bills of indictment found, consider it a duty which they owe to themselves, to their fellow citizens, and to the government of their country, to present the numerous outrages, and the repeated violations of all the principles of amity and good neighbourhood, committed by the Spanish government or its agents, at the post of Nacogdoches, by encouraging the slaves of this district to desert from their masters, and protecting them after they have escaped without the limits of this territory. This encouragement and protection of slaves, even after they have added to the offence of desertion the crimes of theft and robbery, has been of long continuance.

The citizens of this district, firmly attached to the government under which they live, and ready at all times to sacrifice their lives and fortunes in its defence, have hitherto waited with a patient forbearance, in expectation of that protection to which they are entitled. But instead of protection, every day brings fresh proofs of the impunity with which wrongs are committed upon us under the mask of friendship and peace, by those who as neighbours have experienced on our part a sacred observance of their rights, and towards whom we have ever extended all the good offices in our power. After repeated but unavailing reclamations made by our fellow citizens upon the officers of the Spanish government, for slaves who have made their escape into the Spanish territory, we have at length received for answer an avowal of their resolution (with an assertion that this resolution is founded on the express orders of their government) not to restore them, but to continue to extend towards them their protection and support. In this situation the citizens of this district look to their government for its immediate interposition, to put an end to this unprovoked system of injury, in-

tolerable in its *immediate* effects, but infinitely more dreadful in its *future* consequences. It is interesting, not to the inhabitants of this district only, but to the whole territory; and is, we conceive, one of those audacious aggressions upon our rights, which most deeply affects the honour of the government and the nation.

We can only add that, in the last resort, self-preservation must point out to us our remedy for wrongs, which, if persisted in without redress, would expose our property to continued depredations, and ourselves and families to all the horrors of the most dreadful of insurrections, that of slaves against their masters.

The grand jury request that this presentation be made public by being published in the Orleans papers.

WILLIAM MILLER, *foreman.*

New York, Dec. 1, 1807.—Between the hours of one and two, the sloop Liberty, of Albany, captain Cobb, was struck with a gust of wind, in the highlands, opposite to Mr. Denning's, and immediately sunk. The forecastle having been left open by the cook, the sloop filled instantly, and went down head foremost. The sloop had six passengers, four of whom, viz., Messrs. William Dunaway, Pascal P. Brewster, Ezra Woodruff, and Joseph Brown, were also saved in the sloop's boat, which was cut from her stern; but two of the passengers, having waited to dress themselves and preserve their money, were drowned in the cabin. One of the latter was a Mr. Furman (christian name not known), of Brunswick, New Jersey, a tanner and currier, who had been working at his trade at Waterford or Lansingburgh; the other, a Mr. Crullis, a Scotsman, was unknown to the surviving passengers.

Elizabethtown, N. J., December 1.—On Friday last, Cornelius Rapaljea, living on the Raritan, came to Brunswick with a load of pork, and after selling it, and receiving his money for the same, was about returning home, when two men solicited to ride with him, as they said they were going the same way. After getting a short distance out of town, one of them said to Rapaljea, "you made a mistake in that money you received." "Not so," he replied. "I will bet you fifty dollars you did," said the other. Upon which Rapaljea took out his pocket-book to examine into the suggestion of his companion, when he received a severe blow from him, and the fellow, snatching the pocket-book, made off with it. There was between one and two hundred dollars in it. The other fellow was apprehended, and a pair of pistols found on him. He was examined by the authority, and committed.

Died, in Rahway, on Monday, the 23d ult., Mr. Ashier Coddington, and on Wednesday his wife; both of the typhus fever, and both in the prime of life.

New York, December 2.—A meeting of the merchants and traders of this city was held last evening at the Tontine coffee-house, Cornelius Ray, Esq., in the chair, and Mr. John Ferrers secretary.

The chairman informed the meeting it was called to take into consideration the memorial of the Philadelphia merchants to congress, praying for the repeal of the non-importation act. A

motion was made and carried that a committee of twenty-one gentlemen should be appointed to take the subject into consideration.

There was a diversity of opinion among the gentlemen present. Some were against petitioning congress at all, after what had taken place in the house of representatives, on the reading of the memorial of the merchants of Philadelphia. Others conceived, that a memorial from this city, followed by remonstrances from other cities, would be treated with greater respect; and as the time was short when the law would go into operation, they wished the committee to have the power to draw up a memorial without delay.

After the committee had been named the meeting adjourned.

We copy the following interesting article from the New Orleans Gazette of October 19.

" At a superior court begun and holden at the town of Alexandria, in the county of Rapides, within and for the fourth superior court district of the territory of Orleans (including the counties of Rapides, Ouachita, and Nachitoches), on the third Monday of September, in the year of our Lord 1807:—

" The grand jurors within and for said district, in addition to the bills of indictment found, consider it a duty which they owe to themselves, to their fellow-citizens, and to the government of their country, to present the numerous outrages, and the repeated violations of all the principles of amity and good neighbourhood, committed by the Spanish government or its agents, at the post of Nacogdoches, by encouraging the slaves of this district to desert from their masters, and protecting them after they have escaped without the limits of this territory. This encouragement and protection of slaves, even after they have added to the offence of desertion the crimes of theft and robbery, has been of long continuance.

" The citizens of this district, firmly attached to the government under which they live, and ready at all times to sacrifice their lives and fortunes in its defence, have hitherto waited with a patient forbearance, in expectation of that protection to which they are entitled. But, instead of protection, every day brings fresh proofs of the impunity with which wrongs are committed upon us under the mask of friendship and peace, by those who as neighbours have experienced on our part a sacred observance of their rights, and towards whom we have ever extended all the good offices in our power. After repeated but unavailing reclamations made by our fellow-citizens upon the officers of the Spanish government, for slaves who have made their escape into the Spanish territory, we have at length received for answer an avowal of their resolution (with an assertion that this resolution is founded on the express orders of their government) not to restore them, but to continue to extend towards them their protection and support. In this situation the citizens of this district look to their government for its immediate interposition to put an end to this unprovoked system of injury, intolerable in its immediate effects, but infinitely more dreadful in its future consequences. It is in-

teresting, not to the inhabitants of this district only, but to the whole territory; and is, as we conceive, one of those audacious aggressions upon our rights which most deeply affect the honour of the government and the nation.

"We can only add that, in the last resort, self-preservation must point out to us our remedy for wrongs, which, if persisted in without redress, would expose our property to continued depredations, and ourselves and families to all the horrors of the most dreadful of insurrections, that of slaves against their masters.

"The grand jury request that this presentation be made public, by being published in the Orleans papers."

Canada, Quebec, Dec. 14.—This morning, about four o'clock, a fire unfortunately broke out in the dwelling-house of Mr. Ignace Paradis, formerly Menut's, in St. John-street, which consumed the same, with two houses adjoining, in the street leading up to the old jail. Other buildings were destroyed. What adds to this melancholy accident is the death of Solomon Myers and his child. Their remains have been found amidst the ruins of Paradis' house. He fell a victim to his efforts to save his child. The great exertions of the civil and military on the occasion prevented the flames from spreading farther. Of the efforts of the military, particularly, too much cannot be said.

Was stranded on the back of Long island, about eight miles from Southampton, on Sunday morning, the 6th December, the British armed ship Alexander, John Kirkpatrick sole owner, Joseph Wescott master, burthen 204 tons, mounted with twelve guns, nineteen men.

Fredericksburgh, Virg., Dec. 14.—A most singular and remarkable instance of longevity has occurred lately in the county of Spotsylvania. Mr. John Wilson died in October last, at the advanced age of 104 years. He was born in 1703, and was, during the earlier part of his life, a hard working and labouring man. He was inclined to be fat, and, for about twenty-five years before his death, he was bed-ridden from extreme corpulency. He weighed about 300 weight, and to the last retained his appetite and spirits. In the month of November following, his wife also died, at the age of ninety years. They had lived together seventy-six years, and saw a large and rising progeny to the fourth and fifth generation.

The act for incorporating the New Brunswick bank, passed by the house of assembly of the state of New Jersey at their last session, has been negatived in the council.

Petitions are before the legislature of the state of New Jersey for a bank at Morristown, to be called the Morris bank, with a capital of 250,000 dollars. It is said also that the people of Elizabethtown have applied to the legislature for an act authorizing the establishment of a bank in that place.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 16.—On Monday morning last, between break of day and sunrise, a terrestrial meteor was seen from this place, flaming across the heavens in a direction from north-west to south-east. Apparently it was as large as the moon at full, inconceivably light, and travelled with amazing velocity,

leaving a luminous trail behind. The light occasioned thereby, when it crossed the zenith, was nearly equal to mid-day. A ridge of heavy, dark clouds lay along the south and east, behind which it passed, when it had arrived within about thirty degrees of the horizon, illuminating the cloud, for a moment, in all its parts. Within about four or five minutes, a heavy explosion was heard, from the region of the heavens where it disappeared, resembling the discharge of cannon.

On the 17th of October, 1788, about six or seven o'clock in the evening, a meteor of similar description passed over this and the New England states, first appearing in the south-east, and exploding in the west, about thirty degrees above the horizon.

New Haven, Con., Dec. 22, 1807.—On Monday the 14th inst., at about the break of day or a little after, the weather being moderate, calm, and the atmosphere somewhat cloudy and foggy, a meteor or fire-ball, passing from a northern point, disploded over the western part of this state, with a tremendous report. At the same time several pieces of stony substance fell to the earth in Fairfield county. One mass was driven against a rock, and dashed into small pieces, a peck of which remained on the spot. About three miles distant, in the town of Weston, another large piece fell upon the earth, of which a mass of about thirty pounds weight remains entire, and was exhibited the same day at town meeting. A small mass has been sent to Yale college, and examined by a number of gentlemen. It was immediately perceived by professor Silliman to contain a metal, and, on presenting it to a magnet, a powerful attraction proved it to be iron.

This is, we believe, the first instance in the United States in which the substance of this species of meteor has been found on the earth, though it has been often in Europe. Fortunately the facts respecting this wonderful phenomenon are capable of being ascertained and verified with precision, and an investigation will, we understand, be immediately commenced for the purpose.

We request gentlemen who may have observed it in distant parts of the state to favour the public with their observations. It is desirable to ascertain the course or direction of the meteor; the point of compass in which it appeared at different places; its general appearance and velocity; the manner of its explosion, and the time between the explosion and the report.

Canandaigua (New York), December 22.—We omitted mentioning a phenomenon, which, at the time, excited much attention in this town. Finding the same was noticed on the same day, though at a later hour, in Lexington, Virginia, we now state the uncommon appearance of the atmosphere in this county, on the 12th of November last, hoping that the accounts from two places so remote* may aid the philosopher in ascertaining the causes.

On the tenth and eleventh November, the atmosphere was apparently loaded with smoke or vapour without moisture; objects, at the distance of one mile, could not be clearly discerned. The

* Lexington is about 500 miles S. S. W. from Canandaigua.

wind south and light. On the morning of the twelfth, appearances were as on the two preceding days. At half after nine o'clock, A M., a condensed body, apparently of smoke, probably combined with clouds, gathered in the north-west, the wind continuing south. It approached rapidly, appearing like the advancing column of darkness near the moment of the total eclipse of the sun, in June, 1806, and resembling the memorable dark day of 1780. In a few minutes it overspread our hemisphere, and produced a darkness, not indeed equal to that under the total eclipse, yet so great as to require candles for transacting business. This degree of darkness continued between two and three hours, after which the light gradually increased. At one o'clock, P. M., it began to rain, wind west, blowing hard; at seven, P. M., snow squalls, wind north-west.

Lexington, Virginia.—On the 12th of November this place exhibited the most gloomy appearance. We were enveloped in darkness more complete than that produced by the eclipse of the sun in 1806. The morning appeared smoky, and continued to exhibit nearly the same appearance until about twelve o'clock; from which time until half past one there was a most unusual darkness; occasioned apparently by the increase of vapour in the atmosphere. Scarcely any employment could be conducted without the aid of candles.

During the last four years 39,310 human beings have been imported from Africa into the city of Charleston alone, viz.:

In the year	1804	5386
	1805	6790
	1806	11,458
	1807	15,676

This disgraceful species of commerce ceased in the United States on January 1, 1808.

The winter hitherto in South Carolina has been so remarkably mild, that many trees have budded, and several fruit trees are in blossom; indeed vegetation generally is as forward as it usually is at the beginning of March. This premature state of vegetation may be extremely hurtful to the fruit, if we should have some heavy frost, as it is reasonable to think we shall have, before the end of the season.

On the 24th December, the speaker laid before the house of representatives of the United States a letter from the secretary of the treasury, enclosing the annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States, on the 30th December, 1806.

From this document it appears, that the actual tonnage of the United States, on the 30th December, 1806, might be estimated at about

Registered tonnage	808,300
Enrolled ditto	286,400
Fishing ditto	66,300
	1,161,000
Sea letter vessels not noticed in former statements,	87,000
	1,248,000

In the year 1806 were built 126,098 tons. Of which 93,971 were registered, and 32,161 enrolled.

Washington, Dec. 24, 1807.

SIR,

I understand several expressions have escaped you, in their nature personal, and highly in-

jurious to my reputation. The exceptionable language imputed to yo may be briefly and substantially comprised in the following statement: That you have avowed the opinion I was a rogue; that you have ascribed to me the infernal disposition to commit murder, to prevent the exposition of my sinister designs, and through me have stigmatized those citizen soldiers who compose the meritorious military corps of our country. No person can be more sensible of the pernicious tendency of such cruel and undeserved reflections, in their application to public men or private individuals, than yourself; nor is any man more competent to determine the just reparation to which they establish a fair claim. Under these impressions, I have no hesitation to appeal to your justice, your magnanimity, and your gallantry, to prescribe the manner and the measure of redress, being persuaded your decision will comport with the feelings of a man of honour, that you will be found equally prompt to assert a right or repair a wrong.

I transmit this letter through the post-office, and shall expect your answer by such channel as you may deem most proper.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES WILKINSON.

The Hon. John Randolph.

SIR, *December* 25, 1807.

Several months ago, I was informed of your having said, that you were acquainted with what had passed in the grand jury room at Richmond last spring, and that you had declared a determination to challenge me. I am to consider your letter of last night, by mail, as the execution of this avowed purpose, and through the same channel return you my answer.

Whatever may have been the expressions used by me, in relation to your character, they were the result of deliberate opinion, founded upon the most authentic evidence, the greater part of which my country imposed upon me the painful duty to weigh and to decide upon; they were such as, to my knowledge and to yours, have been delivered by hundreds of the first men in the union, and probably by a full moiety of the American people. In you, sir, I can recognize no right to hold me accountable for my public or private opinion of your character, that would not subject me to an equal claim from colonel Burr or sergeant Dunbaugh. I cannot descend to your level. This is my final answer.

JOHN RANDOLPH.

Brigadier Gen. Wilkinson.

A correct list of the vessels in the port of New York, 28th December 1807.

Ships	134
Brigs	91
Schooners	72
Sloops	80
Inland vessels, viz., Schooners and sloops	210
Total	587

Chambersburg, Penn., Dec. 29. —On Tuesday last the public witnessed the melancholy exit, agreeably to sentence, of the miserable John M'Kean. At an early hour on that morning, the streets near the jail, and particularly that leading to the place of

execution, were crowded with spectators. About eleven o'clock the prisoner was brought out, accompanied by the usual officers and several divines. A strong detachment from the militia having been previously drawn around the front of the prison, he was conducted, with a slow step, between their files to the gallows. When arrived at the place of execution, two preachers of the society of methodists addressed alternately the criminal and spectators, on the melancholy spectacle before them, and concluded the service with an appropriate and fervent prayer; during the whole of which, the unfortunate being who was the cause of their worthy zeal, kept his seat in an apparent state of stupid insensibility. Having bid farewell with the pious gentlemen around him and the sheriff, he was launched into eternity precisely at half past one o'clock.

Though the deprivation of human life, in its full vigour, is a scene which irresistably interests the feelings, still reflection must lead us to acquiesce in, and acknowledge the justness of those measures which the laws have imposed to restrain the wicked and abandoned of mankind; the safety of society requires it, and it is commanded by the precepts of the gospel.

It being nearly fifteen years since the citizens of Franklin county had witnessed a scene of this kind, an unusual degree of curiosity was displayed on the above occasion, there not having been less, it is supposed, than 5000 souls at the place of execution. The sufferer had murdered his wife.

New York, Dec. 30.—The corporation, considering the season of the year, and the effect of the embargo in depriving the cartmen, mechanics, and labourers (the physical strength of the city) of a great part of their business, contemplate employing such as are so disposed in giving the ground and vacant lots contiguous to the city a smooth and uniform surface like the battery, to purchase the trees in Williamson's nursery (which must be all taken up before May next), and planting avenues in all the regulated streets, and along the public roads as far as the Harlaem line, &c. Undertakings of this nature, at a time and season like the present, are truly meritorious, and will no doubt be practised in other parts of the union, from the same wise and generous principles.

EUROPEAN

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

1. ONE of the most interesting spectacles to be seen in or near London is the free-school of Mr. Lancaster, about two hundred yards from the obelisk, in St. George's fields. In this school nearly one thousand poor children are rapidly taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, by one master, on the plan of Mr. Lancaster, for a total expence not exceeding three hundred pounds per annum. The leading principle is, that the senior classes teach the junior, and that emulation through every class is excited by rewards and promotion. The methods of teaching are also much simplified: the children learn to read and write the alphabet at the same time, by forming the letters in sand with their fingers, as each letter is successively called by the monitor; they afterwards learn to read and write monosyllables in the same manner, and the precision and rapidity with which the smallest children perform these operations is very surprizing. By this plan, the children of the poor may be initiated in the first rudiments of knowledge.

2. An extent of nearly five miles of the Worcester and Birmingham canal, from Hopwood to Tardebig, has recently been opened. On the same day a number of vessels arrived at the wharf of Tardebig, with upwards of 300 tons of coals, which were sold immediately, on such terms as to ensure a continuance of supply of that indispensable article of comfort. This must prove of vast importance to the owners of coal mines communicating with that canal. The conclusion of this work is now anticipated with eagerness, on account of the advantage it will be to the port of Bristol, as this canal is intended to enter the deep water of the Severn below Hereford, which will render the conveyance between Bristol and Birmingham certain, cheap, and expeditious.

3. The first foundation stone of the intended new corn exchange, in Brunswick-street, Liverpool, was laid on the 24th of April. This building is intended for a general resort of the corn merchants, on the plan of the exchange in Mark-lane; and, consi-

dering that Liverpool is the seat of the second corn market in the kingdom, it is somewhat surprizing that an establishment of this kind has not been instituted before. It will be a very handsome structure, with a stone front to Brunswick-street, of plain Grecian architecture. Like the new exchange buildings, it is erected by subscription; a fund of 10,000*l.* having been raised, by shares of 100*l.* each.

4. A Catalogue Raisonnée is preparing for the English press, of the library of the late sultaun Tippoo Saib, which, after his death, was conveyed entire from Seringapatam to the college at Calcutta. It consisted of upwards of 2000 manuscripts, in the Arabic, Persian, and Hindoostanee languages, many of them highly curious.

5. Among the other absurdities of the admirers of black letter, and of the literary *petits-maitres*, who give enormous prices for *useless* books, a "modern antique" is announced in England, in a *fac-simile* reprint of the first folio edition of the works of Shakspeare, in which it is boasted that the type and paper are exactly to correspond with that of the musty original!

6. The advantages arising from an application of the stereotype invention to the manufacture of books are not confined to any particular department of the printing business. *The wear of moveable types*, in stereotyping, does not exceed five per cent. of the heavy expence incurred by the old method of printing. The expenditure on *composition* and *reading* is nearly the same by both methods, for a first edition: but this great expence must be *repeated* for *every* succeeding edition from moveable types. By the stereotype plan *it ceases for ever*. The expence of *stereotype plates* is not 20 per cent. of that of moveable type pages. The expenditure on *paper* and *press-work* is the same by both methods; but it is not incurred at the same time. The old method requires an advance of capital for a consumption of four years; by stereotype, half a year's stock is more than sufficient. It follows, therefore, that $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the capital hitherto employed in paper and press-work is fully adequate to meet an equal extent of sale. A fire-proof room will hold stereotype plates of works, of which the dead stock in printed paper would require a ware-house twenty times the size; and thus *ware-house rent* and *insurance* are saved; with the additional advantage, in case of accident by fire, that the stereotype plates may be instantly put to press, instead of going through the tedious operations of moveable type printing; and thus no loss will be sustained from the works being out of print. In stereotype, every page of the most extensive work has a separate plate; all the pages, therefore, must be equally new and beautiful. By the old method, the types of each sheet are distributed, and with them the succeeding sheets are composed; so that, though the first few sheets of a volume may be well printed, the last part of the same volume, in consequence of the types being in a gradual state of wear as the work proceeds, will appear very inferior. The stereotype possesses a *security* against *error* that no book from moveable types ever can attain. The inaccuracies of

language, the incorrectness of orthography, the blunders in punctuation, and the accidental mistakes continually occurring in printing by moveable types, and to which every new edition superadds errors, are completely cured by the stereotype invention. Stereotype plates admit of alteration, and will yield at least twice the number of impressions that moveable types are capable of producing. All the preceding advantages may be perpetuated, by the facility with which stereotype plates are cast from stereotype plates. From the whole it results, that a saving of 25 to 40 per cent. will accrue to the public in the prices of all books of standard reputation and sale, which comprehend *three-fourths* of all the *book* printing of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

7. On the 18th of May, the foundation stone of Downing college was laid by the master, professors, and fellows, first appointed by the charter. The university assembled in St. Mary's church, and, after hearing a sermon preached by the public orator Dr. Outram, went in procession to the site of the intended college. There the master delivered a suitable address in Latin, and deposited in the stone specimens of the different coins of the present reign, and placed over them a plate, on which was engraved an inscription containing a short memorial of the origin of the foundation and the objects of the institution. Mr. Watts, the university printer, deposited in the stone the first stereotype plate cast in this university.

8. The minutes of the last conference of the methodists, held at Leeds, in August, 1806, represent the numbers of that society to be as follows:

In Great Britain	110,803
In Ireland	23,773
Gibraltar	40
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland	1,418
West-India whites	1,775
Coloured people, &c.	13,165
United States whites,	95,628
Coloured people, &c.	24,316
Total	270,919

Of these upwards of 109,000 are found in England and Wales, to which may be added 109,000 more who have not ventured to have their names enrolled; and to these may be added the younger branches of families, making about 218,000 more, forming in the whole nearly half a million of persons.

9. The number of shipwrights necessary for building ships of war, within twelve months, are respectively as follows:

Men	Guns	About tons.
47	74	1,700
27	36	900
11	18	430
9	Brig	380
7	Gun vessel	180

10. A new institution for the reform of female prostitutes is about to be established in London, under the name of the London Female Penitentiary. The object is the same as the Magdalen; but comparative advantages will result from peculiarities in the respective plans: and distinguishing features of the London Female Penitentiary will be the co-operation of intelligent and pious ladies in the regulation of the charity, and a prompt admission of applicants into a temporary ward. The external management of the affairs of the institution is to be en-

trusted to a committee of thirty-six gentlemen, together with a treasurer and secretary; and to a committee of twenty-four ladies is to be exclusively confided the management of its internal economy.

11. The number of printing-offices in London are upwards of two hundred, and they employ at least five hundred presses. In Edinburgh there were, in 1763, six printing-offices; in 1790, twenty-one; in 1800, thirty; in 1805, forty. In the forty printing-offices now in Edinburgh, are employed upwards of a hundred and twenty printing-presses.

12. Mr. Rigo, in the course of various experiments, has discovered that of all the modes of compensation, that of triangles is the best. He has accordingly constructed one of triangles, two sides of which are steel, and the base brass or zinc, which expands twice as much as steel; and hence the expansion of the sides is properly counteracted by the expansion of the base. In this way pendulums may be constructed of any series of triangles, that would continue the same length throughout all climates and seasons.

13. Mr. E. Walker, of London, has invented a new optical machine, called the phantasmascope, which is intended to afford entertainment to those who derive pleasure from optical illusions. To a person standing before this machine, a door is apparently opened, and a phantom makes its appearance, coming towards him, and increasing in magnitude as it approaches. This phantom appears in the air like a beautiful painting, and in such brilliancy of colouring that it is not necessary to make the room dark; this picture appears to the greatest advantage when illuminated. Mr. W. has applied his machine to represent the phases of the moon, the primary planets, and other phenomena in the heavens.

14. Mr. C. Varley has laid before the public some remarks on atmospherical phenomena, particularly on the formation of clouds; their permanence; their precipitation in rain, snow, and hail; and the consequent rise of the barometer. The inferences drawn by him are, 1. That no cloud can be formed, or exist without electricity. 2. That no cloud can fall in rain till it parts with some of its electricity. 3. That in fine weather the earth must be giving electricity to the atmosphere by means of vapour, and in stormy weather the atmosphere must be giving electricity to the earth by means of vapour, rain, or lightning. 4. That in fine weather the clouds are separating, and in stormy weather uniting. 5. That electricity is the suspending power in clouds. 6. That dry air is a conductor of heat, but a non-conductor of electricity. 7. That water can exist permanently in four states, and temporarily in one only. Two of these are effected by electricity and three without it. The first electrical state is that of cloud, which is so much charged as to become lighter than air at the surface of the earth; the second is a complete saturation of water with the electric fluid, which produces a transparent and elastic fluid, light enough to float above the highest clouds. The first of the three other states is ice; the second is liquid; the third which is quite temporary, is vapour; for as soon as the supply of heat by which it

is raised from the earth is withdrawn, it condenses and returns again to the state of water. When a cloud loses its electricity in an atmosphere below the freezing point, snow is produced, for the vapours will be frozen in the act of uniting; and particles of moisture united into rain, and passing through a cold region in their descent to the earth, will come down in the form of hail.

15. The mineral waters of Lipetzk, in the province of Tambow, in Russia, have lately been analyzed by M. Skell, and are found to contain in one pound as follows:

Carbonat of iron	$\frac{29}{16}$ grains
——— of lime	$\frac{3}{86}$
Muriate of magnesia	$\frac{8}{25}$
——— of soda	$2\frac{1}{12}$
Sulphate of lime	$\frac{1}{8}$
——— of soda	$\frac{1}{2}$ nearly
Bitumen	$\frac{7}{100}$

From this analysis, and other accurate observations, it seems that the water of Lipetzk has some analogy to that of Pyrmont: it has, however, less of the irritating quality, with regard to the carbonic; less of the power of solution with respect to salts, and more of the tonic powers of iron. On these accounts M. S. asserts that the water of Lipetzk stimulates, gives vigour, increases the elasticity of the muscular fibres and the activity of the organs, enriches the blood, and imparts more colour to it; while on the other hand it liquefies tenacious, slimy, and condensed fluids, removes obstructions in the canals, qualifies the sharpness of humours, and destroys worms.

16. France will soon be presented with the narrative of the voyage of discovery in the South Seas, performed during the years 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804. It will comprehend the manners and description of the people; and the natural philosophy and meteorology, forming together four quarto volumes. It will be drawn up by Peron and Lesueur, and be printed at the expence of government. The part containing the natural history will be published by subscription.

17. M. Tenon has lately presented to the National Institute a description of the teeth of the cahalot and crocodile. The teeth of the former have no enamel, but only the osseous cortex. The one may be easily distinguished from the other, because the enamel is much harder, and is entirely dissolved in the acids, without leaving any gelatinous parenchyme. The tusks of the elephant and the grinders of the bear have no other envelope.

The same able anatomist is about to publish an important work on the eye, and its diseases. He has made several new remarks upon the parts which surround this organ; he has found some tendinous lumps which tie the straight muscles to the anterior edges of the orbit, and serve them for a kind of returning pulley, and hinder them from compressing the eye-ball; he has unfolded a membranous tunic which surrounds the eye-ball, attaches it to the two angles of the orbit by two kinds of wings, passes into the pupils, and is there reflected behind the tarsi, and gives a passage to the tendons of the muscles: he has established a new opinion on the agents which transmit to the iris the action of the retina, and by which the impressions received by the latter dilate or contract the other; these agents he finds in the

ciliary processes, the tongues of which are prolonged behind the iris, and the tails of them touch the retina.

He has also discovered that the hare-lip sometimes proceeds from a rent of the maxillary bones, sometimes from a rent in both; and he attributes the cause of it to a disproportionate dilatation of the tongue. It is highly dangerous to perform any operation for the hare-lip at the time when the teeth are cutting.

18. Duvernoy, a young physician, has presented to the National Institute a memoir upon the hymen, in which he has shown that this singular membrane, hitherto generally regarded as peculiar to the human species, is also found in every animal.

19. Ducum has given a new method of determining the latitude at sea by two altitudes. The time which we deduce from an observation made at the moment the sun passes by the prime vertical is exact, whatever may be the error which affects the latitude by account, which is requisite to be used in most of the methods now followed. By this first observation, and the exact time to be deduced from it, the watch is regulated; and at any other time of the day a new altitude, with this exact time being known by the preceding operation, will give the true latitude. Commissioners have been appointed to examine this method, who report that it will give the latitude very exactly, whatever may be the error in the latitude by account, when, as the method requires, one of the two altitudes shall have been taken exactly at the passage by the prime vertical, or very near it.

20. Leupold has lately read to the Society of Arts and Sciences at Bourdeaux, a memoir on the generation of surfaces of the second order. All of them may result from one common generation, which is executed by a curve of the second kind, variable in its dimensions, and moved in such a manner that its plane may always remain parallel to itself. The equations which point out this circumstance give the law of the motion of the generatrix. This curve will be an ellipsis for surfaces having a centre, and a parabola for surfaces having no centre. In the case where each of the points of the generating curve has a right line for its direction, the surface may be engendered by a straight line moved in space. The analytical condition for this to happen indicates the hyperbolic paraboloid, and the parabolic cylinder. The common generatrix to all these surfaces may become a circle, except with regard to the two last.

21. The opening of the south London water-works, in Kennington-lane, took place on the 16th of June. The works consist of the engine house, with the apparatus, which is on a simple plan. Two reservoirs, or tanks, containing 26,000 butts, each ten feet deep, are supplied from the river Thames, to the height of the spring tide, and are worked by the steam engine upwards of three feet above the whole level; the water is then left to purify itself in the two reservoirs, and by the same engine is lifted fifty feet above its level, and supplies the inhabitants of Clapham, Camberwell, and its surrounding neighbourhood, and might be conveyed one hundred miles round, on a level. A large com-

pany of nobility and gentry were present. Mr. R. Dodd was the engineer.

22. The royal naval asylum has been transplanted from Paddington to Pelham house, in Greenwich park, which has been for some time undergoing the necessary repairs and extensions, to render it at once commodious for the purposes of its intention, and ornamental as a public building. On the east and west two capacious wings are added, connected with the centre building by handsome colonnades. The lower part of each wing is to be appropriated to the school rooms for the children, male and female respectively; the upper parts as dormitories for them and the servants of the institution. It is proposed immediately to extend the whole number of pupils to 1000, from every part of the united kingdom. The boys are taught reading, writing, and figures; and, where their capacities display fitness, are to be instructed in navigation; and, during the hours of relaxation, the elder boys are taught rope and sail making; and they are to be instructed in the rudiments of naval discipline, by regular veteran boatswains. The girls are taught to read and write, and are instructed in needle-work and household industry. The building fills up the *vista* between both wings of Greenwich college, to which it seems to form an appropriate centre; and it is intended that the whole shall be immediately completed, for the reception of pupils, officers, &c.

23. The Liverpool bill of mortality, for the year 1806, exhibits some very satisfactory proofs of the increasing healthiness and population of that large and improving town. The number of deaths is only 2395, being 446 less than the preceding year, and, computing a population of 80,000, it amounts only to about one in 33, which is a less proportion than obtains in any other town of equal size in the kingdom. The number of births is 3831; so that the increase of inhabitants by births alone, in a single year, is no less than 1536, exclusive of the increase from various other causes.

24. Lately was opened for the public reception of merchant's vessels, the grand Surrey canal dock at Rotherhithe, amidst the acclamations of the populace, and a numerous assemblage of the gentlemen proprietors, who afterwards retired to the London tavern, dined and spent the evening with conviviality. The vessels entered the dock under a salute of cannon, streamers flying, with a martial band of music, playing popular airs. This dock or bason, from its extensive capacity, will contain about 100 sail of square-rigged vessels, at any draught of water in which they can approach the pool. This public work was first suggested and laid out by Mr. Dodd, the engineer, and an act of parliament immediately after obtained for its execution. The dock and main line of canal and collateral cuts are as follows: The ship dock immediately communicating with the river Thames, a little below the king's mills, Rotherhithe, gives admission into the grand dock or bason. On the north, south, east, and west side of the latter, is an extensive site for building wharfs, warehouses, &c.; and in the centre of the dock or bason a large island for the same purpose, to which there is access by a

draw-bridge. The convenience of this dock for the erection of warehouses, granaries, depots for coals, &c., so near the metropolis, sufficiently speaks for its utility. The main line of canal, passing from the dock or bason, runs nearly in a south line on the west of Deptford, and from thence in a west line crossing the Kent, Camberwell, and Clapham roads, enters the Thames again at Vauxhall creek, a little above the site where the intended stone bridge, now before parliament, is proposed to be carried over the Thames. Attached to this main line is a collateral cut to Peckham, Horsemonger lane, Southwark, and Butt-lane, Deptford; the whole of this range of eight miles is upon one entire level, without a lock, and peninsulates the south of the metropolis, with which the Croydon canal forms a junction, that is proposed to be finished in the course of this summer, with the part of the main line before described, now that the dock has opened a communication with the Thames. The upper lines and levels of this canal extend from Kennington common, along the wash-way to Rushey green, Stockwell, passing in the vicinity of Clapham and Tooting to Mitcham. The company of proprietors are now applying to parliament to make a collateral cut from the bricklayer's arms to the main line of the canal near where it crosses the Kent road, for the use of passage boats, by which means much facility will be given to persons passing from London to Peckham, Deptford, Greenwich, and parts adjacent; as well as to Croydon, and hereafter to more distant parts of the county.

25. The establishment of the royal naval college at Portsmouth is to be considerably increased, and there is to be a mathematical professor to superintend it, with a salary of 600l. per annum. The senate of Cambridge are requested to nominate three graduates of the university, who are well skilled in mathematics, and the lords of the admiralty are to make choice of one of them for the professorship.

26. Casimir Bacchet, a boy who has astonished all Paris by his performances on the harp, arrived in England, in July, 1807. His taste, skill, and knowledge have excited surprize and admiration in the best judges and most able performers. As this extraordinary boy was under the patronage of some persons of distinction, it was not certain that he would be permitted to exert his talents in public.

27. Redowski, who had been nominated botanist to the projected embassy from the court of Russia to China, is engaged in a very extensive botanical tour, at the emperor's expence, through the most remote north-eastern districts of Asia, including the islands between that continent and Japan to the southward, and the coast of North America to the eastward. He will be accompanied by a mathematician, who is to make astronomical observations.

28. Some very curious letters have appeared respecting the Moravian colony established at Sarepta. They have been published by M. Bergmann. This sect, which is likewise known under the appellation of *hernhutters*, reckons nearly one hundred brothers, and an equal number of unmarried sisters, at Sarepta. By the

manufacture of linen, which constitutes their principal occupation, the men as well as the women earn about twelve rubles a month. The trade of the colony is not, however, confined to this branch alone, but is extended to every other. The profits arising from their different occupations are shared in common by the whole community; for which purpose, each workman deposits his salary in a public chest. The articles manufactured in the Moravian establishments are greatly valued; and, though sold at a high price, they are yet much sought after.

29. In the course of 1806, among the deaths in the extensive empire of Russia, there were,

1	between	145 and 150	years of age.
1	——	130 and 135	——
4	——	125 and 130	——
6	——	120 and 125	——
32	——	115 and 120	——
26	——	110 and 115	——
86	——	105 and 110	——
137	——	100 and 105	——
1134	——	95 and 100	——

30. Dr. Frydenberg, of Iceland, has sent to the society of rural economy of Copenhagen, a memoir on the possibility of converting the *seetang* (a marine plant, which abounds in the sea that washes the shore of that island and other parts of the Danish dominions) into food fit for man. If the means proposed for this purpose should prove successful, he will have the satisfaction of conferring an inestimable benefit on Iceland, a country so ill provided with alimentary productions, that all the precautions of government are sometimes found ineffectual to preserve the inhabitants from the horrors of famine. Hitherto the *seetang* has been used in Denmark only for fuel, and in Norway for making kelp.

31. A life boat, improved in Denmark by captain Sælling, has been sent to Petersburgh, and it is intended to construct several on the same model, in the Russian ports.

32. A new map of the Feroe islands has appeared in Denmark, constructed by Mr. Loeververn, a distinguished naval officer. It comprehends a space from latitude 61° 25′ to latitude 62° 25′, and there is annexed to it a minute and interesting description of this little known part of the Danish dominions.

33. The theatre royal at Copenhagen, in the course of 1806, had 158 performances; among the pieces represented were nine translations, and only one original Danish comedy, by professor Sander, entitled The Hospital.

34. A clergyman of Nykoebing has given the description of a Danish island, the name of which is scarcely known to the Danes themselves. This island is called Mors, and is situated in the north-east part of Jutland, and formed by the great gulf of Limfiord, which penetrates into the interior of the peninsula. Its population amounts to 8,100, who speak a language peculiar to themselves, a glossary of which has lately been published, containing 700 words not known elsewhere.

35. An institution for the deaf and dumb has for several years been established at Kiel, with good success. Another institution of this nature is now establishing at Copenhagen, at the expence of government. It will consist of three teachers, besides one female teacher, and forty pu-

pils. Seventy rix-dollars (14l. sterling) are to be paid annually for every pupil, which will be defrayed by the pupils themselves, or their parents, when they can afford it, otherwise by the poor-chest of the district to which they belong. Dr. Castberg, who has travelled two years to inspect the best institutions of this kind in Europe, and who has laid down the plan for this establishment, is appointed the head teacher of this institution.

36. Professor Boettiger continued last winter, at Dresden, his archæological lectures with the success that might justly be expected to attend so learned an antiquary. In general, the taste for literature, which the disastrous events of the war had disturbed, but not extinguished, begins to revive in that capital of the newly created kingdom of Saxony. A translation of the Lusiad of Camoens, by MM. Kuhn and Winkler, has lately been published there, which evinces much accuracy and poetical talent.

37. The chevalier von Hogelmuller, of Vienna, who will set out, in the end of November, to travel in the east, for the purpose of elucidating the natural history of the horse, has offered his services to the agricultural society of Copenhagen, to receive queries respecting natural history in general, and other subjects.

38. Mr. counsellor Seyffert continues to observe the newly-discovered planet. He has calculated, by approximation, the orbit of that planet, from observations made at Munich up to the 1st of May. His conclusions aver, that its mean motion is greater than that of Juno, of Ceres, and of Pallas; that the eccentricity of its orbit is greater than that of Ceres, and less than that of Juno and Pallas; that the inclination is likewise less than that of the three other planets, as well as its mean distance from the sun; that it is the eleventh principal planet of our solar system, and that it moves betwixt Mars and Jupiter.

39. The first number of a collection of poisonous plants engraved on stone, the appearance of the prints being equal to that of well executed wood cuts, has been recently published at Ratisbon. This number contains ten plates, and the generic and specific characters of the following plants are pointed out: viz., *aconitum napellus*, wolf's bane; *anemone pratensis*, meadow anemone; *caltha palustris*, marsh marigold; *delphinium staphysagria*; *helleborus fœtidus*, bear's foot; *helleborus niger*, black hellebore; *ranunculus flammula*, small spear-wort; and *ficaria acris*, and *scelerata*. The author of this work, M. Keyser, has added a chapter on the methods of discovering an accumulation of mephitic gas in any situation, and the best means of dissipating it with safety.

40. The French have lately been successful in naturalizing cotton and indigo in their southern provinces, and their attention is now directed to the New Zealand flax, *phormium tenax*, or *phormium textile*, of the botanists. Captain Cook first discovered this plant, which unites, in a superior degree, the useful qualities of the hemp and flax of Europe. It is now cultivated with success in Norfolk island; and captain Baudin, in his late voyage round the world, brought from thence nine plants to France. Under the care of Thouin, these have brought their

seeds to maturity, and seedlings have been since sent to the departments of Seine Inferior, Herault, La Drome, Le Var, and to the island of Corsica. The young plants are found to thrive well in the most southern of these provinces.

41. M. Cassas has presented the Parisian public with a new kind of exhibition. It consists of plaster-models of the most celebrated ancient edifices, of different kinds of architecture. These models are in number seventy-four, and are arranged under the divisions of Egyptian, Indian, Persian, Grecian, Etruscan, Cyclopean, Celtic, and Roman architecture.

42. Vauquelin, professor of chemistry in the museum of natural history at Paris, has analyzed various specimens of ore from the famous silver mine of Guadal-Canal, in Estremadura, and discovered in them platina, united with silver, copper, iron, antimony, arsenic, lead, and sulphur, sometimes amounting to one-tenth of the mass.

43. Dejoux, of Paris, has just finished a model of a colossal statue of general Dessaix, which is intended to be cast in bronze, and placed on the pedestal in the Place des Victoires. It is universally judged to be the master-piece of this sculptor, who, although in his seventieth year, appears to retain all the vigour and spirit of youth.

44. A recent statistical account of Holland states the population of that country to amount to two millions, a much greater proportion to the soil than is found in any other country. The national revenues are stated at 150 millions of florins. The foreign fisheries are very much decayed, and the whale-fishery, which is mentioned as a losing concern, is stated to support 15,000 individuals. The herring and cod-fisheries are still of much importance to the prosperity of Holland, though other nations have obtained so large a share in this species of industry.

45. Holland, a country where medicine has been taught with such success, does not possess any work, the object of which is to apply physical science to the interpretation of the laws. For the purpose of supplying this desideratum, Dr Resteloot, an eminent physician, has been engaged, during the last four years, in collecting materials from all the medical writers who had peculiarly devoted their talents to this branch of study; such as Frank, Arneman, and Plenck in Germany; Foderé and Mahon in France; Vesace and Cardile in Italy, &c. As the work is chiefly intended for the learned, the doctor has written it in the latin language. From the plan and known abilities of the author, and the luminous developement of all the parts of his subject, it is confidently expected that it cannot fail meeting with the approbation of the Dutch public and government, as the most complete treatise that has yet appeared on *medical jurisprudence*.

46. Printing-presses are ordered to be established in all the great towns of the kingdom of Naples, and the bishops have been invited to see that they are in activity throughout every province.

47. There has been discovered at Montefiascone, in a field adjoining the high road, a small cavern cut in the rock. The proprietor of the ground having descended into it, found two dead

bodies stretched upon a table of stone, apparently in good preservation, but which crumbled into dust as soon as they were touched. Upon another table were placed several vessels of earth and metal, which have been sent to Rome, in order to be placed in the museum of antiquities belonging to the Vatican library.

48. The king of Naples (Joseph Bonaparte), by a decree dated 17th March, has instituted a new academy of history and antiquities, which is to consist of forty members. The first twenty are nominated by the king; and these twenty are to present to him, for his choice, three names, for each of those wanted to complete the above number. The king appoints a perpetual secretary, and the academy has the power to elect a president for three months. The directors of the museum, of the fowller excavations, and of the royal press, are always to be members. The minister of the royal household will annually allot to the academy 8000 ducats, to be for current expences, &c., and 2000 for prizes to the authors of four works, which, according to the judgment of the academy, shall be most deserving of such a reward. There will be a grand meeting every year, when the prizes are to be distributed, and analyses of the works read. The academy may nominate a correspondent in each of the fourteen provinces of the kingdom. The members will enjoy the privilege of being admitted to court. The first meeting was held on the 25th of April. The king, after having received the oaths of the members, pronounced an oration replete with expressions of the lively interest he takes in the labours of the learned men thus brought together. M. Francesco Daniele, the perpetual secretary, in his reply, gave a sketch of the glorious epoch when Naples was the cradle of the arts and the sciences.

49. Dr. Anderson, physician-general and president of the medical board at Madras, has made public some highly interesting facts respecting the progress of vaccination in India. He declares, that no serious alarm has been caused by the small-pox in that vast extent of country which is now subject to Great Britain in India, since the introduction of vaccine inoculation; nor has the vaccine matter, although transferred from one human subject to another for four or five years, produced any other disease. The cow-pox, under the direction of the presidency of Madras, has resisted the test of 1500 variolous inoculations. Some of the native chiefs begin to countenance vaccination, and even submit their own persons to the practice; and Dr. A. entertains little doubt but the vaccine lancet will soon be as familiar to the Hindoos as the plough or the shuttle. There had been 429,821 persons successfully vaccinated in that presidency and its dependencies, between the beginning of September, 1802, and the end of May, 1805, at the expence of 55,865 star pagodas. Of these, 2816 had been subsequently inoculated for the small-pox, which they all resisted. In the same presidency, from September 1, 1805, to August 31, 1806, there had been 178,074 other persons vaccinated, of whom 101,762 were males, and 76,312 females.

50. The folio edition of Cicero de Officiis, 1465, which, at a late auc-

tion in London, sold for sixty-three pounds, was once purchased by an old Scots usher, at a book-stall, for one shilling.

Many useful and valuable books lie buried in shops and libraries, unknown and unexamined, unless some lucky compiler opens them by chance, and finds an easy spoil of wit and learning.

Several thousand volumes are annually torn up, by the dealers in old books about London, who often find the public so illiberal in their offers, that tallow-chandlers and cheesemongers give a better price for them as waste paper; and many private persons, in clearing their apartments, will sell valuable old books for three pence per pound, to a chandler: and yet, from their ignorance of books, will, at another time, make no scruple in asking a bookseller a shilling for an old court calendar; because the cover looks so nice.

51. The establishment of circulating libraries has greatly contributed to wean many of the middling classes of society from more expensive and less innocent pastime; they have withdrawn the poor man from many habits of intemperance, and rendered his own fireside unusually welcome.

At one of these places a quarterly subscriber may have the perusal of as many books, as will cost him less than one half-penny per volume; and which if he had been obliged to purchase, could not have amounted to less than three shillings and sixpence each. But the want of consideration, the negligence and dishonesty of many who procure books from these repositories, is one reason why we often see the proprietors retire from the management of a library, with so much loss and disgust. But let those readers, who occasionally profit by a plan so excellent, remember that no establishment can be permanent which is not secure; and that, to expect a librarian to part with his books without his receiving a deposit of equal value, is just as reasonable, as it would be to take offence with a pawn-broker, for refusing to lend his money on your bare word and honour.

52. The following particulars have recently been received from Prince of Wales's island, respecting the two Russian ships, Nadeshda and Neva, which were sent on an expedition to China, after touching on the north-west coast of America.

The objects of their voyage were both political and commercial, and they arrived at Macao in December, 1805. The Nadeshda carried a Russian ambassador to Japan, where the ships remained for four or five months, to repair the damage they had suffered in a gale. Every assistance was afforded them in this way, and they were supplied with abundance of provisions; but they were scarcely allowed to have any intercourse with the inhabitants, and were not permitted to trade with them in any manner whatever. The government would not receive the ambassador, and very little intercourse was allowed beyond the exchange of letters and compliments, so that the object of the expedition may be said to have totally failed.

On their first arrival at Macao, they experienced some difficulty and delay getting up to Whampoa, till the Chinese were assured that they were not men of war, but had come for the purpose of trad-

ing. They were then allowed to come up, and reached Whampoa about the end of December. They carried on their business in the usual way; sold their skins tolerably well, and laid in a cargo of high-priced teas, with a considerable quantity of nankeens, and some silk piece-goods.

Captain Krusenstern had the chief command of the expedition. His ship, the Nadeshda, belonged to the Russian government; but the other was the property of the Russian American Company, to whom the emperor gave his ship for the voyage, free of expence; besides patronizing the undertaking to a great extent. The chief commercial object was to open and establish an intercourse between St. Petersburgh and Canton, by sea. The company had appointed an agent, or supercargo, to transact the purchase and sales, and the whole of the commercial part was submitted to his direction. A dispatch had been sent to Pekin, to inform the emperor of the arrival of the ships, and no objection was made about allowing them to sell and purchase in the mean time; or to getting a security-merchant; but they could not be allowed to depart till the emperor's answer came back. To this little attention was paid, and captain Krusenstern prepared to sail, and applied for his grand chop; on which two men of war's boats were sent down to Whampoa, to lie by each of the ships, which created such alarm, that no provisions were carried on board them for two days. The commodore remonstrated with the security-merchant, and represented that such steps were considered by the Europeans as amounting very nearly to hostile measures; advising him to represent the circumstances to the viceroy. Captain Krusenstern also sent in a moderate remonstrance himself, and concluded with demanding his grand chop, as further delay would be of material injury to his voyage. The restrictions at Whampoa were on this immediately removed, and in a few days the grand chops for both were issued. They left Whampoa on the 9th of February, 1806, and on the 12th or 14th, the imperial edict arrived at Canton from Pekin; but, the ships having sailed, its contents were only imperfectly known. It was, however, understood, that the purport of it was by no means favourable to the Russians; that the emperor did not approve of the continuance of the intercourse by sea, but recommended the old mode by caravans, which he pronounced the best for the Russians, and the most agreeable to him. Some trivial questions were also inserted as to the motives for the voyage; how the Russians could have found their way to China, and if they had been in England? On the whole, it was evident that there was a strong jealousy on the part of the Chinese at the good understanding which they perceived to exist between the English and Russians.

When this event happened at Whampoa, no intelligence had been received of the grand embassy by land from St. Petersburgh to Pekin, the failure of which has been since ascertained.

53. In 1806 a comet was discovered by M. Pons, at Marseilles. It was observed in the morning of the 11th of November, and is the ninety-seventh with which we are acquainted. It is the sixth which

M. Pons has discovered since 1801. M. Thulis, director of the observatory, viewed it as accurately as the weather would permit; but the months of November and December are extremely unfavourable to astronomical pursuits, even at Marseilles. This comet was very small, shapeless, without any sensible nucleus, and not visible to the naked eye. On the 9th of November, at 17h. mean time, it had 181° 3′ right ascension, and 2° of northern declination.

M. Bouvard and M. Burckhardt, at Paris, furnished the elements of its orbit, and continued to observe it; on the 18th of December, at 16h. 26′ mean time, it had 11h. 12′ 41″ of right ascension, and 32° 57′ of declination: it advanced to the south with great rapidity, and was not again seen until the 25th of January.

The following were the elements calculated on the 29th of January: inclination 35° 6′; nodes 10ˢ 22° 13′; perihelion 3ˢ 5° 57′; passage, 28th of December, at 20 hours, movement retrogade: perihelion distance 1.080. It was then visible in the evening, having returned at 29° of south declination, and at 20° of right ascension; and they were able to calculate its elements with greater accuracy.

54. M. Burckhardt gives, in the fourth volume of the *Mécanique Céleste* of Laplace, an explanation of the singular phenomenon of the comet of 1770, which, though previously invisible, was rendered visible that year by the attraction of Jupiter, but which has also rendered it invisible in future. The comet of 1762, according to M. Burckhardt, only agreed to 5′, but the correction of refraction went the length of 7′, and he rectified the elements in the following manner:

Nodes	11ˢ	18°	33′	5″
Inclination	0	85	38	13
Perihelion	3	14	2	0

Transit, 28th May, 8h. 11′.

Distance, 1.0090485.

M. Bessel has made very extensive researches respecting the comet of 1769; he found its period to be about 2100 years, a result he drew from the whole of Messier's and Maskelyne's observations, which he has reduced with the most scrupulous accuracy. The errors in the calculation only extend to 5″, as well in right ascension as in declination. The great number of these observations, joined to their extreme correctness, inclined him to think that the result must be extremely probable.

Messrs. Gauss and Bessel have calculated the comet of December, 1805, and that of 1772, in an ellipsis, and have found so many differences that it is difficult to suppose it to have been the same comet; at least we must suppose it has suffered some derangements.

M. Gauss calculated that of 1805, in the parabola and ellipsis, and found that the whole ellipsis, the great axis of which exceeds 2.82, represents the observations better than the parabola. He is of opinion that a great number of comets may perhaps exist, though our observations are not sufficient to prove that the orbits approach the parabola, and that it is necessary to calculate for each the limits between which the orbit is contained.

55. On the 21st of May a report was spread at Paris, that the world would come to an end on the 25th; and the prediction of the comet that was to produce

this awful catastrophe was ascribed to Lalande. "I received (says that astonomer) several letters, informing me that different persons were taken ill from terror, in consequence of this report, and that some of them had actually died; on which account, a man who hawked this pretended prediction about the streets was arrested, and I found it necessary to disavow it in the *Journal de Paris*. On the 25th, however, the occurrence of a dreadful storm augmented the general terror. On the 15th of January, 1798, I was under the necessity of making a similar disavowal, several persons having become sick, as on the former occasion."

56. In the history of comets, in the Memoirs of the French Academy for 1775, a singular anecdote occurs, relating to two stars, marked A and S. The comet had been discovered near to these stars on the 8th of August, 1769; and the letters refer to two natural daughters of count Charolais, *Adelaide* and *Sophia*, whom M. Bouret wished to have occasion to mention when the king was at his house, where M. Messier intended to present his chart to his majesty. There is one of these stars in the large Atlas of M. Bode, but without any letter attached to it.

57. The Transactions of the Royal Society of London, for 1804, contain experiments on the measurement of small angles, and on the size of planet Harding, by Herschel; he finds for it the fourth of a second, but does not positively decide whether or no it is a real diameter.

58. M. Pigot gives the changes of the star of the fifth magnitude, in Sobieski's Buckler, from 61$\frac{1}{2}$ to 62$\frac{3}{4}$ days, which is sometimes scarcely visible. He discovered it in 1795; its position being in right ascension 279° 9$\frac{1}{2}'$, declination 5° 56′ A, June, 1796; its smallest lustre, 1796, 17th of September and 18th of November; 1797, 14th of May and 7th of August; 1798, 29th of July and 15th of September; 1799, 7th of August and 11th of October; 1800, 14th of July and 24th of September; 1801, 9th of August. Ninth magnitude or invisible.

Part of these observations were made at Fontainbleau in 1803, before the national institute had obtained liberty for M. Pigot to return to Britain.

59. Herschel has examined the effect which would be produced by the displacement of the solar system. He reduces to 1° 5″ the proper annual movement of six principal stars, supposing that the sun was directed towards 245° 52″ of right ascension, and 49° 38′ of declination. Maskelyne had 5$\frac{1}{2}''$ for the sum of the six annual movements of these six stars; the surplus is the effect of the displacement of the sun.

Mr. Herschel has given some observations on the singular figure of Saturn. On the 12th of April, 1805, with a seven-foot telescope, which rendered objects more than ordinarily distinct, and which magnified 570 times, he found the ring whiter, and Saturn yellowish.

With a ten-foot telescope, which magnified 527 times, he found the four points of the greatest curvature at 43°; he compares it to a parallelogram, the four corners of which are rounded.

With a forty-foot telescope, magnifying 360 times, the appearances were the same. The axis is 32°, the equator 35°; and the diameter of the greatest curvature

60°. He discovers in this the effect of gravitation on the figure of the planets; there being in this case two centripetal, and two centrifugal powers, for he has proved the two rotations of the planet, and of the ring.

The most distant ring turns sensibly. The divisions, as well as the space between the rings, are obscure.

60. The publication of the second volume of Bradley's observations for 1756, and subsequent years, is interesting to astronomers. Those of his successor are added, and this volume joins the first of Maskelyne, which commenced in 1765.

61. Among the curious and interesting observations made in the course of 1806, we may reckon that of the annual parallax of the stars, which M. Calandrelli thought he recognized in several stars. M. Piazzi had given some results upon this subject, which I noticed in my history of the preceding year. The parallax of the Lyre in declination is 0.875 of the absolute parallax, and passes very near to the zenith. M. Piazzi observed it very sedulously; but we are inclined to draw a very different conclusion from his observations than that which he wishes to establish, viz., that the parallax of the stars has hitherto escaped our measurements; if it were even sufficiently large to admit of being measured, the declination would not always be the surest method to employ. M. Piazzi proposes to continue his researches.

Opusculi Astronomici, printed at Rome, by Calandrelli and Conti, contain six memoirs, one of which is on the annual parallax of the Lyre, which he finds as at 4° 4″; another on the *opposition to the planet Herschel*, 1805, and a third on the elements of its orbit. The remaining papers are on the eclipse of the sun in 1806, observed at Rome and Padua, and calculated by Conti, on the method of corresponding altitudes, and on a nonagesimal table for the latitude of Rome.

The parallax of 4° 4″ would reduce the distance of the Lyre to 1600 millions of leagues instead of 7000; but as the parallax of right ascension of the Lyre varies much more than the parallax of declination, it is to be wished that this method were employed for clearing up this curious question.

The greatest parallax of the Lyre in right ascension is between the end of May and the end of September; in declination between the end of June and the end of December; and as it was towards the month of August that it has been most observed, passing the meridian at eight o'clock, it is possible that the difference may have escaped the most exact observers.

62. The prolongation of the meridian, undertaken in 1806, cannot fail to prove interesting to astronomers.

Since the 2d of May, de Laplace proposed to continue the meridian to the Balearic islands; and Messrs. Biot, Arago, and Rodriguez, the Spanish philosopher, set out with instruments on the 2d of September.

During M. Arago's absence, his place is occupied in the observatory by M. Claude Louis Mathieu, who was born at Macon, in November, 1784, and is extremely well skilled in astronomical observations and calculations.

As they were also to determine the pendulum at 45°, on the 26th

of July Bouvard and Biot made trial of the invariable pendulum of platina, intended to be carried into the different points of the meridian. In order to deduce the simple pendulum from it, and the variations in gravity, they caused it to oscillate before the pendulum of a clock, the pace of which was perfectly well known, and they observed from a distance, through a glass, the coincidence of the two pendulums; there was not a minute of uncertainty respecting the time in which they exactly agreed.

So early as 1775, Turgot, then minister, wished to send M. Messier to Bourdeaux, in order to have the pendulum at 45°. His retreat from office prevented the success of this enterprize; but at present we are in possession of much more perfect methods.

M. Biot writes from Barcelona, on the 22d of September, that he was received in a very polite manner by the heads of the Spanish government.

On the 4th of October, he writes from Tarragosa that the grand triangle will be easily measured between the middle of November and the end of February.

On the 12th of October he set out for Valentia, and then proceeded to Cullera, where he intended to fix one station. The rains still proved an obstacle; but in the month of November, the north winds, which are then prevalent, would clear the sky.

On the 16th of October, the small advice-boat, or brigantine, *Le Mystique*, which was to carry the astronomers to the island of Ivica, arrived; it is unarmed, goes with sails and oars, and is commanded by a very zealous and experienced officer, M. de Vacaro. The passports of the British admiralty arrived; and the astronomers were to embark at Denia, fifteen leagues to the south of Valentia. From Denia to Ivica the distance is only twenty-five leagues, and this great triangle would be easily made in the months of January and February.

On the 23d of October, M. Biot embarked for Ivica, and returned on the 10th of November. In consequence of this voyage, it was determined that the port of Mongon, near Denia, should be chosen as a station, instead of Cullera, and the mountain of Camrey, in the island of Ivica. All the triangles will be finished in two months; but the latitudes will not be observed until the end of the year at Formenteva, a small island in the neighbourhood of Ivica, where a base will be measured. M. Chaix has taken charge of the post of Mongon; M. de Vacaro superintends another station.

M. de Vandeuil, at Madrid, M. Biot, at Barcelona, M. la Nusse, at Valentia, and M. Morand, at Denia, took much interest in forwarding the preparations, and furnished every requisite assistance. Infinite pains and labour were taken in preparing the stations; two hundred men were employed in cutting a path in the rock of Mongon, and sixty men and an equal number of mules at Ivica. The tents were blown down by a dreadful wind from the north; but at last, on the 7th of December, all the reflectors and signals were placed. M. Arago is indefatigable.

Thus the sciences have suffered nothing by the war. The royal society of London requested, through the medium of the French institute, the liberty of a British

astronomer, who was a prisoner in France, which was instantly granted; and this is the second time that the sciences have been thus privileged. On the 11th of March, 1806, the council of state decided on giving captain Flinders his liberty, and on restoring his galley, the Cumberland.

63. The magnificent mansion of Hafod, in Cardiganshire (Wales), the residence of Thomas Johnes, Esq., and the theme of rapturous delight to every traveller in that part of the principality, was burnt to the ground on the morning of the 18th of March, and originated, it is supposed, in the apartments of the female servants. At a quarter after three, Mrs. Johnes was awakened by the fire, and immediately alarmed the family. So rapid was the progress of the flames, that some of the domestics were with great difficulty rescued. The housekeeper was in the most imminent danger of perishing, before assistance could be rendered; and two or three other servants, who had made their way to the top of the house, were much scorched before they could be relieved by means of ropes, and conveyed to a place of safety. Scarcely covered, Mrs. Johnes and her daughter, after saving some few articles from the wreck, took shelter at the Devil's-bridge, four miles distant. Mr. Hanbury Williams, of Colebrook dale, Shropshire, brother-in-law to Mr. Johnes, who was on a visit at Hafod, and a few of the men servants, by wonderful exertions, at the hazard of their lives, succeeded in saving most of the valuable plate, china, and a quantity of inferior furniture; the wine, the linen, Mrs. Johnes' apparel, trinkets, &c., and the principal furniture, magnificent glasses, &c., were all lost. Mr. Williams also sustained a considerable loss, not being able to save his travelling equipage, bills, cash, and other valuables. Many of the splendid books in the lower part of the library were saved; but all the precious lore that was deposited in the gallery of the anti-library fell a prey to the flames, among which were the greatest curiosities: the Welch MSS., and the labours of Mr. Johnes for the last forty years; an irreparable loss to society and the munificent owner. It is feared that the valuable Froissarts are to be included in the loss; but the copies of that work, which, with so much credit to Mr. J. and his assistants in typography, have issued from the Hafod press, will immortalize the translator and the printer. The fire commenced, as before stated, at three o'clock, and at six (excepting the three turrets at the corner of the mansion and the conservatory) only the bare walls remained, a melancholy memento of the former splendour of the place. The house, library, &c., were valued at 140,000l. and were insured at about half that sum in the British and imperial fire offices; and those honourable bodies, immediately on hearing of the accident, dispatched their surveyor to settle the claims under the policies. Fortunately no lives were lost, nor persons injured.

64. The Lansdown library of manuscripts has been purchased by parliament for the British museum, at an average of the valuation made by three parties, being 4925*l*. Mr. Planta, the principal librarian of the museum, estimated their value in the following manner:

	£
Burleigh and Cecil papers, 120 lots, at 10*l.*	1,200
Sir Julius Cæsar's papers, 50 vols., at 10*l.*	500
27 volumes of original Registers of Abbeys, at 10*l.*	270
150 volumes, at 5*l.*	750
985 ditto, at 2*l.*	1970
40 numbers of royal letters, at 5*l.*	200
8 vols. of Chinese drawings	80
	£4970

The petty papers, amounting to fifteen volumes, were reserved by the family.

65. The number of persons who visited the British museum in 1805, was 11,939; in 1806, 11,824; and from January to June, 1807, 6815.

66. At the first meeting of the board of agriculture this sessions, the two gold medals were delivered by the president to the bishop of Landaff and Asaph and Mr. Curwen; to the former for his extensive plantations in Westmoreland, and to the latter for a memoir on the best mode of feeding horses on potatoes and other green food.

67. Statement of the quantity of porter brewed in London, by the twelve principal houses:

Meux	170,879
Barclay	166,600
Hanbury	135,972
Brown & Parry	125,654
Whitbread	104,251
F. Calvert	83,004
Combe	80,273
Goodwyn	72,580
Elliott	47,388
Clowes	38,554
J. Calvert	37,033
Harford	33,283

The quantity of table-beer brewed by the first twelve houses in London from July 5, 1806, to July 5, 1807:

Kirkman	23,354
Charrington	22,184
Edmonds	19,474
Sawford	15,818
Paullaine	15,300
Satchell	11,665
Cowell	11,515
Cape	11,463
Sandall	9,798
Hale	9,098
Stretton	8,161
Eves	8,042

68. The seven warehouses, with their counting houses, on the west side of the new exchange, Liverpool, were recently let, by public auction, for a term of seven years, at the following prices per annum:

No. 1.	34 feet	by	54,	£360
2,	21 4		54,	235
3,	21 4		54,	225
4,	21 4		54,	210
5,	23 4		54,	260
6,	17		16,	85
7,	19		32,	160

69. The munificent prize of five hundred pounds, which was during the last year proposed to the members of Oxford university by the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, D. D., vice provost of the college of Fort William in Bengal, for the best composition in English prose, on several subjects relating to the propagation of christianity in the east, was, on the 4th of June, adjudged to the Rev. Hugh Pearson, M. A., of St. John's college.

70. It is a curious fact that the Romans, during their residence in Britain, established a manufactory of woollen cloth at Winchester, which was so extensive as to supply their army; and there is reason to believe that the trade which they introduced into Britain was not neglected by the native inhabitants, for the first nine hundred years of the christian era. The

long Spanish wool was imported into this country so early as the twelfth century, and we find that since the days of Edward III British fleeces were admirably adapted to the kind of cloth which was in greatest request, though now they are generally unequal to the production of that which is sought after.

71. In the year 1770, there was only one stage-coach to London, and one to Liverpool, which went from or came into Manchester, and they set out only twice a week. There are now twenty-seven distinct coaches which run from Manchester, of which eighteen set out every day, and eight others three times a week, to their different places of destination. In the year 1754, a *flying coach* was advertised, and it promised in the following words, that, " however incredible it might appear, it would actually arrive in London in four days and a half after leaving Manchester." The distance is one hundred and eighty-five miles, and the journey is now performed by the mail-coaches in about thirty hours, and on some occasions it has been travelled in twenty hours.

72. The Rotherhithe and Croydon canal, which was begun about five years ago, is now nearly finished. It commences at the town of Croydon, passes over Penge common, crosses the road leading from London to Sydenham, close to that town, where a bridge over the canal has been erected some time. It then runs along the east side of Sydenham common, Forest Hill, and Nunhead, until it crosses the Deptford road, near the New Cross turnpike, on the London side. Within the last three months a commodious bridge has been erected over the canal on this part of the road. From this, down to Rotherhithe, the canal has long since been cut, and scarcely any thing is now wanting to set it working but the completion of the towing paths. To obviate the difficulty of obtaining water, along the elevated grounds over which the canal passes, between Sydenham and New Cross, several large reservoirs have been formed. The chief of these is on Sydenham common, where it has more the appearance of a large lake than a pond. It is an excavation of an oblong form, occupying upwards of thirty acres, and is several feet above the level of the canal, from which it is about fifty yards distant, and into which the water can be conveyed through sluices whenever it is required. Such is the descent near the Deptford road, notwithstanding the great depth to which the cut was made, that within the space of a quarter of a mile there are no less than nine or ten gates, at each of which there are reservoirs to catch the rain, and collateral cuts near the bottom to receive the springs. This canal will considerably facilitate the communication between the metropolis and the counties of Surrey and Kent.

73. The emperor of Russia has granted a remarkable charter to the colony of Scotsmen, who have been settled in the mountains of Caucasus for the last four years. The rights and privileges accorded to these people, who form a detached settlement in a district so thinly peopled, and bordering on the territories of so many uncivilized tribes of Mahometans and heathens, are intended to increase their activity in extending

trade and manufactures, and to place them, in respect to their immunities, on the same footing with the evangelical society of Sarepta. They are to have the additional allotments of land as near as possible to the village which they have already founded. Of these his majesty secures to them the perpetual possession, promising that no part of the tract allotted to their community shall ever pass by sale, mortgage, bill of emption, or any other pretence, into the occupation of strangers. They are exempted from all imposts or burthens for thirty years; at the end of which period they, instead of the poll tax, are to pay fifteen copechs of rent for each acre of arable land, and to pay their proportion of the land tax, and to remain exempt from all other imposts, from the civil and military service of the state, and from the billeting of soldiers in any of their villages. The free exercise of their religion is confirmed to them, and the internal affairs and police of their settlement shall for ever be administered by a magistrate chosen from among themselves. His passport will be a sufficient authority for them to travel and traffic in every part of the empire, but not for leaving the country. The chief magistrate is not, without special permission, to admit to the privileges of a colonist any Russian subject, but is at liberty to receive as settlers, Kabardans, Circassians, and every other description of Mahometans and heathens, being free people, and taking the oath of allegiance to his majesty. These may also become converts to the religion of the colony. The colonists may also buy and keep Kabardan, Circassian, and other Mahometan and heathenish slaves. They may freely exercise every sort of trade, art, or manufacture, and, within their own limits, distil and vend spiritous liquors. The colony is placed under the special protection of the civil government of Caucasus.

74. It is asserted in a German journal that there are beavers in Westphalia, on the banks of the Lippe, and that they continue there in spite of the endeavours of the inhabitants to destroy them. This appears, it is said, very evidently from the great number of trees which are fallen on the river sides. The question arising from this fact, if admitted, is, whether these beavers live in societies, in pairs, or solitary?

75. Messrs. Descostils and Hassenfratz have found, from repeated trials, that the mineral commonly termed *spathic iron* is extremely variable in its degree of fusibility, and that it produces a metal of very different qualities. M. Descostils is of opinion, that the difficult fusibility of some specimens proceeds from the magnesia which enters into their composition, since all the infusible kinds of spathic iron he had analysed contained this earth; and even when he added a portion of it to fusible specimens, it had the effect of depriving them of this quality. Hence, he explains the effect of exposure to air and humidity in facilitating the fusion of these minerals, from sulphuric acid being formed by the decomposition of pyrites, and dissolving the magnesia. M. Hassenfratz, on the contrary, rejects this theory, and contends that he has examined several kinds of infusible spathic iron which con-

tained no magnesia in their composition; and he explains the action of air and moisture, from their destroying the cohesion of the mineral. We promise our readers an early account of the experiments undertaken by these two ingenious chemists, in order to decide this important metallurgic question.

76. Coal is actually worked in forty-seven departments of France, and indications of its existence have been traced in sixteen others. The yearly produce from the mines of thirty-four departments has been estimated at 77,600,000 quintals. More than 60,000 individuals earn their subsistence at the French collieries.

77. It is well known that various substances diffuse, under different circumstances, a phosphoric light, more or less vivid and permanent. Such are the fluate of lime, and some kinds of phosphat of lime, when thrown in powder on heated bodies. The Bologna phosphorus, after being exposed to light, emits it again in the dark. Some sulphurets of zinc, when strongly rubbed with hard bodies, rotten wood, certain fishes, and other animal substances, when in a state of putrescence, display also similar phenomena. The physical and mathematical class of the French National Institute has proposed as the subject of a prize, to be adjudged on the first Monday of January, 1809, the following question: "To ascertain, by experiments, the relations which subsist between the differen modes of phosphorescence, and the cause to which each species is owing, excluding from examination the phenomena of this kind which are observed in living animals." The prize is a gold medal of the value of three thousand francs. The memoirs must be transmitted to the secretary of the institute, previous to the first of October, 1808. The same class had proposed at its last public sitting but one, as the subject of a prize to be adjudged on the 26th of June, 1807, the following question: "To determine, by anatomical and chemical experiments and observations, what are the phenomena attendant on the torpor which certain animals, such as marmots, dormice, &c., undergo during winter, with respect to the circulation of the blood, respiration, and irritability, and to ascertain what are the causes of this sleep, and why it is peculiar to these animals?" The memoirs ought to have been sent to the secretary of the institute before the 21st of March, 1807; but as the change of the period of its public sittings does not permit the class to adjudge the prize till the month of January, 1808, it extends the term during which essays can be received till October 1, 1807.

78. M. Sage, a member of the institute, gives the following curious account of the soporific effects produced by the exhalations of saffron. This plant, it would appear, is cultivated in great abundance in Gatinais, one of the former provinces of France, and is gathered during the autumn. The farmers, after carefully collecting the flowers, spread them on linen cloths, in their dwelling-houses. In the evening the females are employed in picking off the pistils, the odour of which produces the most alarming effects on the nervous

system. The disease induced in this way is termed by the inhabitants the *soporific fever*, and with which they are never affected but during the saffron harvest, which usually lasts one month. The narcotic effect of this odorous emanation greatly resembles that produced by opium; it is capable of occasioning death, especially in feeble patients and children. Like the affection produced by opium, it is most effectually combated by the employment of vinegar, of which the following facts afford a confirmation: madame G——, being in the Gatinais, saw a child laid out for dead, but who, in fact, was only affected with that species of torpor produced by the odour of saffron flowers. She happily succeeded in recalling the infant to life, by means of vinegar, gooseberry water, and the employment of friction with flannel dipped in a little vinegar. Sage himself once succeeded in relieving a person from a similar comatose state, who had been affected by remaining a long time in a garden abounding with poppies. He also relates the following remarkable circumstance which occurred in his residence on the fourth of the present month: about half past one o'clock in the afternoon, the thunder was attracted by the *paratonnerre*, or conductor, erected on the top of his study, at the *Hotel de la Monnaie*. On hearing a violent and rumbling noise, but very different from that produced by a thunder-clap, he observed to the person who was with him, "The thunder approaches us." At the same moment, a woman who was standing near the chimney, in the kitchen adjoining his apartment, was terrified by the appearance of an extremely vivid light filling the whole funnel of the chimney, which is only ten or twelve feet distant from the *paratonnerre*. This kitchen is only lighted from the top roof, by four squares of glass. At the same instant, a violent shock was perceived, not only in M. Sage's study, but also in the kitchen. The rapid succession of the noise and flashes of lightning excited in his mind an apprehension lest the *paratonnerre* might in some respect be defective; on examination, however, its bars were found to be in a perfect state, as well as the conductor, which terminates in a well. From these circumstances M. Sage concludes that the *paratonnerre* must have been insufficient to carry off all the electric fluid, and had allowed a part of it to escape. It is much to be wished that similar observations could be obtained on this subject, as they would most probably enable us to ascertain whether several *paratonnerres* may not be necessary on the same building, or whether some method might not be discovered to improve and render them more perfect.

79. The quality of iron, it is well known, differs very materially, according to the mines whence it is drawn, and the forges wherein it is prepared. M. Vauquelin has lately undertaken a series of interesting and important experiments, in order to discover the causes of this difference. With this view, he not only analyzed the ores and the melted metal, but also the fluxes which are added to it, and the scoriæ or other refuse separated from it. In consequence of this examination, he discovered in the

slimy iron ore of Burgundy and of Franche-comté, besides the oxide of iron, silica, alumine, lime, oxide of manganese, magnesia, and chromic acid. M. Vauquelin ascribes the bad quality of certain kinds of iron to some remaining mixture of the chrome, phosphorus, and magnesia; and he hence observes, that it should be the first care of refiners to free this metal from such injurious substances. Besides these valuable practical remarks, this ingenious chemist, from finding that the composition of this mineral, but more especially of the sublimed matter adhering to the furnaces, greatly resembles that of atmospheric stones, has taken occasion to suggest a new and plausible theory of this surprising phenomenon. The only difference between the sublimed matter and these stones consists in nickel being found in the latter. As a considerable portion of this sublimed matter does not adhere to the furnace, but is carried to a great height in the atmosphere, M. Vauquelin conceives it possible, that it may concur towards the formation of aërolites. The only difficulty attending this explanation seems to be, how these sublimed metals could enter into combination in the atmosphere, so as to form such large masses as several of the stones in question.

80. A journal, called the True Hollander, is published at the Hague in the French language, which gives an account of the politics, literature, science, and the fine arts of Holland. This journal, from the circumstance of its being in French, is rendered much more interesting, because more accessible, than if it were written in the Dutch language.

81. At Castiglione, in the kingdom of Etruria, there is a lake of about two leagues in diameter, which communicates with the sea, and produces great quantities of salt. The reservoir contains 4,859,000 cubic feet of water, which, after evaporation, leaves 11,000,000 pounds of salt.

82. According to a recent census of the population of Rome, the number of inhabitants is diminished in a very striking degree; it is at present only 154,973 persons of every age and condition. It was in 1788 upwards of 165,000, and in 1794 it was more than 167,000. The principal diminution appears to have been first perceived in 1798, in which year the number of inhabitants was 151,000.

83. The Museum Borgianum at Rome is now become one of the most considerable which remain at this time in that city. It was founded by the uncle of the late cardinal Borgia, who died at Lyons in 1804, and contains, among a great number of curious articles, a manuscript of the second century on a roll of Egyptian papyrus, which has been described by Schon; an inscription in the Volscian language, the only one remaining in the dialect of that people; twelve Etruscan vases, anciently used in sacrifices: these have been engraved and published under the cardinal's direction; upwards of 5000 Greek coins; more than a thousand Cufic coins, the most remarkable of which have been described by Adler; an Arabic globe, described by Asseman; several manuscripts in the Arabic and Syriac languages, &c., &c. As secretary to the so-

ciety of the Propaganda, cardinal Borgia increased in the printing-office of that institution, often at his own expence, the number of founts of types of foreign languages. Among others he gave a fount of Etruscan types, and encouraged Raphael Turki, the Egyptian bishop, to print his Coptic Grammar, and also promoted that of the language spoken by the Curds, of which Garzoni was the author.

84. There are upwards of two hundred warm springs in Portugal, and it deserves to be particularly remarked, that the greater number and the hottest of them issue from granite.

85. On the little river Prisco (Portugal), a lead mine was discovered in 1740; but though the ore yields 92 per cent., and the vein is very large, it has never been worked with permanent advantage, owing to the injudicious interference of government. A colliery at Capo de Buarcos will probably be lost to the public from bad management and neglect, some of the works being already under water.

86. There is only one iron-foundery in Portugal, which is under the direction of Antonio Braga, who has introduced some important improvements in the process of converting the ore into metal. M. Braga also discovered plumbago at Ventizello; but he was enjoined by that suspicious government to desist from his researches.

87. The total population of the island of Trinidad amounted, in 1797 (the time the English took possession of it), to 17,718 persons, of which number 2,151 were white people, English, Spanish, and French; 4,476 were mulattoes, or people of colour of different countries, French, Spanish, &c.; 10,009 slaves, and 1,082 Indians. The proportion of whites was English, 610; Spanish, 505; French, 1,036. In the year 1801, the population had increased to 24,239, and in 1802 it was 28,477, of whom 2,261 were white people, 5,275 free coloured people, 19,709 slaves, and 1,232 Indians.

88. In the island of Cuba, neither wheat, olives, nor vines are grown. Every article of clothing is brought from Europe, there not being a single manufactory of any kind in it. In 1792, there were exported to Spain 30,000 cwt. of tobacco, besides that consumed in the country and in America. The export of wax that year amounted to 50,000 cwt. Bees have only been introduced into Cuba since the year 1764. After the peace of Versailles, when Florida was ceded to the English, some families came over from St. Augustine, and brought some hives with them, and in a short time they encreased so much that the sugar plantations became endangered. In this island there are six hundred sugar mills, from which more than 500,000 cwt. of sugar was exported to Europe. There is not one navigable river in Cuba, but only small rivulets and streams; there are one hundred and forty-eight lakes which contain fish, and there is abundance of turtle on the coast.

89. Respecting the new measurement of a degree in Lapland, when it was thought requisite to ascertain the cause of the error, which appeared to have been committed in 1736, M. de Lalande endeavoured, from his long experience, to point out the way that

might lead to the desired explanation. He has suggested, that, at this period, they were wholly ignorant of the use of the proof-telescope. This instrument is so convenient and simple, that we might be induced to believe its invention to be nearly of the same date as the application of sights to sextants and quadrants ; it is however more modern than might be supposed, and is generally employed without our inquiring, as is too often the case, to whom we are indebted for the discovery. It is mentioned for the first time in de Lalande's Astronomy, edition of 1764. In order to verify the parallelism of telescopes, Bouguer recommends the employment of two sights, which ought to be made reciprocally to change places, with the view of ascertaining if they are of the same height. He himself employed a much more imperfect method, and one which could still less bear a comparison with the proof-telescope of M. de Lalande, which is now universally adopted. M. Delambre professes himself ignorant, whether Graham might not employ similar means to verify his sextant ; Maupertuis makes no mention of it in the chapter in which he treats of the verification of this instrument, and from this negligence may be partly explained the error imputed to him.

This measurement of a degree in Lapland has furnished M. de Lalande with the subject of a second memoir, in which he demonstrates the necessity of attending to the level in taking observations at a great distance.

90. The eclipse of the 16th of June, 1806, created great interest among the astronomers of Paris ; it was, however, one of the senior members of the class, M. Messier, who alone succeeded in observing it. The clouds parted for a moment, and permitted him to view its commencement, which he observed at 4h. 52′ 43″. He was also enabled to measure three phases, for the accuracy of which, however, he does not pledge himself.

The atmospheric variations, which prevented us observing the eclipse, likewise proved unfavourable to the observation of the solstice ; but as this could be supplied by the observations of the preceding and following days, a sufficient number of observations has been collected to confirm those made during the last ten years.

91. M. Bouvard has discovered two comets, and calculated their elements. The same calculations have been made by Biot and Arago, according to the method of Laplace. M. Legendre failed not to embrace this opportunity of verifying the formulæ which he published last year. We then observed, that there are few methods which might not prove inconvenient, and somewhat inaccurate, under certain circumstances. This has in fact been the case in the present instance. But M. Legendre has found in his analyses sufficient resources to obviate the difficulty, which had not been foreseen in his first memoir, and to simplify the general solution that he had given of the problem.

92. The first astronomers who measured the earth with any degree of accuracy considered it as a sphere, of which the radius is of an immense magnitude, in comparison with the small intervals which they proposed to esti-

mate. The longest side of the triangle which entered into these operations did not exceed 60,000 metres, and the difference of a similar arc to the right line joining its extremities was scarcely two decimetres, or one three hundred millionth part. It was believed then, with some reason, that we might consider as right lines the triangles of which the curve was so little evident.

In the latter operations, when the object was to determine more exactly the difference between our globe and a perfect sphere, they carried their attention much farther. The triangles formed on the surface of the earth were considered as very small portions of a sphere which, throughout the extent of each triangle, was sensibly confounded with the spheroid. Does this supposition, which is more accurate than the former, admit of all the precision that might be expected? and since it is a spheroid which is to be measured, wherefore have not the triangles been estimated as if they were spheroidical? This question, says M. Delambre, is so natural, that it must have presented itself at once to the astronomers employed in this operation, and to the numerous literati throughout Europe, who examined and judged respecting the merit of their labours. In the first meeting of the commission, a learned foreigner, M. Tralles, remarked that the bases of Melun and Perpignan could not be simply considered as arcs which were entirely in the same plane, but as curves with a double curvature. The same remark had been made by Clairant more than fifty years ago, but it was always believed, that the effect of the double curve could only become sensible when the intervals were much greater than those given by direct measurement, and it was hence concluded, that the consideration of the spheroid would only render more intricate, calculations already too complicated, without being of the smallest utility. In fact, the spheroid is not much less different from the sphere, than the sphere itself is from a plane. Now the sphericity of triangles only introduces into the calculation terms of the second order for the angles, and of the third order for the sides. It was therefore natural to suppose that the terms dependent on the spheroid should be of a higher order, and still more insensible by their extreme minuteness. But though no person had yet written on this subject, we ought not to conclude that they have remained contented with vague considerations, and a simple probability.

93. There was scarcely $\frac{1}{500}$ of difference between the co-efficient of M. Laplace, in his calculation of the height of mountains by the barometer, and that which M. Raymond deduced from numerous observations of this kind, which he made in the Pyrennees. Some recent experiments have entirely done away a difference, which could only proceed from the uncertainty either of the barometrical observations, or of the former experiments on the weight of the air and mercury, which M. Laplace had assumed in his calculation. M. Biot has lately repeated these experiments with such minute attention to all the particulars, that he finds the co-efficient ought to be diminished nearly $\frac{1}{500}$, so that the agreement between the two methods is com-

plete. On the one hand, we behold the geometrician relying on facts observed in the cabinet, and deducing from them a formula for measuring the height of mountains ; and on the other, an observer taking for a basis the known height of a mountain, and the effect it produces on the elevation of the mercury in the barometer, and inferring from it the relative weight of the mercury and the air, and finding the same quantity which had served for the foundation of the calculations of the geometrician. These comparisons, which are daily multiplied, in the application of the analysis ; these identical results, obtained from such contrary processes, and drawn from such different phenomena, afford proofs to which the most obstinate and sceptical must yield their assent.

This important result is not, however, the only merit of this memoir of M. Raymond ; in it will be found the means of distinguishing the circumstances which are favourable or unfavourable to these kind of observations. The author arranges them under three different heads : the influence of *time*, of *stations*, and of *meteors*. With respect to the first of these, the heights taken in the morning and evening are always too small ; from whence it follows, that they should be made towards the middle of the day, a condition which is easily fulfilled. The influence of stations is equally real, but not so easily remedied. In all cases, however, the portable barometer and the barometer of comparison ought to be observed in stations where the local circumstances are the same. Great distance does not always prove an obstacle : for example, M. Raymond has remarked, that his observations in the Pyrennees, compared with those made by M. Bouvard in the imperial observatory, afford nearly similar results, while the same observations of M. Bouvard, compared with those of M. Raymond, made at Marli-la-ville, indicate from one day to another differences from ten to eleven metres in the relative height of the two stations ; from which we may conclude, that the use of the barometer, for measuring heights at a short distance, is not so certain as when the two stations are at a greater distance from each other. The influence of meteors always tends to diminish the apparent height, and observations made during a storm are never to be depended on. From all these considerations it follows, that, in order to obtain the exact height of a mountain, it is not sufficient to take indifferently a medium between observations made at different times and in different seasons, as such a proceeding would evidently expose us to error.

94. The facility with which we distinguish objects does not depend solely on the intensity of the light by which they are viewed, but likewise upon the shades : if they are simple and well-defined, the vision is distinct ; but, on the contrary, if the light arrive from several sides at once, there will be several shades which confound and enfeeble the light, so that we see indistinctly, however great may be its brilliancy. A proper distribution of light is therefore not only important in point of economy, but also for the preservation of the eyes.

The direct rays of a lamp from a double current of air fatigues the

eye, and count Rumford proposes, with a view of remedying this inconvenience, the adoption of different kinds of screens, and the employment of ground glass globes. What renders the use of these globes less common is the prevalent opinion that, in this way, a great portion of the light is lost. No person has hitherto, at least in France, endeavoured to remove this prejudice. Count Rumford, however, demonstrates by an experiment, simple and easy to be repeated, that the loss is absolutely trifling. The surface of the ground glass being full of furrows and asperities, presents to the light numerous smooth planes differently inclined, which disperse the light, render it milder, and distribute it in such a manner that it falls more uniformly on every part of the object we wish to enlighten.

This advantage is not the only one derived from the employment of ground glass. According to count Rumford, by its substitution for polished glass in our windows the light would be more equally diffused in all the apartments, from the top to the bottom of the building. This would prove particularly useful in large cities, where the narrowness of the streets, and the height of the houses, prevent the light from entering, except in an oblique direction.

Count Rumford gives us the description of a lamp, which is so constructed that we do not perceive any direct rays, while it sheds a mild and equal light over every part of a large hall, without leaving any of it in shade, though the reservoir containing the oil be circular, and the cylinders which disperse the light be placed in the centre.

95. Among the inventions approved by the National Institute are a spinning-wheel by M. Bellemère, by which the labour performed in a given time on an ordinary wheel may be doubled; a loom for brocades and ornamental stuffs, which, from the simplicity of its mechanism, has been deemed proper for a model, and the inventor has received a suitable reward from the government; a stocking frame, of which the advantages are pointed out with so much perspicuity and distinctness, that the class has ordered the report of the commission to be printed, in order to serve as a history of the art; and, in fine, another stocking-frame, by M. Favreau Bouillon, who has reduced all the labour to the simple balancing of two levers: this loom may be wrought by a very feeble man, or even by one who has only the use of a single arm. Among the numerous inventions, those only are enumerated which have a direct application to the common arts and purposes of life.

96. Astronomers are now in possession of tables of the sun, in which, for the first time, the attraction of all the planets are taken into account.

97. Lagrange has prepared a complete edition of his *Calcul de Fonctions*, a truly classical work. A supplement is published by M. Laplace, to his *Mecanique Celeste*, in which he gives a complete theory of capillary attraction. For the first time we see these phenomena, apparently so contrary, reduced to the same law; the ascension and depression between two planes explained by the same

analysis, which accounts for the analogous phenomena observed in tubes; the numerous results of this theory are perfectly identical with those of the earliest and most accurate observations, as well as with those of Haüy and Tremery, recently made for the express purpose of submitting this new theory to the most rigorous proof.

It would be an error to suppose that these intricate researches had no other object but that of overcoming a difficulty. Throughout all nature, as well as in physical science, a universal dependence prevails; there is no phenomenon, which, on being properly understood, does not throw light on some other. Thus, for example, the theory in question has already determined a very important point in meteorology. A variety of opinions formerly prevailed, respecting the mode of estimating the height of the mercury in the barometer. While some reckoned from the base, others calculated from the summit of the convexity. This last method is much more accurate, though it still gives less heights than those which result from the pressure of the atmosphere, a difference which is produced by capillary action. The author points out two methods of correcting this inaccuracy. The one is analytical, and the other, which will doubtless be preferred by the greater number of observers, requires only an easy experiment, and a very simple calculation. By both of these methods, results more readily comparable may be obtained.

98. Among the botanical works published during the present year, are the continuation of the Flora of New Holland, by Billardiere; the splendid Description of Malmaison, by Ventenat; the Flora of Owarree and Benin, by Beauvois; and the Rural Botanist, by Dumont. Courset, a corresponding member of the academy, and Lamark have given, conjointly with Decandolle, a third and enlarged edition of the French Flora.

Billardiere has, in his valuable work above mentioned, made known to us six new genera of plants of New Holland. The three first are naturally arranged among the myrtles, which form a very numerous family in New Holland, and from which medicine and the arts may derive much advantage, as the trees and shrubs belonging to it furnish aromatic oils.

The first genus, denominated *pilcanthus*, is very remarkable by an envelope of a single piece inclosing each flower; the petals are five in number, and the calyx is divided into equal segments; the fruit, which is inferior and unilocular, contains several seeds.

The second is called *calothamnus*, from the elegance of its flowers, the numerous stamens of which stand upon a large filament, divided into two at each extremity, while the other are sterile. The fruit resembles, in every respect, the *metrosideros*.

The third, called *calytrix*, is known by its tubulated calyx, placed above the germen, and divided into five parts, each of which is terminated by a long awn or bristle. The capsule contains only one seed.

The fourth has received the name of *capnalotus*, and belongs to the family of the *rosaceæ*. The species termed *follicularia* is per-

haps still more remarkable than the *sarracenia* and the *nepenthes*, by the form of some of the leaves, which represents very nearly a purse, surmounted by an operculum, and bordered with hooks, directed towards its inner side.

The fifth is named *octinotus*, and has all the appearance of a plant belonging to the *corymbiform* tribe, though, in fact, it belongs to the umbellatæ. The two stigmas, which swell towards the apex, are surmounted, on the internal side, by a bristle, resembling the feelers or antennæ of insects, as in the *lagoecia*. It contains only one seed.

The sixth, called *prostanthera*, belongs to the *labiate* tribe. The calyx is composed of two complete divisions, the largest of which proceeds towards the other, and covers it, as soon as the corol has dropt off. A filiform appendix proceeds from underneath each of the anthers. The fruit is, in every respect, similar to that of the genus *prasium;* but one thing very remarkable in this family of plants is, that the embryo, or corcle, is enclosed in a thick and fleshy albumen, whilst in the other labiate plants, hitherto observed, it is naked.

M. Beauvois, having investigated certain mushrooms, in all the various stages of their growth, found, that their forms became so much changed at different periods, that several botanists had thence been led to place them in different genera, according to the age at which they examined them; thus, according to this author, the *rizomorpha* of Persoon is only a mushroom in the second stage of its growth, and becomes a *boletus* at the third; the *dematrium bombycinum* of the same author becomes, at the termination of some time, his *mesenterica argentes*. It then thickens, acquires a cellular texture, so as to resemble a *morel*, and, like the *rizomorpha*, at length becomes a *boletus*. This plant, however, requires farther investigation.

99. The bones of two species of bears, at present unknown, are found buried with those of the tiger, hyena, and other carnivorous animals, in a great number of caverns, in the mountains of Hungary and Germany.

Bones of the rhinoceros and elephant are found in abundance in every part of our globe.

Elephant's bones have been dug up in more than six hundred places of the two continents. Still more recently have the jaw-bones and tusks of these animals been found in the forest of Bondy, in digging the canal intended to bring the waters of the river Ourgue to Paris. The farther we proceed towards the north, these bones are found in a still more perfect state of preservation. An island, situated in the Frozen sea, is almost entirely composed of them. These facts were previously known; but the results of a comparison made by M. Cuvier between these fossil bones of the rhinoceros and elephant, with those of the same kind of animals existing in Africa at the present day, clearly prove that the former were of a different species from the latter.

Exclusive of the different structure of the muzzle, the fossil rhinoceros appears to have had much shorter legs, a larger and more elongated head than the rhinoceros now known. The jaw-bones of the fossil elephant, as well as the head, and particu-

larly the alveola of the tusks, appear also to have been of a different structure from the same parts belonging to the present species; the proboscis also differs in its proportions.

On the whole, Cuvier thinks there is reason to conclude that these two species are now extinct, as well as many others whose bones he has examined, and of which ten or twelve species, deemed non-descripts by most naturalists, have been found with their bones encrusted in the plaster-quarries near Paris. There is reason to suppose that these species have lived in the places where their bones are found, and that they have not been transported thither by an inundation, as is generally supposed; since these bones are not in the least worn down by friction. We should acquire a very superficial knowledge of natural bodies, and attain very imperfect ideas of the different phenomena they present, if we confined ourselves merely to the description of their external parts, and did not endeavour to obtain a more intimate knowledge of their structure, by means of anatomy and chemistry.

100. *Attraction* and *repulsion*. These two powerful agents in nature have, during the present year, as we learn from M. Cuvier, attracted the attention of philosophers.

It is well known, that ice is lighter than water, since it swims in it. On the other hand, hot water is, in general, lighter than that which is cold. But does not this fluid become uniformly condensed, in proportion as it is cooled, and expand suddenly at the moment of its congelation? This, however, is not the case; for water is at its maximum of density, when a few degrees above the freezing-point. This M. Febvre-Gineau proved by direct experiments, several years ago, by means of the thermometer and hydrostatical balance. Since that period, count Rumford has, by well-devised experiments, rendered the facts still more evident.

101. Berthollet proves that, by means of pressure, we may combine, with the three alkalies, a much greater quantity of carbonic acid than usual, and thus form neutral salts, as well as with the other acids. He restricts the use of the term *carbonate* to these combinations, while he gives to those usually formed with this acid and the alkalies, the name of *sub-carbonates;* and shows, that there are between these two many intermediate states.

The same holds equally true in the earthly carbonates, and many other salts. The phosphate of soda, for example, is crystallizable, both with an excess of acid, and an excess of basis. The partizans of the old doctrines suppose that, in such cases, no combination takes place, but that the superabundant principle remains merely interposd in a free state, between the molecules of the two principles, combined in the usual proportion. Berthollet alleges, in reply to this opinion, that, if this were the case, the sulphuric acid poured on a sub-carbonate would immediately seize upon the uncombined alkaline molecules, previously to entering into union with those combined with the carbonic acid. Now, that is not the fact; for the smallest drop of the former acid instantaneously produces an ef-

fervescence, and extrication of the second. The acidulous sulphate of soda effloresces on exposure to the air; that is, it parts with its water of crystallization, which could not happen were the sulphuric acid uncombined with it, since there is no substance that more greedily attracts the moisture of the air than this acid.

Berthollet has furnished us with the means of estimating the degree of acidity of the different acids, and the alkalinity of the different bases, by the quantity which it is necessary to employ of each of these substances, completely to saturate or neutralize the other, so that no sign of any superabundant acid or alkali is perceivable in the combination.

He confirms this method by showing that the proportion of these quantities is uniform, and that if to one basis twice more of one kind of acid be necessary to saturate it than to saturate another basis, the first will also require twice more of any other kind of acid than the second.

But the degree of resistance to heat does not correspond with this force, and it is more easy, for example, to decompose by fire the carbonate of magnesia than that of lime, though the affinity of these two earths for the acid be nearly equal: the reason of which is, that the former carbonate contains much more water; and other experiments show, that water favours the disengagement of carbonic acid.

The consequences deducible from these facts, in every branch of chemistry, and particularly in the theory of analyses, are incalculable.

The tables of the affinities, and a great part of the analyses hitherto made, are invalidated by them, and experience, in fact, proves that these data require to be revised. For example, Klaproth, and afterwards Vauquelin, found a fifth of fluoric acid in the topaz, in which it was never before suspected to exist. This stone must, therefore, be now transferred to the class of substances containing acids.

Another mineral, hitherto considered as a stone, is now found to be a metal. It was formerly termed by Delamethiere *oisanite*, and still more recently by M. Haüy, *anathase*. Vauquelin has, however, found in it nothing but the oxide of *titanium*, as in the other mineral denominated *red schoerl*.

This fact may be considered as important, since chemistry had not at that time been able to discover any essential difference in the composition of these two minerals, though their physical qualities and their crystallization were wholly different.

A similar example had formerly occurred in mineralogy. I here allude to the *arragonite*, in which chemistry discovers nothing but a carbonate of lime, though neither in weight, hardness, fracture, nor crystallization, does it resemble calcareous spar, or common carbonate of lime.

A different example, but which establishes also a species of opposition between the physical and chemical characters of minerals, has occurred during the present year. It is an iron ore, known under the name of spathic iron. It uniformly exhibits the same crystalline appearance as carbonated lime, and, in like manner, contains a great proportion of it. M. Haüy had arranged it

among the varieties of this species, considering the oxide of iron merely as accidentally mixed with it, during the crystallization of the lime, nearly in the same manner as the sand, in the curious crystals of the hard grey stone, found in the forest of Fontainbleau.

It had been indeed long known, that the quantity of iron contained in it is extremely variable; but Messrs. Drapier and Descotils have discovered, that the proportion of lime varies still more; that very frequently it scarcely contains any, and that the magnesia, and the oxide of manganese, are found in very different quantities in different specimens.

Such are the various combinations which occur under the same form.

These apparent oppositions between two branches of the same science, or between two modes of viewing the same objects, can only proceed from some imperfection in the principles of the one or the other of the two methods, and merit the attention of men of science.

102. The productions of nature are so intimately connected with, and so materially modified by, the climates in which they are found, that no improvement can be made in any of the branches of natural history, without an exact acquaintance with geography. Hence it appears, that this knowledge is scarcely less necessary to the naturalist than to the astronomer. It is well known how much we stand indebted to scientific travellers; and Olivier has furnished us with new proofs of this truth, in a topographical account of Persia, which he has just published.

He describes the chains of the mountains, the course of the rivers, and explains the nature of the productions by that of the climate. By reason of the great drought which so generally prevails throughout this vast empire, not above a twentieth part of it is in a state of cultivation. There are many provinces in which not a single tree is to be seen, except such as have been planted and watered by the hand of man. This evil progressively augments, by the destruction of the canals which conduct the waters from the mountains; and the lands being deserted become impregnated with salt, which renders them for ever sterile.

The labours of naturalists who, instead of exploring foreign countries, pursue their studies at home, may also prove useful to the improvement of geography, by suggesting lights calculated to assist the inquiries of travellers.

M. De Lacepede, after examining what is already known respecting Africa, comparing the size of the rivers which flow into the sea, with the extent of the country on which the rains of the torrid zone fall, and with the probable quantity of water carried off by evaporation; forming, in short, a judgment respecting the number and direction of the mountainous chains in the interior, by those with which we are acquainted on the borders of this great division of the globe; from all these circumstances he has been led to conjectures respecting the physical disposition of the unknown regions in the centre, and particularly in regard to the inland lakes and seas, which must, he thinks, exist therein. He has sketched out the routes which ought, in his opinion, to be pursued

by travellers, who intend to explore these yet undiscovered countries.

There is also another kind of speculative geography, which endeavours to ascertain, from the present appearance of countries, their state in past times.

M. Olivier has investigated, in this way, the probability of the communication which was formerly supposed to exist between the Caspian and Black sea. He is of opinion that this communication must have been to the north of Mount Caucasus, and that, at last, it was interrupted by the alluvial depositions of the Cuban, the Wolga, and the Don.

Since then, the Caspian, no longer receiving any rivers equivalent to the water carried off by evaporation, has greatly sunk, and is now, at the present day, sixty feet below the level of the Euxine.

It is thus that it has been separated from the sea of Aral, and left exposed the immense plains of sand which lie to the north and east.

Dureau de la Malle has discovered, in the Greek and Roman writers, numerous testimonies of the former extent of the Caspian sea, and of its communications with the Euxine and Aral, and has collected them in a memoir, which he has presented to two classes of the French National Institute. The ancients ascribed the separation of the two former, and the great diminution of the Euxine itself, to a disruption of the Bosphorus, which they supposed was the cause of the flood of Deucalion, the Euxine being thrown with violence, by this opening, upon the Archipelago and the shores of Greece. Some of them even imagined, that, at this epoch, the Mediterranean, in consequence of being suddenly augmented by the same cause, had broken down the pillars of Hercules, and formed the strait which now unites it with the ocean.

But Olivier conceives that, if the Euxine had ever been more elevated than at present, it must have found a natural outlet by the plain of Nicea, and by other vallies which lead to the Propontis and the Archipelago; that, in any other case, the narrow channel of the Bosphorus could not furnish sufficient water to inundate the lofty mountains of Greece, which are more elevated than any other on the borders of the Euxine; and still less to produce any perceptible effect upon the vast expanse of the Mediterranean.

He is therefore of opinion, that the relations of the ancients on this subject originated neither from observation nor tradition, but merely in conjectures, which the physical state of the countries entirely overthrows. It is equally true, that the part of the Bosphorus nearest to the Euxine sea exhibits traces of volcanic revolutions, while the remaining part forms a natural valley. This holds equally true with regard to the Hellespont.

103. The English fire insurance companies calculate on an alarm of fire every day, and about eight serious fires in every quarter of a year. From Michaelmas, 1805, to Michaelmas, 1806, the different fire-offices in London experienced three hundred and six alarms of fire attended with little damage, thirty-one serious fires, and one hundred and fifty-five alarms, occasioned by chimneys being on fire, amounting in all to four hundred and ninety-two accidents.

104. The watch-trade has been doubled in Europe within the last fifty years. It increases with the progress of civilization, which renders the instrument which shows and divides time nearly as valuable as time itself. One of the French commercial agents in the Levant has recently given the following particulars of the sale of English watches in Turkey, before the late disputes between the two countries. England used to sell annually thirty dozen watches at Salonica, as many in the Morea, three hundred dozen at Constantinople, four hundred dozen at Smyrna, one hundred and fifty dozen in Syria, and two hundred and fifty dozen in Egypt. Nineteen out of twenty were silver watches; the gold ones not being so easily sold. The average amount of the whole English watch-trade in Turkey was valued at 110,000l. sterling, annually.

105. The emperor Justinian's *Charta Plenariæ Securitatis* is one of the most ancient instruments written on Egyptian paper, and as such deposited in the library of the late king of France, and is published by Mabillon in his work, *De Re Diplomaticâ*. St. Augustine's Epistles, and part of Josephus's Antiquities, in Latin, of the sixth century, were in the Benedictine library at Paris, at the commencement of the French revolution, all written on this kind of paper. The use of Egyptian paper seems to have been laid aside in the ninth or at the beginning of the tenth century, when silk paper was introduced, as more convenient and lasting than the weed that grew on the banks of the Nile. As to the paper in use at this day, Petrus Moritius, surnamed Venerabilis, who lived in the twelfth century, calls *Charta é rasuris veterum panorum facta*, a kind of paper made of the lint of old rag; it seems to have been invented in the eleventh century. The exact time, however, of the invention of our modern paper cannot be ascertained. Rembold, in his Dissertation on Paper, printed at Berlin in 1774, fixes the time of its invention in 1704, but upon very slender grounds. Mabillon met with a manuscript on modern paper, which was nine hundred years old, in a monastery in Lorraine. The observations of the learned carmelite Orlando, on this subject, have been taken notice of in the Act. Erudit. Lips., an. 1724, p. 102, in these words: "Then discoursing of paper, he refers the invention of it almost as far back as the eighth century, when Eustathius published his Commentary on Homer, which is said to have been written on paper; he adds, that a manuscript of Homer was shown in Geneva, in his time, said to be eight hundred years old."

106. A new school of practical jurisprudence has been established at Petersburg; in which four professors teach the law of nature and ethics; the Roman law, and the history of Russia; to which is added a course of lectures on the labours of the commission of legislation. All the lectures are in the Russian language.

107. It is intended to establish in Sweden an institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, their number being very considerable in that country. In the dioceses alone of Upsal, Vexio, Calmar, Ikera, and Carl-stadt,

more than two hundred and eighty of these unfortunate people have been enumerated.

108. Professor Bode took advantage of the fine weather between the 23d of April and the 5th of May to view the new planet Vesta, which he did nine times at Berlin, from the royal observatory, with the mural quadrant. On the 5th of May, at $9^h\ 2'\ 56''$ mean time, its right ascension was $178°\ 29'\ 56''$ and northern declination $12°\ 35'\ 49''$.

109. A new method of curing those dreadful convulsions which carry off so many brave wounded soldiers has been practised in the hospitals of Germany with great success. It was first resorted to by the late M. Stutz, a physician of eminence in Suabia, and he was led to this important discovery from the analogy of a simple fact. M. Humboldt had announced, in his work upon the nerves, that on treating the nervous fibre alternately with opium and carbonate of pot-ash, he made it pass five or six times from the highest degree of irritability to a state of perfect asthenia. The method of M. Stutz, who has been employed with great success in the German hospitals, consisted in an alternate internal application of opium and carbonate of potash. It has been seen that when thirty-six grains of opium, administered in the space of twenty-four hours, produced no effect, the patient was considerably relieved by ten grains more of opium, employed after having given the alkaline solution. This new treatment of tetanus is worthy of attention.

110. The Austrian empire, according to a report lately published, contains 11,680 German square miles, and a population of 23,500,000 souls. The revenues amount to one hundred and four millions of guilders, the expenditure to one hundred and three millions, and the national debt to 1,200,000,000. The present establishment of the army consists of 344,315 men.

111. There has been established at Prague a school for the deaf and dumb, which is supported by subscription. The children of those parents who are in good circumstances are received into the house on paying annually one hundred and twenty-five florins, for which sum they are provided with food, lodging, and instruction; and the directors of this establishment by are these means enabled to afford gratuitously the same advantages to a certain number of deaf and dumb children, belonging to poor parents. The whole is under the direction of M. Florian Klein, who is assisted by other able instructors.

112. The grand duke of Baden has published an edict for the regulation of the press, and preventing the piratical re-printing of books in his dominions. To every author who publishes a work, affixing his name to it, the copyright is secure during his whole life, and during one year after his death it is continued to the person to whom the sale of the work is committed.

113. There is now living at Marseilles, in France, a girl called Rosalia-Zaccharia Ferriol, aged ten years, and born at that city, of French parents, who possesses all the characters of the Albinos. The colour of her skin is of a dull white; her hair is straight and somewhat harsh to the touch, and is of a shining white colour, as are likewise her

eye-lashes and eye-brows. Her eyes are large and rolling, the iris being of a clear blue with red streaks, and the cornea of a bright and vivid red. The sensibility of the visual organs is very great, the child not being able to bear much light, that of the sun obliging her to close her eyes. This girl, though much deformed in person, enjoys good health, and has never been afflicted with any disease except the small-pox. She is very fond of high-seasoned food, is lively and intelligent. The father has chesnut-coloured hair, and appears to enjoy good health; the mother is a brunette, strong; and neither she nor her husband have ever been afflicted with any severe disorder; she has had five children, who are all living, but never during pregnancy was indisposed more than women usually are. All her children, except the girl above described, have chesnut-coloured hair, and are perfectly well formed.

114. The following is a list of all the cities in France, which contain a population of thirty thousand people and upwards:

Paris	547,756
Marseilles	96,413
Bourdeaux	90,992
Lyons	88,919
Rouen	87,000
Turin	79,000
Nantz	77,162
Brussels	66,297
Antwerp	56,318
Ghent	55,161
Lisle	54,756
Toulouse	50,171
Liege	50,000
Strasburgh	49,056
Cologne	42,706
Orleans	41,937
Amiens	41,279
Nismes	39,594
Bruges	33,632
Angers	33,000
Montpellier	32,723
Metz	32,099
Caen	30,923
Rheims	30,225
Alexandria	30,000
Clermont	30,000

115. The botanical garden at Leyden occupies about four acres of land, and is kept in excellent order. The botanical gardens of Upsal and of the Dublin society are described as greatly superior in value and arrangement to this of Leyden. Amongst the plants are the remains of vegetable antiquity, in the shape of a palm, which stands in a tub in the open air, supported by a thin frame of iron-work; it is about fourteen feet high, and was raised from seed by the celebrated Carolus Clusius, who died professor at Leyden, in 1609. This plant is said to be the palm mentioned by Linnæus in his *Prælectiones in Ordines Naturales Plantarum*, published by Giseke, in 1792, at Hamburgh, which Linnæus suspected to be a *Chamærops*, but which, as Dr. Smith observes, his editor rightly refers to the *Raphis flabelliformis*. It comes from China and Japan; and there is a tree of this kind, and about as large, in the botanic garden at Paris, and another at Pisa. In this garden is also the ginkgo of the Chinese, a standard twenty feet high; Strelitzia regina, which has never yet flowered in any garden out of England; the Olea laurifolia, a new species, according to Van Royen; Royena lucida, in flower, as large as a moderate hawthorn tree, and thought to be very handsome; and a singular plant from the Cape, supposed to be an echites,

with a large tuberous root raised high above the surface of the ground, two or three weak stems a foot high, and large dark-brown flowers. In the university library, is Rauwolf's Herbarium, which is very magnificent, and the plants well preserved ; also Boccone's Herbarium of the plants described in his Fasciculus Plantarum, published by Morison, at Oxford, in 1674. These specimens are very poor. Herman's collection of Ceylon plants is also here, and a volume of West India plants, belonging to Herman, which are very scarce in Holland.

116. Holland still possesses several artists, who maintain the glory of the ancient Dutch school. M. Buch, director of the Academy of Design at Amsterdam, is estimated to be a good historical painter. The pictures of flowers and sea pieces, by De Vanos, are spoken of with great praise. The landscapes of Haag, and the animals of Shouwman, are much esteemed. Kuiper has exercised his pencil with success in allegorical pieces, and Portman has given specimens of distinguished talents in engraving Kuiper's two pictures of peace and war. Vinckles and Hodges have long enjoyed the reputation of skilful engravers. Schevegman has obtained a prize given by the National Economical Society, for a new invention of engraving in imitation of chalk, and the society of Haerlem has bestowed another on Horstock, a painter of Alkmaer, who has found out a method of rendering water-colours more durable.

117. The number of students in the university of Leyden does not at present exceed two hundred, and those of Utrecht three hundred and sixty.

118. The library of the university of Leyden is celebrated through Europe for the many valuable specimens of oriental literature with which it abounds. Golius, on his return from the east, and who afterwards filled with great reputation the Arabic professorship of the university, enriched this valuable depository of learning with many Arabic, Turkish, Chaldean, and Persian manuscripts. Joseph Scaliger bequeathed his valuable collection of Hebrew books to it. The precious manuscripts contained here are said to exceed eight thousand. Since the last war commenced, no addition of English publications has been made to this library, which contains the Transactions of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and the histories of Gibbon, Robertson, and Hume. The king of Spain presented this library with some magnificent folios, descriptive of the antiquities of Herculaneum. Most of the books are bound in fine white vellum, and decorated with considerable taste and splendour. There is a museum of natural history, principally collected by professor Allemand, containing some fine ores, corals, and pebbles, and also some rare quadrupeds and amphibia ; also a young ostrich in the egg; the nautilus with the animal in it, and some papilios. In the anatomical theatre are the valuable preparations of Albinus, and amongst them some specimens of the progress of ossification in the fœtus.

119. The king of Holland has appointed a director-general of the fine arts, to whom will be committed the care and superintendance of the royal museum, and of those in the departments. He is to be

president of the Academy of Arts, and editor of a journal, a number of which is to appear every month; and will endeavour by all means in his power to attract celebrated artists to the Hague. Every year the academy will adjudge a prize of 3000 florins for the best picture, the subject of which is to be taken from the national history, and one of equal value for the best piece of sculpture; a prize of 2000 florins for the best engraving. Eleven pupils are to be sent to Rome and Paris, and are to reside two years in each of those cities.

120. There had long been in the city of Genoa a hexagonal vase, known by the name of *Sacro Catino* (the sacred plate), which was supposed to be an emerald, and consequently of inestimable value, On plundering Italy, during the revolution, it was sent to Paris, and deposited, in November last, by the emperor's orders, in the cabinet of antiquities in the imperial library. This vase was considered as a precious relic; and father Gaetano, a learned Augustine monk, published, in 1727, at Genoa, a dissertation, in which he inserted all the authorities that tended to prove that this was the very vase in which the paschal lamb had been served up to Christ and his apostles, on the even of his passion. He accounted for its falling into the hands of the Genoese in the following manner: these people distinguished themselves in the first crusade, and particularly in the taking of Cæsarea, in 1101. An immense booty was found in this place, which was divided into three parts, one of which consisted of nothing but the *Sacro Catino*. All the crusaders agreed, that the Genoese should be recompensed for their intrepidity in first entering the town, by having the first choice; and they chose the *Sacro Catino*. They kept it with the most sacred care, in a receptacle made in the wall of the cathedral at Genoa, the keys of which were deposited with the most distinguished personages of the republic. No person was permitted to touch it, and it was shown to the faithful only twice a year, at a great festival. Thus it was not possible to examine whether the vase was an emerald or not; but this examination has just taken place by a committee of chemists from the institute, Guyton, Vauquelin, and Haüy. They have declared that the *Sacro Catino* is nothing more than a piece of coloured glass; but they think it worthy of preservation, on account of its having been such an object of devotion, and because it is a curious specimen of the art of glass-making in the lower empire, at such an early period. It is supposed to have been made about the time when Constantine established the seat of his empire at Byzantium.

121. An old national diversion has lately been revived at Pisa, by order of the queen of Etruria. It is called *Giouoco del Ponte*. As the river Arno divides the town into north and south, one hundred and eighty inhabitants of the north quarter contend with an equal number of the south quarter, for the possession of its marble bridge. They attack by divisions of thirty, and the struggle lasts three quarters of an hour, consisting in the parties pushing against and driving back each other. Those who penetrate beyond the middle of the bridge are

proclaimed victors. The contest concludes with a splendid repast, and a ball. Pisa having been founded by a Greek colony, this festival is thought to be a remnant of the ancient Greek games. It had ceased to be celebrated for the last twenty-two years.

122. The university of Coimbra (Portugal) has been enriched by the acquisition of the large library of M. Hasse, who died lately at Lisbon. The scarce books and MSS. in that library amount to about 12,000 volumes. Besides some Latin and Spanish works of the fifteenth century, the student will there find the best works on Spanish and Portuguese literature, and almost every thing that exists either in print or MS. relative to the Portuguese laws and legislation.

123. Among the means which have, in the highest degree, contributed to give effect and currency to the improvements and discoveries in modern husbandry, in Great Britain, may be mentioned the establishment of the Board of Agriculture, and of the societies which flourish in every enlightened district of the empire, and the publication and diffusion of their reports and proceedings. The Board of Agriculture in particular distinguished itself at an early period of its existence, by causing surveys to be made of every county, in which the state of its husbandry, its produce, soil, and general industry were to be described: it circulated these surveys in the manner of proof-sheets for correction; and it is now employed in preparing, under able editors, corrected editions and improved surveys, and in laying them before the public, with all the dispatch which is consonant with accuracy. These improved and corrected county surveys, as published by the Board of Agriculture, may perhaps be compared with the famous doomsday survey of the Norman conqueror, as far as the enlightened views and superior policy of our own times can be compared with the imperfect conceptions of a dark age. Doubtless this great undertaking will become the doomsday book of distant ages, conferring distinction on the reign of George III; and transmitting all the past experience of husbandmen, in every kind of soil, and under every variety of circumstance, for their warning and example. We subjoin a list of the corrected surveys which have already been published, and have annexed the names of their respective editors:

Argyle, by Dr. Smith.
Clydesdale, by John Naismith, Esq.
East Lothian, by R. Somerville, Esq.
Essex, by Arthur Young, Esq.
Fife, by Dr. Thomson.
Gloucestershire, by Mr. Rudge.
Hertfordshire, by Arthur Young, Esq.
Herefordshire, by John Duncumb, Esq.
Kent, by John Boys, Esq.
Lancaster, by John Holf, Esq.
Lincolnshire, by Arthur Young, Esq.
Middlesex, by John Middleton, Esq.
Mid-Lothian, by George Robertson, Esq.
Norfolk, by Nathaniel Kent, Esq.
Norfolk, by Arthur Young, Esq.
Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, by Messrs. Bailey, Culley, and Pringle.
Nottinghamshire, by Robert Lowe, Esq.

Perth, by Dr. Robertson.
Roxburgh and Selkirk, by Dr. Douglas.
Salop, by Mr. Plimley.
Somersetshire, by John Billingsley, Esq.
Staffordshire, by W. Pitt, Esq.
Suffolk, by Arthur Young, Esq.
Yorkshire (the west riding), by Robert Browne, Esq.
Yorkshire (the north riding), by John Tuke, Esq.

Other surveys will follow, at the rate of six or eight per annum. Essex, by Mr. Young, and Gloucestershire by Mr. Rudge, have lately been published.

124. Dr. Mayo, Dr. Stanger, and Mr. Ramsden, have reported to the committee of the foundling hospital, London, that twenty-one of the children who were vaccinated on the 10th of April, 1801, and inoculated with small-pox matter on the 9th of August, 1802, and again on the 13th of November, 1804, were re-inoculated with small-pox matter on the 23d of February, 1807, without any consequence, except slight inflammation of the inoculated part, in a few instances, and in these cases a small pustule on the part where the matter was inserted.

125. A Palestine association has lately been formed in England, on the plan of the African Society; the object of which is to promote the ends of learning, in forwarding and assisting discoveries in the interior of Syria and Palestine. The following are the various subjects to which the attention of the travellers, selected by the committee, to be sent into Syria, and other regions of the east, at the expence of the association, is to be directed:

1.—Astronomical observations to ascertain the situations of the most remarkable places.

2.—Ranges and heights of mountains.

3.—Breadth and depth of rivers, with their courses, fords, and bridges; wells and fountains, whether of sweet, salt, or brackish water.

4.—Times and extent of inundations.

5.—Every other observation relative to the geography and topography of Palestine, which may be of use in the formation of a more accurate map of the country than has hitherto appeared.

6.—Process of agriculture in all parts.

7.—To compose a meteorological journal, according to a form prepared for the purpose in England, and in which shall be comprised an accurate statement of the winds and temperature for the whole year, mentioning the place, time, and exposure.

8.—A list of the natural productions of Palestine, with a description of the soil and situation of those that are more rare; particular attention to be paid to the culture and use of the date and the palm trees.

9.—To observe the uses, of any kind whatever, the other botanical productions of the country are applied to; whether these uses are publicly known or kept secret in particular families, and what is their medicinal or chemical value.

10.—To detect the errors of former travellers.

11.—To make accurate drawings of the implements of masonry, carpenter's work, and other handicrafts.

12.—Substance and quantity of food consumed in the families of

the inhabitants in different situations in life.

13.—Whence the neighbourhood of Jerusalem is supplied with fuel and timber for building.

14.—To endeavour to trace the progress of the Israelites under Moses and Joshua, in their operations against the possessors of the promised land, and the subsequent distribution of the tribes; verifying characteristic epithets given to the several countries mentioned in the scriptures, and to continue the same observations throughout the whole of Palestine, with reference to the latter periods of the Jewish history.

15.—To write in Arabic and English characters the name of every town, village, river, mountain, &c., by which the traveller may pass; and to observe the greatest accuracy in marking down their respective bearings, and their distances, in computed miles, and in hours.

16.—The strictest attention must be paid to the draughts, plans, and sketches of the country; and drawings will be made of those buildings which appear to be of importance from their undoubted antiquity, or architectural peculiarities.

17.—It would be extremely desirable to form an ample collection of inscriptions, manuscripts, and medals, and other valuable monuments of antiquity, whether Hebrew, Phœnician, Greek, or Roman.

18.—Estimate of the present population of Palestine, with details of the manners and customs of the inhabitants.

19.—Vestiges of ancient cultivation in parts of the country now desolate and unproductive.

20.—Weights; and measures of time, distance, and capacity.

21.—The present modes of dividing the year and day, in use among the Arabs, Turks, Christians of each denomination, and Jews; as well as the state of trade and manufactures within the limits of Palestine and its vicinity.

A variety of other subjects of inquiry of a more particular and detailed nature cannot fail to suggest themselves to the committee, when they are preparing their instructions for their travellers.

The following is a list of the members of the committee appointed by the association:

A. Hamilton, D. D., F. R. S., V. P. A., president.

Earl of Aberdeen, treasurer.

William Hamilton, Esq., F. S. A., secretary.

George Browne, Esq.

Rev. W. Cockburn.

J. Spencer Smith, Esq., LL. D., F. R. S., F. S. A.

126. Mr. Brewster, of Edinburgh, has invented a new astrometer, for finding the rising and setting of the stars and planets, and their position in the heavens, more simple in its construction, and more extensive in its application, than any before invented. The use of this instrument is thus described: to find the name of any particular star that is observed in the heavens, place the astrometer due north and south, and, when the star is near the horizon, shift the moveable index till the two sights point to the star. The side of the index will then point out, on the exterior circle, the star's amplitude. With this amplitude enter the third scale from the centre, and find the declination of the star in the se-

cond circle. Shift the moveable horary circle, till the time at which the observation is made be opposite the star's declination, and the index will point to the time at which it passes the meridian. The difference between the time of the star's southing and twelve o'clock at noon, converted into degrees of the equator, and added to the right ascension if the star comes to the meridian after the sun, but subtracted from it if the star souths before the sun, will give the right ascension of the star. With the right ascensions and declinations thus found, enter a table of the right ascensions and declinations of the principal fixed stars, and you will discover the name of the star which corresponds with these numbers. The astrometer may be employed in the solution of various other problems.

127. Dr. Thornton has laid before the public two new cases, in which the oxygen gas has performed striking cures in asthma. The subject of one of these was Mr. Williams, who had been afflicted in the most alarming manner for several years, but who, by inhaling the oxygen gas, aided with tonic medicines, was perfectly cured in a few weeks. Mr. Williams has now been free from asthma upwards of two years, which he ascribes entirely to the pneumatic medicine.

128. Dr. Olbers has written to Dr. Young, foreign secretary to the Royal Society, announcing his discovery of another new planet on the 29th and 30th of March last. This planet, which he calls Vesta, is apparently about the size of a star of the fifth or sixth magnitude, and was first seen in Virgo. On the 29th of March, at 8^h 21^m, mean time 184° 3′: N. declination 11° 47′; on the 30th at 12^h 33^m, mean time 189° 52′: N. declination, 11° 54′. It has since been seen by Mr. Groombridge, at his observatory on Blackheath, who says it appears like a star of the sixth magnitude, of a dusky colour, similar in appearance to the Herschel.

129. In the duke of Buccleugh's collection, there has lately been found a curious manuscript of the statutes of the orders of the garter and bath, with various old drawings; among the latter are portraits of Richard III and of Anne his queen. These drawings prove to be the originals from which the late lord Orford's outlines were taken, as represented in his "Historic Doubts."

130. A Swedish naturalist has discovered the smallest animal of the order of mammalia that has been yet seen: he calls this animal *sorex caniculatus;* it is a kind of earth-mouse.

131. Much has of late years been done in Denmark for the education of the poor. A law respecting the establishment of country schools, which was promulgated in October last year, seems to crown the honourable endeavours of the Danish government towards this important object. Schools for the peasants and the poor have long been established throughout the country; but partly they were too few; partly the school-masters were not sufficiently paid, and therefore mostly compelled to seek a livelihood by other employments. The present law directs that the country shall be divided into school districts, in each of which there is to be a school, and no district must be larger than the children may, as to

the distance, without inconvenience, attend the school. A decent income, with free house, is appointed for the masters; and all parents are compelled to send their children regularly to school after the age of seven years. The children are divided according to their age and proficiency into different classes, which are to attend the school at different times of the day and the week, so that no child is taken away from its parents more than a part of the day. Instruction is to be given in reading, writing, arithmetic, and religion, and, to those who have capacity and inclination for it, in the history and geography of their country. None are to be dismissed from school before they can read both print and plain writing, and give a rational account of the principles of christianity. These regulations are, for the first, limited to the islands of Zealand, Funen, Coland, and Galster; but, after they have been tried, they will, no doubt, perhaps with some alterations and improvements, be extended to all the rest of Denmark.

132. The supreme court of justice at Copenhagen has laid before the king an account of all criminals in the Danish dominions (including Iceland and the Indian colonies), on whom sentence has been passed in the year 1806; in which it is stated that two hundred and five criminals, eighteen of whom were foreigners, were in that year sentenced to corporeal punishment, five for murder, eight for other capital crimes, seven for forgery, the rest for inferior offences, and that the number of criminals bears a proportion to the whole population of the kingdom and colonies, as one to ten thousand.

133. A. Gross, a furrier of Copenhagen, has invented a method of making black hats of seal-skin, and has obtained a royal patent, which entitles him to the sole fabrication of that article for three years.

134. An official paper of Copenhagen gives an account of the state of the Danish colonies in Greenland, for the year 1804; from which it appears that there were in that year caught forty-seven whales, five thousand one hundred seals, six bears, and two hundred and ninety unicorns. Seven ships were employed in the trade, and exported goods to the amount of sixty-nine thousand one hundred and five rix-dollars, of which were provisions for twenty-five thousand three hundred and forty-five rix-dollars. The total population of all the colonies was, as far as could be ascertained, up to June, 1805, six thousand and forty-six persons, which is an increase of one hundred and eighty-one since the year 1802. It is much complained of that nothing could till that time be done in the inoculation of the cow-pock, because the matter sent from Copenhagen had been found ineffective.

135. Dr. Schrœter, from a variety of observations made at Lilienthal, has reason to believe that the planet discovered by Dr. Olbers, some time back, and called by his name, is about the size of the moon; that the Piazzi is about three-fourths of the size of the Olbers; and the Harding rather more than half: that the atmosphere of Piazzi is nearly fifteen times denser than that of the earth; that the atmosphere of Olbers is about ten times denser than that of the earth; and that the as-

mosphere of Harding is nearly equal to our own. But he adds that there is still reason to suppose its atmosphere denser than that of any of the earlier discovered planets, from the changes in the appearances of its light.

136. M. De Lalande died at Paris on the 7th of April, aged seventy-five. By his will he ordered his body to be dissected, and the skeleton to be placed in the Museum of Natural History. His relations, however, regardless of the injunction, caused him to be interred a few days after his death. His funeral was attended by the members of the National Institute.

137. Mr. Hausman has given an account of the manner in which the solution of indigo is prepared by means of an alkaline solution of red arsenic, for the use of calico printers. He merely makes a caustic alkaline solution of red arsenic, to which he adds, while it is in a boiling state, a sufficient quantity of indigo bruised, in order to obtain a very deep shade, which may be rendered more or less intense, by diluting the solution of indigo with a weak ley of caustic potash.

138. Veau de Launay, in a letter to M. de Lametherie, says he has frequently repeated the experiments made by Messrs. Pacchiani and Brugnatelli, relative to the formation of the muriatic acid, and always with success, that is, with the formation of the muriatic acid at the zinc pile, in a manner more or less perceptible.

139. Piazzi at Palermo, and Callandrelli at Rome, have recently made observations on several stars, from which it appears that some of the stars give a grand parallax of five seconds, particularly Lyra, which, next to Sirius, is the most brilliant star in our hemisphere, from whence it would result that it is one of the least distant. If there be five seconds of simple parallax, the distance ought to be fourteen hundred thousand millions of leagues, that is, five times less than has previously been supposed.

140. The city of Batavia contains about one hundred and fifteen thousand inhabitants, the annual loss of which by death is about four thousand; and the Dutch, in proportion to their numbers, contribute most largely to this list of mortality. The Dutch, including the half-cast, lose nine in one hundred; the Chinese, three and three-fifths; the natives and Malays, two and one-fifth; and the slaves, seven and four-fifths. The mortality among European females is not nearly so great as among the males; and this fact proves that intemperance is the principal cause of mortality.

141. During the year 1806, several new and important experiments have been made by different chemists on crude platina.

In endeavouring to discover the cause of the different colours of the triple salts of platina, Descotils perceived that the red colour of some of them was owing to the presence of an unknown metal.

Fourcroy and Vauquelin examined the black powder, which remains after dissolving platina; and finding that, in some of their experiments, it exhaled a strong metallic odour, and in others assumed a more fixed form, they viewed it as a new metallic substance, the different properties of which they attributed to its different degrees of oxygenation.

Tennant succeeded in separating this black powder into two metals, one of which was fixed, and the other extremely volatile; while Wollaston discovered that in the solution itself, supposed to contain only platina, there was a mixture of two other metals, which not only differed from those which form the black powder, but also from platina itself.

Thus, after having been subjected to a long series of the most accurate experiments during forty years, chemists have succeeded in detaching eleven different metals from this singular mineral, viz., *platina*, *gold*, *silver*, *iron*, *copper*, *chrome*, and *titanite*; the two last were discovered by Fourcroy and Vauquelin, in the different coloured sands, which are always mixed with it. The two new metals separated from the solution of platina in the nitro-muriatic acid, by Wollaston, are:

1.—*Palladium*, a white ductile metal, heavier than silver, very fusible when united with sulphur, soluble in nitric acid, colouring its solution of a beautiful red, precipitable in a metallic state by the sulphate of iron, yielding a dingy green precipitate with the prussiate of pot-ash, forming with soda a triple salt, soluble in alcohol.

2.—*Rhodium*, a grey metal, easily reducible, fixed and infusible, imparting a rose colour to its solutions in acids, which is rendered much deeper by the addition of muriate of tin, precipitated by the alkalies of a yellow colour, but not at all by the prussiate of pot-ash, the triple salt of which with soda is insoluble in alcohol.

The two metals discovered by Tennant in the black powder after solution are:

1.—*Iridium*, a very hard white metal, difficult of fusion, nearly insoluble in the nitro-muriatic acid, and wholly so in all the others; oxydizable and soluble by the fixed alkalies, the oxyde being soluble in all the acids, and imparting to the different solutions various vivid and lively colours. It is these salts which give the red colour to those of the platina.

2.—*Osmium*, a metal hitherto irreducible, the oxyde of which, in the form of a black powder, is extremely volatile, having a strong odour; it is very fusible, dissolves readily in water, exhales with it in the form of vapour, to which it imparts a strong taste and smell. The solution becomes blue by adding the smallest quantity of tincture of galls.

The chrome, several years ago separated from crude platina, has lately been discovered to form a component part of meteoric stones. It has since been found in those which lately fell near Alet, in the department of Gard.

These stones, the fall of which is equally authentic as of the former, differ from them, however, considerably in colour and consistence, being blacker, and more friable. They appear to contain nearly the same principles, only the metals are more oxydized, and the proportion of carbon is somewhat greater.

142. During 1806, a work on the subject of refraction was published by Biot, the original intention of which was to aid the progress of astronomy. In the course of his labours the author was led, however, to apply the action of different bodies on light to the analysis of transparent substances.

It has been long known that the rays of light are refracted when they pass from one medium into another of a different density, and

that the degree of refraction is in a direct ratio to the density of the body if incombustible, but increasing in proportion to the combustibility of the body through which it passes. Hence Newton divined the combustibility of the diamond, and the existence of a combustible principle in water.

If two substances be mixed together, the proportion of whose refracting powers is known, and regard be paid to the density of the mixture, we shall be thereby able to calculate the total refraction; and, reciprocally, when the refraction of a mixture is ascertained, of which the elements are known, we may, in like manner, calculate the proportional refracting power of each. Biot having applied this principle to mixtures of known proportions, and having found it just, afterwards applied it to ascertain the unknown proportions of other mixtures.

For this purpose, fill a glass prism, under a known pressure, with the substance we wish to examine, or, if it be a solid body, form it into a prism itself, and observe through it a distant object. The angle of refraction is measured by the repeating circle, taking into account the weight, the temperature, and the humidity of the external air; and this method being susceptible of a degree of precision equal to that of astronomical processes, necessarily surpasses in accuracy all the chemical means employed with the same intention. But this mode is only applicable to transparent substances, and the principles of which, as far as regards their species, are known to us.

The author of this discovery has already applied it to the analysis of gaseous bodies, and obtained by this means the most important results, of which the following are among the most interesting:

At an equal degree of density, oxygen possesses the least, and hydrogen the greatest refractive power among all the gaseous bodies. The refractive powers of the same gas is in an accurate proportion to its density under a uniform temperature. It is to the presence of hydrogen, in particular, that substances possessing a high degree of refracting power appear to owe this property, since it was found to be present in all of them. By this experiment atmospheric air gave exactly that degree of refraction which ought to be produced, according to calculation, by a mixture of 0,21 oxygen, 0,787 azot, and 0,003 of carbonic acid. Even when these gases were not in the state of a simple mixture, but brought into the most intimate combination with each other, the same principle was found equally applicable, provided no very considerable condensation had been produced. Ammoniacal gas produced the effect indicated by the quantities of azot and hydrogen which enter into its composition; but, when too much condensed, some alteration, though very trifling, was observable: the same circumstance occurred in the experiment with water.

An accurate examinaton of the muriatic acid gas, according to these principles, fully demonstrated that its radical could not be azot, and consequently that this gas cannot be considered, as has been lately supposed, an oxyde of hydrogen containing less oxygen than water.

The refractive property of the diamond being much greater than that of charcoal, the refractions

of the carbonic acid, alcohol, æther, and other substances, of which carbon forms a part, the diamond cannot be a pure charcoal, and a fourth part of hydrogen, at least, is necessary, in order to render it conformable to the results of the experiment.

143. The matters produced by organized beings have not hitherto been examined with sufficient accuracy. For, though we have a general knowledge of the elements of which they are composed, and that these primitive elements are not very numerous, yet their combinations are so various, and they are so easily changed and converted in the course of the experiment, that it is necessary to study these combinations themselves as if they were simple substances. These matters, considered under this point of view, are termed the *immediate principle of organized bodies;* and during the present year several of them have been discovered by different French chemists. Vauquelin and Robiquet found in the sap of asparagus a crystalline matter, soluble in water, which is, however, neither an acid nor a neutral salt, and which is not acted upon by the usual re-agents. In the same class may be ranked the discovery of a saccharine principle in the bile, by Thenard, professor in the college of France. This principle, which was before only suspected to exist, has been clearly demonstrated by the learned professor, who has shown that it possesses the property of holding the oil of the bile in solution.

144. From the result of recent experiments by Seguin it appears, that coffee is composed of albumen oil, a peculiar principle, which the author denominates the *bitter principle*, and a green matter, which is a combination of albumen and the bitter principle; that the proportions of those principles vary in different kinds of coffee; that torrefaction, or *roasting*, as it is termed, augments the proportion of the bitter principle, by destroying the albumen; that these two last principles contain much azot; and that the *bitter principle* is antiseptic. The oil of coffee is inodorous, coagulated, and of a white colour, like hog's lard.

M. Seguin next extended his researches to other vegetables, and discovered that a great number which he has specified contain albumen, and also a certain portion of the bitter principle, more or less similar to that of coffee.

Albumen being more particularly found in the juices of those vegetables which ferment without the aid of yeast, and yield a vinous liquor, as the juice of raisins, goose-berries, &c., Seguin endeavoured to discover whether albumen might not contribute to produce this intestine motion hitherto so little understood; accordingly, having separated the albumen from these juices, they came incapable of fermentation, but on uniting albumen with them artificially, as that of the white of an egg, for example, or of saccharine matter, fermentation took place, when the other necessary circumstances concurred, in which case a matter similar to yeast was uniformly deposited, which appeared to be only albumen changed, and become nearly insoluble without its fermentable quality being destroyed; from which he concludes that albumen, whether animal or vegetable, is the real *fermentative principle*. Seguin also discovered that albumen exists in three different degrees of

insolubility, and possesses a greater or less aptitude to become fibrous; that its action is in proportion to its solubility; that the respective proportion of albumen and sugar present in the different juices determines the vinous or ascetic nature of the product of the fermentation; that the liquor thus obtained is more spiritous in proportion to the greater quantity of sugar; and, in short, that most fermentable juices contain a *bitter principle*, analogous to that of coffee, which, though it does not assist in the fermentation, nevertheless contributes towards the taste and preservation of the fermented liquor.

145. Morichini, an Italian chemist, having found the fluoric acid in the enamel of the fossile jawbones of the elephant, was led to analyze the enamel of the human teeth, and is of opinion that it contains the same principle. Gay-Lussac has also found it in recent, as well as fossile ivory, and in the tusks of the wild boar.

Fourcroy and Vauquelin, on repeating these experiments, obtained this acid not only from the tusks, but from the teeth which had undergone a change by having remained long under ground, but they failed in procuring it from the same parts in a recent, or even in a fossile state, unless they had undergone such a change.

146. Vauquelin has also been engaged, during the present year, in conducting a series of accurate and interesting experiments on hair. By dissolving it in water by means of Papin's digester, and afterwards examining the solution and its residuum, he succeeded in extracting nine different substances; an animal matter similar to mucilage, two kinds of oil, iron in a peculiar state, some particles of oxyde of manganese, phosphate and a small portion of carbonate of lime, a considerable portion of silica, and much sulphur. Black hair yielded an oil of the same colour, while red hair produced a reddish-coloured oil, and white, one wholly colourless. The last contained always an excess of sulphur, and the white in particular magnesian phosphate.

Besides these theoretical researches, chemical principles have been applied to many useful practical purposes: among which is a mode of imitating Roman alum, discovered towards the conclusion of the former year, and which has succeeded so completely that the alum manufactured in this manner is sold at the same price as the genuine Roman alum. This method merely consists in calcining and re-crystallizing the common alum, in order to deprive it of its superabundant acid. Curaudeau contends, however, that it is also necessary to oxygenize the small portion of iron usually contained in alum, to its *maximum*. But a memoir lately published by Thenard and Board has perfectly cleared up this subject; from this we learn that a thousandth part of iron will sensibly influence the effects of alum as a mordant; and it is to deprive it even of this small quantity to which the efforts of manufacturers ought chiefly to be directed.

The oxygenation of the iron appears extremely well calculated to answer this intention, since it renders it insoluble in the acid.

The application of the oxygenated muriatic acid gas to the destruction or correction of *contagious miasmata* has been much extended during the present year, and its beneficial effects confirmed by various extensive trials. Des-

gennettes has, in particular, constantly employed it in the military hospital of Val-de-Grace; and he has transmitted to the institute a comparative view of the cases in which these fumigations not only prevented the communication of the disease, but appeared to assist in their cure when actually produced.

Pinel has experienced similar success by the employment of the same means in the hospital of Salpetriere; and the beneficial effects resulting from its use in Madrid, as well as in other places in Spain, have already been made known to the public through the medium of different Spanish journals.

147. Cuvier was led by his experiments on the fossile grinders of elephants to examine others in a recent state; and an occasion having presented itself in the course of a few years of dissecting two elephants, nearly full grown, he was by that means enabled to observe with greater precision the growth of the teeth in these animals, and thence to deduce conclusions respecting dentition in general. The anatomy of large animals may justly be considered as a kind of natural miscroscope, which assists in discovering that of the smaller kind. The osseous portion of the teeth is not furnished with vessels, nor formed by intus-susception, like true bones, but by a successive transudation of layers produced by the pulp of the teeth, and which lie over each other. The enamel is deposited above by the membrane which envelops the young tooth, and is attached to it by a species of crystallization; a third substance, peculiar to some herbivorous animals, is deposited after the enamel, but by the same membrane, which changes its nature at a certain period.

This third substance was first discovered by M. Tenon, who has termed it the *osseous cortex*, but who conceives it to be formed by the ossification of the capsular membrane. This anatomist has communicated to the institute, during the present year, the results of some well-devised experiments on the teeth of the cachalot, and on those of the crocodile, from which it appears that the first have no enamel, but only an osseous cortex. They are easily distinguished from each other, because the enamel is much harder, and dissolves entirely in acids, without leaving any gelatinous parenchyma.

148. The late Mr. Saurey Gilpin, who died at Brompton, on the 8th of March, aged 73, was deservedly distinguished as a painter of animals. Other artists might give the anatomical figure with equal correctness, but no painter who ever came under our observation gave the character of the animal with so close an attention to the markings of nature. A picture of the Houyhnms, from Swift's Gulliver's Travels, struck the late Mr. Mortimer so forcibly, that when he saw it in the exhibition room he remarked that as, perhaps, no man except Swift could have described horses possessing such faculties, it was certain that no painter but Gilpin could have displayed their characters in their faces. There is a mezzotinto from this picture, as a companion print to the Fall of Phaëton. He painted deer in a most exquisite style; these he sometimes introduced in Barret's landscapes, and with this addition,

or that of horses, their united pictures were very valuable. Mr. Locke, of Norbury Park, has several of them. He sometimes painted in conjunction with Hodges, which was the case in one of the pictures in the Shakspeare Gallery. He many years since etched eight plates of horses, with borders in imitation of mounted drawings, all blood-horses, and in a very spirited style. He had an order from his majesty for six pictures, but the writer of this article does not know if they were ever finished; for Mr. Gilpin did not finish his pictures in haste; but was indeed slow in his operations.

149. The late John Opie, Esq., R. A., was a native of Truro, in Cornwall, where his father resided in an obscure situation. Some strange stories have been told of Dr. Wolcot finding his father and him quarrelling in a saw-pit, and being from that induced to notice the boy. Be that as it may, the doctor was certainly his earliest patron; for, finding he had a turn for painting, he employed him to paint his own portrait, and afterwards recommended him to paint many others at a very low price; which, however, enabled the young artist to save 30l., which he brought up to London when he came with the doctor many years ago; and, from the strong marks of mind which his pictures even then displayed, was soon noticed as a genius of the first order. One of the pictures he exhibited, of a boy washing his feet, so much struck Mr. Wyat, of Milton-place, Egham, that he recommended him to twelve of his friends, whose portraits he painted; among them were lady Hoare and R. Burrel, Esq. He has been for many years considered as a leading artist, and, if we reflect on the very marked style of his portraits, was surely highly worthy of the character he obtained. When elected lecturer at the Royal Institution, he read a set of lectures that were deservedly much noticed, and in his praises of our own artists, gave every possible encomium to Wilson, the landscape painter.

When elected professor of painting to the Royal Academy, he gave a series of lectures which will probably be published. The subject of one of the last was colouring, which, though subordinate to the higher essentials of the art of painting, he illustrated in a most impressive and eloquent manner.

150. The finished and unfinished paintings, drawings, and sketches of Mr. Barry were, in April, 1807, sold in London. Among the drawings there were some which displayed great knowledge of the figure, and had great merit; in general they sold at a moderate price. There were several sketches intended for portraits in the Adelphi pictures. His own portrait, sitting at the base of the statue of Hercules, who is crushing Envy, holding the picture of the Cyclops, a subject painted by Timanthes, sold for twelve guineas. A study from Titian, St. John, for thirty guineas. His royal highness the prince of Wales, in the character of St. George, which Mr. Pearson, of Highgate, copied in painted glass, for twenty-five guineas. The Temptation of Adam by Eve, from Milton, 100 guineas. Venus Anadyomene, 110 guineas. Jupiter beguiled by Juno, twenty-five guineas. His grand and favourite picture of Pandora, or

the Heathen Eve, the last of his productions, which he has been annually altering and finishing according to his ideas of perfection for many, many years, was sold for 230 guineas. His thirteen copper-plates from the series of pictures in the Adelphi, was sold for 200 guineas.

151. From the statement delivered as usual at the quarter sessions held at Pontefract, Yorkshire, it appears that the quantity of woollen cloth manufactured between the 25th of March, 1806, and the 25th of March, 1807, is as follows:

	Pieces.	Yards.
Narrows milled	175,334, or	6,430,101;
Broads ——	290,269, –	9,561,178.

Thus the whole manufactory this year produced 15,991,279 yards, being 281,294 yards less than last year. This decrease is attributed to the unsettled state of our political relations with America, and to the complete ascendancy acquired by the French over the continent.

152. The first part of the Philosophical Transactions for 1807 contains only six articles. The first is the Bakerian Lecture, on some Chemical Agencies of Electricity, by Humphrey Davy, Esq. The second is on the Precession of the Equinoxes, by the Rev. Abraham Robertson. The third and fourth are by Everard Home, Esq., containing an Account of two Children, born with Cataracts in their Eyes; and some Observations on the Structure of the Different Cavities which constitute the Stomach of the Whale. The fifth article is on the Formation of the Bark of Trees, in a letter from T. A. Knight, Esq., to sir Joseph Banks. The sixth presents an Investigation of the General Term of an Important Series in the inverse Method of Finite Differences, by the Rev. John Brinkley, D. D.

153. Died at Tours, in France, Jean Thurel, aged 108; he was a member of the legion of honour, was born at Orain, in Burgundy, in 1699, entered the regiment of Touraine the 17th of September, 1716, and served without interruption for the space of ninety-two years. He received a musket-ball in the neck at the siege of Kehl, in 1733, and seven sabre wounds, six of which were observable on his head at the battle of Minden, in 1759. He had three brothers killed at Fontenoy, and a son, a veteran and coporal in the same company, killed in 1782; there is another, who still serves with honour. In 1787, his regiment was ordered to march to the coast, to embark; he performed the whole march on foot; saying, that as he never travelled in a carriage, he would not commence then. On the 8th of November, 1787, he was presented to the king and royal family; he was then ordered a pension of 300 franks yearly, 200 of which were to revert to his wife in case of his death, and, on her decease, 100 franks to each of his children. For some years he has lived as a veteran at Tours. Bonaparte presented him with the eagle of the legion of honour, and a pension of 1200 franks. On the removal of the ashes of general Monnier, he was one of the four commissaries named for that ceremony, and was then appointed, as the oldest soldier in Europe. To the moment of his death he preserved his senses and judgment; and, until his last illness, which was but for a few days, he enjoyed good health.

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FOREIGN STATE PAPERS.

TREATY BETWEEN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

HIS majesty the king of the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and his majesty the king of Prussia, being equally desirous to terminate in an amicable manner, and to settle by a formal treaty the differences which have for a short time interrupted the relations of union and good understanding which had so long subsisted between them; their said majesties have nominated as their plenipotentiaries to be employed in this important undertaking, namely, on the part of his Britannic majesty, the Right Hon. J. Hely Baron Hutchinson, a general of his army, and knight of the most honorable military order of the Bath; and on the part of his Prussian majesty, the Sieur Frederic William de Zastrow, his minister of state and cabinet, major-general of his armies, and knight of the orders of the Red Eagle and of Merit, who, after having communicated and exchanged their respective full powers, and found them in due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ART. I. There shall be between their Britannic and Prussian majesties, their heirs and successors, their kingdoms, provinces and subjects, perpetual and inviolable peace, sincere union, and perfect friendship, to the end that the temporary misunderstanding which has recently taken place, shall, from the present moment, be regarded as entirely at an end, and shall be buried in eternal oblivion.

ART. 2. The accommodation and the reconciliation between the two courts having for their basis the renunciation, on the part of his Prussian majesty, of the country of Hanover, his said majesty relinquishes all right and title whatsoever to the actual and future possession of the electoral territories of his Britannic majesty, and renounces, at the same time, all the pretensions which he had advanced to those states. And in case the events of the war should bring about the re-occupation of the electorate of Hanover by the Prussian armies, his majesty the king of Prussia engages not to take possession of the Electorate but in the name of his Britannic majesty, and immediately to re-establish the ancient form of civil government and the ancient constituted authorities of his Britannic majesty, which authorities shall be formally invested with the entire administration of affairs, in the name, and for

the advantage of their legitimate sovereign.

ART. 3. The freedom of navigation and of commerce shall be restored to the subjects of his Prussian majesty, as it formerly was in time of peace, and on the same footing as it was before the period of the late exclusion of the British flag from the rivers Ems, Weser and Elbe; and his said Britannic majesty having with this view already issued an order, bearing date the 19th of November, 1806, to all officers commanding his ships of war, as well as to all privateers, not further to molest, detain, or bring in any Prussian vessels which they may meet at sea, provided their cargoes be innocent and not prohibited by the laws of war, and that they be not bound to ports belonging to the enemies of Great Britain, or occupied by them, the said order shall continue to be observed, and to have effect in its full force and extent.

ART. 4. And in pursuance of the above determination, his Britannic majesty promises and engages to issue to his admiralty, without delay, the necessary orders that the merchant vessels which, by the proclamation of the 24th of September, 1806, were subject to provisionary detention, shall be released and restored to their proprietors, with perfect liberty either to continue their voyages, if their place of destination be not prohibited, or otherwise to return to their own country.

ART. 5. The crews of all the Prussian vessels brought into British ports since the publication of the letters of marque, shall be at liberty immediately after the conclusion of the present treaty; and the British government shall cause them to return, in the most direct and expeditious manner, into the dominions of his Prussian majesty, to whatever place shall be hereafter agreed upon.

Art. 6. His majesty the king of Prussia engages not to impede, nor to allow to any other power to impede, the free navigation of his Britannic majesty in any of the ports of his dominions, but on the contrary, to afford full liberty to the English flag to enter into and to proceed from the above mentioned ports in the same manner as before the late closing of the rivers Ems, Weser, and Elbe.

ART. 7. The two high contracting parties mutually promise and engage to invite his majesty the emperor of all the Russias to take upon himself the guarantee of the renunciation on the part of his Prussian majesty, of his rights and pretensions to the country of Hanover, as stipulated in the second article of the present treaty.

ART. 8. Every other subject of discussion or arrangement between the two courts, is reserved for future amicable adjustment.

ART. 9. The ratifications, drawn up in due and proper form, shall be exchanged in the space of six weeks, or sooner if possible, in case the present difficulty of communication should allow of it.

In faith of which, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty, and have hereunto affixed the seals of their arms.—Done at Memel this 28th day of January, 1807.

HUTCHINSON.

FREDERICK GUILLAUME DE ZASTROW.

CIRCULAR NOTE FROM THE COURT OF VIENNA TO THE BELLIGERENT POWERS.

The emperor Francis I. could not see, without the greatest regret, the revival of war last autumn between his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy; and his majesty the king of Prussia; and he was soon

after more deeply affected to see hostilities extend and fall upon a great part of Europe. If guided by a principle of strict and rigorous impartiality from the first, his imperial, royal, and apostolic majesty has had the good fortune to maintain in these stormy periods his system of neutrality, and to preserve his people from the misfortunes of war, he has not the less lamented the calamities which were multiplied around his dominions; and in his just fear for the tranquillity and security of his kingdom, he could not conceal from himself either the perpetually recurring alarms on his frontiers, or the sinister effects experienced by several branches of its internal administration. The emperor, invariably animated by the same dispositions, had no other views from the commencement, and during the course of hostilities, than to labor to bring about a reconciliation, and to avail himself of every favorable opportunity to put an end to the misfortunes of war. He conceived that the best mode of attaining this salutary object, was constantly to impress upon the belligerent powers his sentiments of moderation and conciliation, and studiously to endeavor to excite in them correspondent dispositions.

The confidence which a prospect so consoling inspires, the general welfare and interests of his own states, make it the duty of his majesty to present to the belligerent powers his friendly interposition, and, in consequence, he does not hesitate to communicate to ——— the offer of his mediation and good offices.

But notwithstanding the extended and complicated nature of the present war, the emperor would feel that he had but imperfectly expressed his ardent wishes for peace, and his hopes of its speedy and complete re-establishment, if he did not declare, at the same time, his firm conviction, that it can be only by the united attention of all the powers concerned in the war, and by a general negociation which should comprehend their respective interests, that permanent tranquillity, and such a solid and durable peace as may, for the future, confirm the political relations of Europe, can be established. From this strong impression, which the frankness of his majesty's character will not allow him to conceal, his imperial majesty feels it to be his duty to communicate this pacific overture to those cabinets who are to take a part in the conferences; and, in consequence, he hastens equally to invite the courts of St. Petersburg, London, and the Thuilleries, to adopt the same views of conciliation, and to enter into negociations for peace, in which the most important concerns of all the parties interested may be combined, as far as it is possible.

The emperor has expressed his earnest wish to see peace re-established. He will not allow himself to suggest the particular form of the negociations, still less to anticipate the intentions of other powers, or to express any opinion respecting the preliminaries which it may be necessary to lay down, in order to establish the principles of the first approximation between the belligerents.

His imperial majesty notwithstanding, in the hope that the friendly offer of his interposition will be regarded in the manner that the rectitude of his intentions inclines him to think it will, hastens to propose, for the purpose of facilitating by his interposition, the opening of the negociations, such place in his dominions as, from its situation and locality, may be convenient to all parties,, and which, on this account, should not be too contiguous to the theatre of war; and in this, as well as in all other points, the

emperor will feel the greatest pleasure in contributing to accelerate the period of so desirable an union.

Vienna, April 2, 1807.

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ANSWER OF THE COURT OF FRANCE.

The undersigned minister for foreign affairs has lost no time in laying before his majesty the emperor and king, the note which his excellency general baron de Vincent did him the honor of addressing to him on the 7th of this month.

His majesty the emperor Napoleon accepts for himself and his allies the friendly interposition of his majesty the emperor of Austria, to effect the establishment of peace, so necessary to all nations.

His majesty has only one fear; it is, that the power who hitherto seems to have laid it down as a plan to found its elevation and greatness upon the divisions of the continent, will endeavor to extract from the Congress which may be formed new subjects of irritation, and new pretexts for disagreement. However, a mode which holds out a hope of stopping the further effusion of blood, and of affording consolation to the bosoms of so many families, ought not to be rejected by France, who, as all Europe knows, was forced against her inclination into the present war.

His majesty the emperor Napoleon finds, moreover, in this circumstance, a favorable opportunity of strongly expressing the confidence with which his majesty the emperor of Austria has inspired him, and the desire he has to see those connexions re-established between the two nations, which in other times produced their mutual prosperity, and which, at this day, could more than any thing else consolidate their tranquillity and happiness.

The undersigned, happy in the opportunity of expressing these sentiments in the name of his august sovereign, renews to his excellency general baron de Vincent the assurances of his most high consideration.

C. M. TALLEYRAND,
Prince of Benevento.

Warsaw, April 19, 1807.

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ANSWER OF THE PRUSSIAN COURT.

His majesty the king, recognizing the motives which induced his apostolic majesty to offer his mediation between the more distinguished of the powers now at war, in order, by means of his good services, to lead to conferences concerning peace, is eager to testify all the gratitude he feels on this account. The king beholds this measure of the court of Vienna with pleasure as it respects himself, considering it as the effect of that friendship of which the emperor and king has given him more than one proof, and therefore feels this more strongly. The desire to see the evils terminated, which have pressed upon Europe during so many years, and his natural moderation, would induce him to accept without scruple the offer of his imperial and royal majesty, if he would convince himself that the basis which France would consent to in a negociation would be such as his honor allowed him to accept. The way and manner in which Napoleon has constantly explaining himself in this respect, is no fortunate omen. Yet, should his imperial and royal majesty succeed in inducing France to state such a basis and make it known to the king, and should they be not altogether hostile to the end which his majesty has been endeavoring to attain in common with his allies, his Prus-

sian majesty will eagerly accept the offer which his imperial and royal apostolic majesty has just made.

ANSWER OF THE COURT OF RUSSIA.

The emperor Alexander has fully appreciated the motives which have induced his majesty the emperor and king to offer his mediation and his good offices to the principal belligerent powers, for which, on his part, he is happy in the opportunity of expressing his gratitude to his imperial and royal majesty.

The frequent and unequivocal proofs which the emperor of all the Russias has afforded, of his earnest desire to see the termination of the calamities which have so long desolated Europe, might have convinced his imperial and royal majesty of the earnestness with which the court of St. Petersburgh would receive every proposal tending to promote so important an object. His imperial majesty of all the Russias will always be animated by the same disposition; and he will be ready to accept the proffered mediation, whenever it shall be in the power of his majesty the emperor and king to communicate to him the grounds upon which the French government may be inclined to enter into negociation; and that it shall appear these grounds are of such a nature, as may afford a prospect of the attainment of that end, which is the object of all the endeavors of his imperial majesty of all the Russias, as is already sufficiently known to the court of Vienna.

ANDREW DE BUDBERG.

Bartenstein, April 16, 1807.

AT THE COURT OF QUEEN'S PALACE, THE 27TH OF MAY, 1807, PRESENT THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas it is expedient, that the liberty of navigation and commerce between his majesty's subjects and the subjects of the United States of America, should, for the present, continue in the same manner, and under the same limitations, as are specified in the act of the 37th of his present majesty's reign, entitled "an act for carrying into execution the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his majesty and the United States of America, and in the act passed in the 46th year of his majesty's reign, for continuing the said act of his 37th year of his majesty's reign—his majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, is hereby pleased to direct, that all the regulations contained in the said acts shall be duly observed, until other provisions shall be made respecting the matters aforesaid; and the right hon. the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, and the lords commissioners of the admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

LETTER FROM THE EMPEROR TO THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF FRANCE.

After the memorable battle of Eylau, which terminated the last campaign, the enemy driven 40 leagues from the Vistula, was no longer able to support Dantzic. Notwithstanding the rigors of the season, we commenced the siege, and 40 days after the trenches were opened, this important place has fallen to the power of our arms. The efforts of the enemy to succor it were defeated, and victory constantly followed our banners. Immense magazines of provisions and of artillery, and the reduction of one of the richest cities in the world, to our power, are the debut of the campaign. We cannot but ascribe this success, so rapid and so signal, to that especial protection of

which Divine Providence has given us so many proofs.

It is our pleasure that, on the receipt of this, you assemble our people, and offer a solemn thanksgiving to the God of armies, praying that he will continue to favor our arms, and to watch over the happiness of our country; that they may also pray, that the cabinet which persecutes our holy religion, as much as it is the eternal enemy of our nation, may no longer influence the cabinets of the continent, to the end that a solid and glorious peace, worthy of the Great Nation, shall console humanity, and enable us to realise our intentions for the good of religion and the prosperity of our people. This letter is only to that end, and we pray God to have you in his holy keeping.

NAPOLEON,

In our camp in Finkenstein,
28th May, 1807.

PROCLAMATION BY THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT.

It is some time since several ministers and counsellors of state, persons belonging to the court, but occupied solely in promoting their private interests, having established certain new regulations under the name of *Nïzam Gedidd*, had not only alienated the minds of the illustrious body of Ulemas, of the other servants of the empire, and of all the companies of the Janissaries; but exercising from the same motive every species of tyranny and vexation towards the inhabitants of the mighty empire, were become the objects of general hatred. Mahmoud Ex-Reis Effendi, created inspector of the fortifications and castles on the sea coasts, in order to gratify his perverse intentions, began by treating the garrison with violence and injustice, obliging them to wear a different dress, and adopt the practice of military movements, in order, in co-operation with Halil Aga, commander of Cavae, to spread among them misunderstandings and dissentions. The garrison, irritated to the utmost, rose in great fury, and on the 17th of the moon, Babinlevel, massacred both. The fire of rage burning in the heart of the troops, not being yet extinguished on the 30th of the same moon, they came in a mass to Tophana, and thence before the palace of the Aga of the Janissaries, and to El Meidan; whence they detailed all the unworthy actions committed by the said ministers and counsellors, and demanded their punishment.

These demands were silently listened to, for the public in general partook of the same sentiment of discontent; and on the day after, in conformity with their desires, Mehemise Effendi, Kiehaja Bey, Bostanchi Bachi, were decapitated, and their heads sent El Meidan. The Ex-Kiehaja Bey, Ibrahim Nenin Effendi, having concealed himself in the house of an infidel, near Jeni Rapon, he was discovered, and dragged immediately to El Meidan, where he was cut to pieces. On Friday the above mentioned troops repaired to the Sublime Porte, where, in the presence of the Chief of the Ulemas, and the most eminent men of the empire, after having received the garment of honor, and pledged to each other their mutual faith, they proceeded together towards the imperial palace. They met at Souk Cochme. Almet Effendi, Mabeiaga, who had been taken and brought to the gate, they cut to pieces in an instant, and continued on their way to the imperial palace. They immediately proclaimed as Sultan, and placed upon the illustrious throne of the Ottomans, the most powerful and most magnificent Sultan Musta-

pha, son of the Sultan Abdorlhamidlhan, whose empire may God prolong to the consummation of ages.

Hagi Ibraham Effendi, Festerdar of the arsenal, and Ahmed Effendi, his secretary, were taken and decapitated. The intendant of the provisions has been exiled to Prousse. Raghib Pacha, to whom the province of Caramania had been given, with the title of vizir, was, on account of his inexperience in business, and for having made suspicious proposals, deposed, and sent into banishment at Kuitahia. The troops of the Nizam Gedidd, and the superintendance over the new revenues, which were contrary to the ancient constitution, were utterly suppressed, and this event was made known and published in the firmans distributed through the empire. The superintendance of the arsenal was, according to the ancient customs, conferred upon Mustapha Feschid Effendi, and he was invested with the garment of honor. Excepting the individuals named above, who were punished, no one has suffered the least injury in his person or fortune, or been ever looked upon with an evil eye. All the authorities became pledges for each other; and the troops of the garrison unanimously engaged, on their part, that in future they would be entirely submissive to their commanders, and that they would offer up their heads and souls in the service of the empire. The grand seignior has deigned to promise them, that they shall never be prosecuted or troubled on account of any thing that has taken place; and Munib Effendi, of the body of Ulemas, with Seid Haleth, Reis Effendi, announced to them this promise from the palace of the Aga of the Janissaries; assuring them at the same time, that the constitutions of the Ottoman empire shall be re-established, such as they were during the time of the ancient Sultans, whose judgments may God enlighten; that the bodies of the Janissaries, those of the Spahas, the Siliktars, the four companies Gebegi, Topel, Arabagi, Kumbaragi, being bodies of ancient establishment, and the ancient laws having been just confirmed, would be ruled according to the ancient manner. The great change was effected without offending any one, to the great joy of all who were afflicted with the evils of the Nizam Gedidd. The aforesaid troops proceeded towards the castles, to occupy themselves in the public service.

A firman having been issued by the grand seignior, importing that the friends of the mighty empire would be treated with amity, according to the established usages, and the enemies pursued with all possible force and energy, and thanks to God, with the return of the government to its ancient form, safety and tranquillity having re-appeared in the empire, we hasten to make known, officially, the happy accession of the grand seignior to the throne, and the manner in which this great change was effected, with the assurance that the Sublime Porte will never depart from its ancient habits, full of candor and sincerity; and that all its ancient relations with its friends, will remain, as before, firm and unshakeable.

The 14th of the moon Rabinlahir, in the year of the Hegira 1222 *(20th June*, 1807.*)*

ARMISTICE BETWEEN FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

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which Divine Providence has given us so many proofs.

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ARMISTICE BETWEEN FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

As his majesty the emperor of the French, and his majesty the emperor of Russia, are anxious to put an end to the war which has so long divided the two nations, they have in the mean time re-

solved to conclude an armistice; their majesties have named and empowered the following plenipotentiaries, viz. on the one part the prince of Neufchatel, marshal of the empire, major-general in the grand army; and, on the other part, lieutenant-general prince Labanoff Von Rostrow, knight of the order of St. Anne, Grand Cross, who have agreed upon the following preliminaries:

Art. 1. An armistice shall take place between the French and Russian armies, in order that, in the mean time, a peace may be negociated, concluded and signed, to put an end to that bloodshed, which is so contrary to humanity.

Art. 2. If either of the two contracting parties shall incline to break this armistice, which God forbid! the party so inclining shall be bound to signify this at the head-quarters of the other army, and hostilities shall not again commence until one month after the above notification.

Art. 3. The French and Prussian armies shall conclude a separate armistice, the French army shall undertake no hostilities against the Prussians.

Art. 4. The limits of the French and Russian armies, during the armistice, shall be from the Curisch Haff, the Thalweg of the Niemen, and up the left bank of that river to the mouth of the Arama at Stakbin, and pursuing the course of that river to the mouth of the Bobra, following this rivulet through Rozano, Lipsk, Habin, Dolitawo, Gomadz and Wyna, up to the mouth of the Bobra in the Narew, and from thence ascending the left bank of the Narew by Tylyoczym, Surat, Narew, to the frontiers of Prussia and Russia. On the Curisch Nerung the limits shall be at Nidden.

Art. 5. His majesty the emperor of the French and his majesty the emperor of Russia shall name plenipotentiaries within the shortest time possible, who are to be provided with the necessary powers for negociating, concluding, and signing a definitive peace between these two great and powerful nations.

Art. 6. Commissaries shall be named on both sides, in order to proceed immediately to the exchange of prisoners, which exchange shall take place by rank for rank, and man for man.

Art. 7. The exchange of the ratifications of the present armistice shall take place within 48 hours, or sooner, if possible, at the head-quarters of the Russian army.—Done at Tilsit this 21st of June, 1807.

The Prince of Neufchatel Marshal ALEX. BERTHIER.

Prince LABANOFF VON ROSTROW.

NAPOLEON.

Approved of, Tilsit, June 22, 1807.

By the emperor,

The minister and secretary of state, H. B. MARET.

I hereby ratify the whole contents of the armistice concluded between the marshal prince of Neufchatel, and lieutenant-general prince Labanoff Von Rostrow.

ALEXANDER.

Teurogen, 11-23 June, 1807.

TREATY OF ARMISTICE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE OTTOMAN PORTE.

Art. I. From the date of the signature of the treaty all hostilities shall cease between the two belligerent powers.

II. As the Sublime Porte and Russia equally wish with the most amicable intention, the establishment of peace and harmony, the high contracting parties will appoint, after the signature

of the present armistice, plenipotentiaries to negociate and conclude a peace as soon as possible, to meet in the most convenient situation for both.

If in the course of negociation for a definitive peace, difficulties should unfortunately arise, so as to obstruct a definitive arrangement, hostilities shall not re-commence before next spring, that is to say before the 21st March, 1808, New Stile of the Christian æra.

III. As soon as the present armistice is signed, the Russian troops shall begin to evacuate Wallachia and Moldavia, and all the provinces, fortresses, and other territory which they have occupied during the war; and to retire within their ancient frontiers, so that the said evacuation shall be completed in the space of thirty-five days from the date of the signature of the present armistice.

The Russian troops shall leave in the territory and fortresses which they shall evacuate, all the effects, cannon and ammunition which they found on taking possession of them.

The Sublime Porte shall appoint commissaries to receive the aforesaid fortresses from Russian officers appointed for the aforesaid purpose.

The Ottoman troops shall, in like manner, retire from Moldavia and Wallachia, and repass the Danube. They will only leave in the fortresses of Ismael, Brailow, and Giurgion, garrisons sufficient to keep them.

The Russian troops shall correspond with the Ottomans, so that the two armies shall begin to retire at the same time from Wallachia and Moldavia.

The two contracting parties shall in no way meddle with the administration of the two principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, till the arrival of plenipotentiaries charged with the office of negociating for a definitive peace.

Till peace is concluded, the Ottoman troops shall not enter any of the fortresses evacuated by the Russians. The inhabitants alone shall be at liberty to enter them.

IV. Conformably to the preceding article, the island of Tenedos, as well as every other place in the Archipelago, which before the intelligence of the armistice shall have arrived, shall be occupied by the Russian troops, shall be evacuated.

The Russian troops, which are stationed before Tenedos, or any other place in the Archipelago, shall return to their ports, in order that the Dardanelles shall be at once open and free.

If the Russian ships in proceeding to their ports shall be obliged to stop at any port in the Archipelago, in consequence of tempestuous weather, or any other unavoidable accident, the Turkish officers shall not oppose any obstacle, but on the contrary shall afford them the necessary aid.

All the ships of war, or other Ottoman vessels, which, during the war shall have fallen into the hands of the Russians, shall be restored, with their crews, as well as the Russian vessels which shall have fallen into the hands of the Ottomans. The Russian ships in proceeding to their ports shall not take on board any subject of the Sublime Porte.

V. All the vessels of the Russian flotilla stationed at the mouth of the Sunne or elsewhere, shall go out and proceed to their ports, in order that the Ottoman vessels may go out and come in with perfect safety.

The Sublime Porte will give orders that the Russian vessels proceeding to their ports shall be respected, and that they shall be

permitted to enter into any Ottoman port, in case they shall be obliged to do so by tempestuous weather or any other inevitable accident.

VI. All the prisoners of war and the slaves of both sexes, of whatever quality or rank, shall be immediately liberated and restored on both sides, without any ransom, with the exception, however, of Mussulmen who shall have voluntarily embraced the Christian religion in the Russian empire, and the Christian subjects of Russia who shall have voluntarily embraced the Mahometan religion in the Ottoman empire.

Immediately after the conclusion of the present armistice, all the commanders, officers, and inhabitants of the fortresses of Turkey, who are at present in Russia, shall be restored and sent to Turkey, with all their property and baggage.

VII. The present treaty of armistice written in Turkish and French, has been signed by the two plenipotentiaries and by the adjutant commandant Guilleminot, and has been exchanged in order that it may be ratified by the grand vizier and by his excellency the general in chief Michelson.

The two plenipotentiaries shall take care, that the said ratifications shall be exchanged within one week, or sooner, if possible.

Done at the castle of Slobosia, near Giurgion, the 20th of the month of Dgemaziul Ahir, the year of the Hegira 1222, and the 12th of August (old style) or the 24th of August, 1807, (new style) of the Christian æra.

CALIB EFFENDI.
SERGIO LASKAROFF.
GUILLEMINOT.

On Friday the 26th of June, 1807, the new parliament met for the first time, when the following speech was read from the throne by the lords commissioners.

My lords and gentlemen,

We have it in command from his majesty to state to you, that, having deemed it expedient to recur to the sense of his people, his majesty, in conformity to his declared intention, has lost no time in causing the present parliament to be assembled.

His majesty has great satisfaction in acquainting you that, since the events which led to the dissolution of the last parliament, his majesty has received, in numerous addresses from his subjects, the warmest assurances of their affectionate attachment to his person and government, and of their firm resolution to support him, in maintaining the just rights of his crown and the true principles of the constitution; and he commands us to express his entire confidence, that he shall experience in all your deliberations a determination to afford him an equally loyal, zealous, and affectionate support under all the arduous circumstances of the present time.

We are commanded by his majesty to inform you, that his majesty's endeavors have been most anxiously employed for the purpose of drawing closer the ties by which his majesty is connected with the powers of the continent; of assisting the efforts of those powers against the ambition and oppressions of France; of forming such engagements as may ensure their continued cooperation; and of establishing that mutual confidence and concert, so essential, under any course of events, to the restoration of a solid and permanent peace in Europe.

It would have afforded his majesty the greatest pleasure to have

been enabled to inform you, that the mediation undertaken by his majesty for the purpose of preserving peace between his majesty's ally the emperor of Russia and the Sublime Porte had proved effectual for that important object; his Majesty deeply regrets the failure of that mediation, accompanied as it was by the disappointment of the efforts of his majesty's squadron in the sea of Marmora, and followed as it has since been by the losses which have been sustained by his gallant troops in Egypt.

His majesty could not but lament the extension of hostilities in any quarter, which should create a diversion in the war so favorable to the views of France; but lamenting it especially in the instance of a power with which his majesty has been so closely connected, and which has been so recently indebted for its protection against the encroachments of France, to the signal and successful interposition of his majesty's arms.

His majesty has directed us to acquaint you, that he has thought it right to adopt such measures as might best enable him, in concert with the emperor of Russia, to take advantage of any favorable opportunity for bringing the hostilities in which they are engaged against the Sublime Porte to a conclusion, consistent with his majesty's honor and the interests of his ally.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

His majesty has ordered the estimates for the current year to be laid before you, and he relies on the tried loyalty and zeal of his faithful commons to make such provision for the public service, as well as for the further application of the sums which were granted in the last parliament, as may appear to be necessary. And his majesty bearing constantly in mind the necessity of a careful and economical administration of the pecuniary resources of the country, has directed us to express his hopes that you will proceed, without delay, in the pursuit of those inquiries connected with the public economy, which engaged the attention of the last parliament.

My lords and gentlemen,

His majesty commands us to state to you, that he is deeply impressed with the peculiar importance at the present moment of cherishing a spirit of union and harmony amongst his people; such a spirit will most effectually promote the prosperity of the country at home, will give vigor and efficacy to its councils and arms abroad, and can alone enable his majesty under the blessings of Providence to carry on successfully the great contest in which he is engaged, or finally to conduct it to that termination to which his majesty's moderation and justice have ever led him to seek—a peace in which the honor and interests of his kingdom can be secure, and in which Europe and the world may hope for independence and repose.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH TROOPS AND THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT AT BUENOS AYRES, IN SOUTH AMERICA.

1. There shall be from this time a cession of the hostilities on both sides of the river Plata.

2. The troops of his Britannic majesty shall retain, for the period of two months, the fortress and palace of Monte Video, and as a neutral country there shall be considered a line drawn from San Carlos, on the west, to Pando, on the east, and there shall not be

on any part of that line hostilities committed on any side, the neutrality being understood only that the individuals of both nations may live freely under their respective laws, the Spanish subjects being judged by theirs, as the English by those of their nation.

3. There shall be on both sides a mutual restitution of prisoners, including not only those which have been taken since the arrival of the troops under lieut. gen. Whitelocke, but also all those of his Britannic majesty's subjects captured in South America since the commencement of the war.

4. That for the promptest dispatch of the vessels and troops of his Britannic majesty, there shall be no impediment thrown in the way of the supplies of provisions which may be requested for Monte Video.

5. A period of ten days from this time is given for the re-embarkation of his Britannic majesty's troops, to pass to the north side of La Plata, with the arms which may actually be in their power, stores and equipage, at the most convenient points which may be selected, and during this time provisions may be sold to them.

6. That at the time of the delivery of the palace and fortress of Monte Video, which shall take place at the end of the two months fixed in the second article, the delivery will be made in the terms it was found, and with the artillery it had when it was taken.

7. Three officers of rank shall be delivered for and until the fulfilment of the above articles by both parties. It being well understood that his Britannic majesty's officers who have been on their parole, cannot serve against S. America until their arrival in Europe.

Done at the fort of Buenos Ayres, the 7th day of July, 1807. [Signed by gen. Whitelocke, admiral Murray, and by Liniers, Balbiani and Velascos.

TREATY BETWEEN THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AND KING OF ITALY, AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

Art. 1. From the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, there shall be perfect peace and amity between his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, and the king of Prussia.

Art. 2. The part of the duchy of Magdeburg which lies on the right bank of the Elbe, the mark of Fregnitz, the Ukermans, and the new mark of Brandenburg, with the exception of the circle of Kotbuo, in Lower Lusatia, the duchy of Pomerania, Upper, Lower, and New Silesia, with the county of Glatz, the part of the district of Neisse which lies north of the road from Driesen, Schneidemuhl, and north of the line passing from Schneidemuhl, by Waldau, to the Vistula, and to the frontiers of Bromberge, Pomerelia, the island Nogat, and the country on the right bank of the Vistula and the Nogat, west of Old Prussia, and north of the circle of Culmer; finally the kingdom of Prussia, as it was on the 1st of January, 1772, shall be restored to his majesty the king of Prussia, with the fortresses of Spandau, Stettin, Custrin, Glogau, Breslau, Schweidnitz, Neisse, Breig, Cosel, and Glatz, and in general all the places, citadels, castles, and forts of the above mentioned, shall be restored in the state in which they at present are. The town and citadel of Graudentz, with the villages of Neudorf, Parschken, and Schwierkorzy, shall

likewise be restored to his majesty the king of Prussia.

Art. 3. His majesty the king of Prussia acknowledges his majesty the king of Naples, Joseph Napoleon, and his majesty the king of Holland, Louis Napoleon.

Art. 4. His majesty the king of Prussia in like manner acknowledges the confederation of the Rhine, and the present state of the possessions of the sovereigns of which it is composed, and the titles which have been bestowed on them, either by the act of confederation, or by subsequent treaties. His said majesty likewise engages to acknowledge those sovereigns who in future shall become members of the said confederation, and the titles they may receive by their treaties of accession.

Art. 5. The present treaty of peace and amity shall be in common for his majesty the king of Naples, Joseph Napoleon, for his majesty the king of Holland, and for the sovereigns of the confederation of the Rhine, the allies of his majesty the emperor Napoleon.

Art. 6. His majesty the king of Prussia, in like manner acknowledges his imperial highness prince Jerome Napoleon, as king of Westphalia.

Art. 7. His majesty the king of Prussia cedes, in full right of property and sovereignty, to the kings, grand dukes, and dukes and princes, who shall be pointed out by his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, all the dutchies, margraviates, principalities, counties and lordships, and in general, all the territories and domains, and all territorial property of whatever kind, or by whatever title possessed by his majesty the king of Prussia, between the Rhine and the Elbe, at the commencement of the present war.

Art. 8. The kingdom of Westphalia shall consist of the provinces ceded by his majesty the king of Prussia, and of other states which are at present in possession of his majesty the emperor Napoleon.

Art. 9. The arrangements which his majesty the emperor Napoleon shall make in the countries alluded to in the two preceding articles, and the occupation of the same by those sovereigns in whose favor he shall make such arrangements, shall be acknowledged by his majesty the king of Prussia, in the same manner as if they were contained and stipulated in the present treaty.

Art. 10. His majesty the king of Prussia renounces, for himself, his heirs and successors, all actual or future right which he has or may acquire.

1. To all territory, without exception, situated between the Elbe and the Rhine, and, in general, to all not described in article 7.

2. To all possessions of his majesty the king of Saxony, and of the house of Anhalt, situate on the right bank of the Elbe.

On the other hand, all rights or claims of the states situate between the Rhine and the Elbe, to the possession of his majesty the king of Prussia, as they are defined by the present treaty, shall be for ever extinguished and annulled.

Art. 11. All negociations, conventions, or treaties of alliance that may have been publicly or privately concluded between Prussia and any state on the left bank of the Elbe, and which have not been broken by the present war, shall remain without effect, and be considered as null and not concluded.

Art. 12. His majesty the king of Prussia cedes the circle of Kottbuss, in Lower Lusatia, to his majesty the king of Saxony,

with full right of proprietorship and sovereignty.

Art. 13. His majesty the king of Prussia renounces for ever possession to all provinces formerly constituent parts of the kingdom of Poland, which have at different periods come under the dominion of Prussia, excepting Ermeland aud the country to the west of Ancient Prussia, to the East of Pomerania, and to the New Mark to the north of the circle of Kalm, and a line which passes from the Vistula by Waldau to Schneidemuhl to Driesen, which provinces, with the town and citadel of Graudentz, and the villages of Neudorf, Parschken, and Schwerkorzy, shall in future be in possession, with all the rights of proprietorship and sovereignty, by his majesty the king of Prussia.

Art. 14. His majesty the king of Prussia renounces in like manner for ever possession of the city of Dantzic.

Art. 15. The provinces which his majesty the king of Prussia renounces in the 13th article, with the exception of the territories mentioned in the 18th article, shall be possessed with right of property and sovereignty by his majesty the king of Saxony, under the title of the dukedom of Warsaw, and governed according to a constitution which shall secure the liberties and privileges of the people of that duchy, and be consistent with the tranquillity of the neighboring states.

Art. 16. To secure a connection and communication between the kingdom of Saxony and the duchy of Warsaw, the free use of a military road shall be granted to the king of Saxony, thro' the states of his majesty the king of Prussia. This road, the number of troops which shall pass through it at one time, and the places at which they shall halt, shall be settled by a particular agreement between the two sovereigns under the mediation of France.

Art. 17. The navigation of the river Neisse and the canal of Bromberg, from Driesen to the Vistula and back, shall remain free from any toll.

Art. 18. In order to establish as much as possible natural boundaries between Russia and the duchy of Warsaw, the territory between the present boundaries of Russia, from the Bug to the Mouth of the Lassosna, and a line which passes from the said Mouth, and along the channel of that river, the channel of the Baber to its mouth, the channel of the Narew from its mouth to Suradz, the channel of the Lisa to its source near the village Mien, and of the two neighboring arms of the Nurzeck rising near that village ; and the channel of the Nurzeck, itself to its mouth ; and lastly along the channel of the Bug up the stream to the present boundaries of Russia, shall for ever be incorporated with the Russian empire.

Art. 19. The city of Dantzic, with a territory of two miles in circumference, shall be restored to its former independence, under the protection of his majesty the king of Prussia and the king of Saxony, and to be governed by the rules by which it was governed when it ceased to be its own mistress.

Art. 20. Neither his majesty the king of Prussia, nor his majesty the king of Saxony, shall obstruct the navigation of the Vistula by any prohibitions, nor by any customs, duty, or impost whatever.

Art. 21. The city, port, and territory of Dantzic shall be shut up during the present maritime war, against the trade and navigation of Great Britain.

Art. 22. No individual, of any

rank or description whatsoever, whose property and abode are situated in such provinces as formerly belonged to the kingdom of Poland, or which the king of Prussia is henceforth to possess; and no individual of the duchy of Warsaw, or residing within the territory incorporated with Russia, or possessing any landed property, rents, annuities, or any income whatever, shall, either with regard to his person, his estate, rents, annuities, and income, nor with respect to his rank and dignities, shall be prosecuted on account of any part which he may have taken either in a political or military point of view in the events of the present war.

Art. 23. In the same manner, no individual residing or possessing landed property in the countries which belonged to the king of Prussia prior to the 1st of January, 1772, and which are restored to him by virtue of the preceding second article; and in particular, no individual of the Berlin civic guard, or of the gens d'armes, who have taken up arms in order to maintain tranquillity, shall be prosecuted in his person, his estates, rents, annuities, or any income whatsoever; or in his rank or dignity, nor in any manner whatsoever, on account of any part which he may have taken in the events of the present war, or be subject to any enquiry.

Art. 24. The engagements, debts, or obligations of any nature whatsoever, which his majesty the king of Prussia may have contracted or concluded prior to the present war, as possessor of the countries, dominions, domains, estates, and revenues, which his majesty cedes or renounces in the present treaty, shall be performed and ratified by the new possessors, without any exception or reservation whatsoever.

Art. 25. The funds and capitals which belong to private persons, or to religious bodies, civil or military associations, countries which his majesty the king of Prussia obtains by the present treaty, whether the said capital be vested in the bank of Berlin, in the chest of the territory of naval trade, or in any other manner whatever in the dominions of the king of Prussia, shall neither be confiscated nor attached, but the proprietors of the funds or capitals shall be at liberty to dispose of the same; and they are to continue to enjoy the interest thereof, whether such interest be already due, or may yet become due, at the periods stipulated in the conventions or bonds. The same shall, on the other side, be observed with regard to all funds and capitals which are vested by private individuals, or public institutions whatsoever, in such countries which are ceded or renounced by his Prussian majesty, by virtue of the present treaty.

Art. 26. The archives which contain the titles of property, and in general all the papers which relate to the countries, territories, dominions, as well as the maps and plans of the strong places, citadels, castles and forts, seated in the above mentioned countries, are to be delivered up by commissioners of his said majesty within the time of three months next ensuing the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, to commissioners of his majesty the emperor Napoleon, with regard to the countries seated on the left banks of the Rhine; and to commissioners of his majesty the emperor Napoleon, with regard to the countries seated on the left banks of the Rhine; and to commissioners of his majesty the emperor of Russia, of his majesty the king of Saxony, and of the city of Dantzic, with regard to all countries which their said

majesties and the city of Dantzic are in future to possess by virtue of the present compact.

Art. 27. Until the day of the ratification of the future definitive treaty of peace between France and England, all the countries under the dominion of his majesty the king of Prussia, without any exception whatsoever, shall be shut against the trade and navigation of the English. No shipment is to be made from any Prussian port for the British isles or British colonies; nor shall any ship, which sailed from England or her colonies, be admitted into any Prussian port.

Art. 28. The necessary arrangements shall immediately be made to settle every point which relates to the manner and period of the surrender of the places which are to be restored to his majesty the king of Prussia, and to the civil and military administration of the said country.

Art. 29. The prisoners of war taken on both sides, are to be returned without any exchange, and in mass, as soon as circumstances shall admit.

Art. 30. The present treaty is to be ratified by his majesty the emperor of the French, and by his majesty the king of Prussia, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Konigsberg by the under-mentioned in the term of six days next ensuing the signing of this treaty.

Done at Tilsit, the 9th of July, 1807.

PROCLAMATION BY THE POLISH DIRECTORY.

Citizens,

You have done every thing which the love of your country, your honor, and the examples your ancestors required of you. You have overcome all difficulties; you have not hesitated to sacrifice your lives, your fortunes, and the most sacred ties of nature, for the happiness of your country, and to again obtain the name of Poles. A single word from his majesty the emperor of the French has armed you all. His vast genius insure you victory. By your firmness all your enterprises will be crowned with success. Despise all the false reports which the inveterate enemies of your country circulate. The greatness of the soul of Napoleon is your Ægis. Our fate cannot be determined at this moment: an impenetrable veil must conceal it for some time from our eyes. Let us adore the sublime wisdom of him who commands half the world. Banish the despair of your hearts. Be penetrated with obedience, and resign yourselves to the confidence you ought to have in his goodness; your happiness depends on it. The least murmur, the least opposition to his will, may destroy all that you have hitherto done. Our new-born power cannot exist without his: we can only obtain existence from the amiable Napoleon, a man equally great in politics and war, determines and executes every thing in the profundity of his wisdom, without our being able to penetrate his motives; let us place in him unbounded confidence; this is the only means which can secure to us his benevolence; and let us employ quietly and patiently the time which peace affords us to render ourselves perfect in every thing relative to the service of our country.

LUBIENSKI, President.

Warsaw, July 18, 1807.

SKETCH OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE ARCH-DUCHY OF WARSAW.

Sect. 1. The Roman catholic

religion is the religion of the state but all other religions are free. The duchy is divided into six bishoprics, over which one archbishop and five bishops preside. Slavery is abolished, and all citizens are equal with respect to the law.

2. The archducal crown is hereditary in the king of Saxony, who is to appoint a viceroy or president of the ministerial council. The property of the ducal crown consists, 1. In an annual revenue of 7,000,000 of Polish guilders, one half arising from the royal lands and the demesnes, the other half from the treasury. In the royal palace of Warsaw and the Saxon palace.

3. The ministry consists of six members, viz. the ministers of justice, of foreign affairs, of religion, of war, of finances, and of police. There is also a secretary of state. The council of state is formed out of the ministry for the purpose of preparing plans of laws, &c. all of which the king has the power of rejecting.

4. The general diet is divided into two chambers, viz. the senate and the representatives. The diet is to assemble every second year for 14 days, when a royal act of convocation calls the members together.

5. The senate has 18 members, consisting of 6 bishops, 6 palatines and 6 castellans, all appointed by the king, who has also the power of increasing the number of senators to 30, if he shall think fit.

6. The chamber of representatives consist of 60 deputies, chosen by the district diets of the nobles, and 40 elected by the towns. The members retain their seats for nine years, but at the end of every three years, one third part of the body is renewed.

7. This section contains regulations for the meeting of the district diets, &c.

8. The duchy is divided into six departments, to each of which there is a prefect, under-prefect, mayors, and a department council of from 16 to 24 members.

9. The Napoleon code shall be the civil law of the duchy of Warsaw. Each department has a civil and a criminal court. The council of state is the last court of appeal. The judges are appointed by the king.

10. The standing army consists of 30,000 men. The king can call a part of this force into Saxony, but must replace them by an equal number of Saxons.

11. All who have not places for life may be dismissed at the pleasure of the king, the deputies only excepted. None but citizens of the dukedom can be appointed to public situations. All the acts of the government must be drawn up in the Polish language. All the civic and military orders formerly subsisting in Poland are to remain unchanged, but the king is their head.

12. The present imposts remain till the 1st of January, 1809. No change can be made in the organization of the troops until regulations be made on that subject by the diet.

We Napoleon, by the grace of God and the constitution, emperor of the French, king of Italy, and protector of the Rhenish confederacy, have approved, and hereby do approve of the above constitutional act, which has been submitted to us, for carrying into effect the 5th article of the treaty of Tilsit, and which we consider as calculated to fulfil our engagements to the people of Warsaw and Great Poland, by reconciling their freedom and privileges with the tranquillity of the neighboring states.

Given in the royal palace of Dresden, this 22d day of July, 1807.

NAPOLEON.

PRUSSIAN PROCLAMATION.

You are acquainted, beloved inhabitants of faithful provinces, territories and towns, with my sentiments, and with the events of last year. My arms succumbed under the pressure of misfortunes, the exertions of the last remains of my army proved fruitless. Forced back to the outermost borders of the empire, and even my powerful ally having judged it necessary to conclude an armistice and peace, nothing remained for me but the wish to restore tranquillity to my country, after the calamities of war.—Peace was to be concluded, as circumstances dictated; the most painful sacrifices were required of myself and of my house. What ages and worthy ancestors, conventions, love and confidence had united, was to be severed. My efforts, the exertions of all who belonged to me, were used in vain. Fate ordains —a father parts with his children.

I released you from all allegiance to my person and my house. My most ardent wishes for your prosperity attend you to your new sovereign: be to him what you were to me. No fate, no power, can efface in my bosom, and in the mind of my family, the remembrance of you.

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Memel, 24th of July, 1807.

RUSSIAN PROCLAMATION.

We, Alexander the First, by God's grace, emperor and autocrat of all the Russias.

The war between Russia and France, through the powerful assistance of the Most High, and the distinguished valor of our troops has ended—Peace happily restored.

In the course of this war, Russia has experienced the magnitude of her resources in the love and devotion of her sons, and which she may reckon upon finding upon all occasions.

The troops in general have exhibited an unexampled valor, the firmest intrepidity, and heroic action; wherever they were called by the voice of honor, the sense of danger disappeared: their glorious deeds will remain beyond the power of oblivion in the annals of national honor, and a grateful country will consider them as standing examples to posterity.

The nobles of the civil class, treading in the footsteps of their predecessors, have not only distinguished themselves by the sacrifices they have made of their property, but also by their perfect readiness to hazard their lives for the honor of their country.

The merchants, and all other classes, neither sparing of their endeavors nor their property, have cheerfully borne the burden of the war, and have shewn themselves ready to make any sacrifices whatever.

With such a general and intimate union of valor and patriotism, it has pleased the Most High, defending and strengthening our armies in the severest conflicts, finally to reward their intrepidity by putting a happy period to a sanguinary war, and presenting us with a propitious peace, by a treaty between France and Russia, which was concluded and ratified on the 27th of June, in our presence, at Tilsit.

According to the basis of this treaty, we have rejected all the plans for the enlargement of our frontiers, at the expence of our allies, as inconsistent with justice and Russian dignity.

Not wishing to extend our spacious empire, we only made use of our arms to restore the violated tranquillity of the conti-

nent, and to avert the danger which threatened our own, and the states that were in alliance with us.

Through the establishment of the present peace, Russia's ancient limits are not only secured in their complete inviolability, but rendered more complete by the addition of a natural and advantageous line of frontier.

Several countries and provinces have been given up to our allies, which had been lost by the fortune of war, and subjected by force of arms.

Peace being concluded upon these principles, we are convinced that all our faithful subjects will join with us in offering their prayers to the throne of the King of Kings, that Russia may long enjoy its advantages, defended by the blessings of the Supreme, and the unshaken and tried valor of her armies.

Given at St. Petersburg, Aug. 9, 1807, and the seventh year of our reign.

ALEXANDER.
ANDREI BUDBERG.

PROCLAMATION BY THE DANISH GOVERNMENT.

Fellow Citizens,

After having made all the arrangements which the present circumstances require, I haste to the army, to co-operate with it as soon as possible, for the welfare of my dear countrymen, unless the circumstances should speedily arise, which render it possible to settle every thing according to my wish, in a peaceful and honorable manner.

FREDERICK, PRINCE ROYAL.
Copenhagen, August 12, 1807.

PROCLAMATION.

We, Christian the Seventh, by the grace of God, king of Denmark, Norway, of the Wards, and Goths; duke of Schleswig, Hannau, and Ditmarshea, and also of Oldenburg, &c. &c. do herewith make known, that whereas, by the English envoy, Jackson, it was declared to us on the 13th of this month, that hostilities against Denmark would be commenced; and whereas, at the same time, he demanded a passport for himself and suite, consequently the war between England and Denmark may be considered as actually broken out; therefore, we herewith call on all our faithful subjects to take up arms wherever it shall be required, to frustrate the insidious designs of the enemy, and repel hostile attacks. We further herewith ordain, that all English ships, as well as all English property, and all English goods, shall every where be seized by the magistrates and others, in particular by the officers of customs, wherever they may be found.

It is further our will, that all English subjects, until pursuant to our further orders they can be sent out of the country, shall, without exception, be arrested as enemies of our kingdom and country, which measure is strictly to be carried into execution by all magistrates, as well as by all subordinate officers, duly to be instructed by them for that purpose; and it is a matter of course, that all English ships and boats, which approach our coast, shall be considered and treated as hostile.

It is also our will, that all suspicious foreigners shall be watched with the greatest attention, and that all magistrates, as well as all subordinate officers, shall use their utmost efforts, as soon as possible, to discover all spies. Lastly, we find it necessary to ordain, that immediately after the publication hereof, all correspondence with English subjects

shall entirely cease, and that no payment shall be made to them, on any ground whatsoever, until our further order, on pain of severe punishment in case of contravention.

For the rest, we rely on the justice of our cause, and the courage and tried fidelity of our beloved subjects.

Given under our royal seal, in our fortress of Gluckstadt, the 16th August, 1807.

C. L. Baron V. Brockdorff.
J. C. Moritz."

Proclamation, touching the granting of letters of marque, on account of the war between Denmark and England.

" Whereas by his royal majesty's special command, under date of the 17th inst. we the undersigned are authorised by his royal highness the prince royal, as governor-general of the duchies of Schleswick and Holstein, on account of the present war between Denmark and England, to grant letters of marque against his Britannic majesty's ships, and all English property found at sea. Therefore, we do hereby give public notice thereof, in order that all persons whom it may concern may know where they have to apply for that purpose.

Given in our castle of Gottorf, the 18th August, 1807.

Charles, prince of Hesse,
gov. field-mar. &c.
G. V. Steinam.

PROCLAMATION BY ADMIRAL GAMBIER AND LORD CATHCART.

Whereas the present treaties of peace, and the changes of government and of territory, acceded to by so many powers, have so far increased the influence of France on the continent of Europe, as to render it impossible for Denmark, though it desires to be neutral, to preserves its neutrality, and absolutely necessary for those who continue to resist French aggression, to take measures to prevent the arms of neutral powers from being turned against them.

In this view, the king cannot regard the present position of Denmark with indifference; and his majesty has sent negociators, with ample powers, to his Danish majesty, to request, in the most amicable manner, such explanations as the times require, and a concurrence in such measures as can alone give security against the farther mischiefs which the French meditate, through the acquisition of the Danish navy.

The king, our royal and most gracious master, has therefore, judged it expedient to desire the temporary deposit of the Danish ships of the line, in one of his majesty's ports.

This deposit seems to be so just and so indispensably necessary, under the relative circumstances of the neutral and belligerent powers, that his majesty has further deemed it a duty to himself, and to his people, to support this demand by a powerful fleet, and by an army supplied with every preparation necessary for the most active and determined enterprise.

We come, therefore, to your shores, inhabitants of Zealand! not as enemies, but in self-defence; to prevent those who have so long disturbed the peace of Europe, from compelling the force of your navy to be turned against us.

We ask deposit, we have not looked to capture; so far from it, the most solemn pledge has been offered to your government, and is hereby renewed in the name, and at the express command of the king, our master,

that if our demand is amicably acceded to, every ship belonging to Denmark shall, at the conclusion of a general peace, be restored to her, in the same condition and state of equipment, as when received under the protection of the British flag.

It is in the power of your government, by a word, to sheath our swords, most reluctantly drawn against you; but if, on the other hand, the machinations of France render you deaf to the voice of reason and the call of friendship, the innocent blood that will be spilt, and the horrors of a besieged and bombarded capital, must fall on your heads, and on those of your cruel advisers.

His majesty's seamen and soldiers, when on shore, will treat Zealand, as long as your conduct to them permits it, on the footing of a province of the most friendly power in alliance with Great Britain, whose territory has the misfortune to be the theatre of war.

The persons of all those who remain at home, and who do not take an hostile part, will be held sacred.

Property will be respected and preserved, and the most severe discipline will be enforced.

Every article of supply furnished or brought to market, will be paid for at a fair and settled price; but as immediate and constant supplies, especially of provision, forage, fuel, and transports, are necessary to all armies, it is well known that requisitions are unavoidable, and must be enforced.

Much convenience will arise to the inhabitants, and much confusion and loss to them will be prevented, if persons in authority are found in the several districts to whom requisitions may be addressed, and through whom claims for payment may be settled and liquidated.

If such persons are appointed, and discharge their duty, without meddling in matters which do not concern them, they shall be respected, and all requisitions shall be addressed to them, thro' the proper channels, and departments of the navy and army; but as forbearance, on the part of the inhabitants, is essential to the principles of these arrangements, it is necessary that all manner of civil persons should remain at their respective habitations; and any peasants, or other persons, found in arms, singly, or in small troops, or who may be guilty of any act of violence, must expect to be treated with rigor.

The government of his Danish majesty having hitherto refused to treat this matter in an amicable way, part of the army has been disembarked, and the whole force has assumed a warlike attitude; but it is as yet not too late for the voice of reason and moderation to be heard.

Given in the Sound, under our hands and seals, the 16th day of August, 1807.

J. GAMBIER, admiral of the blue, &c.

CATHCART, lieut-gen. &c.

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PROCLAMATION.

By James Gambier, esq. admiral of the blue, and commander in chief of a fleet of his majesty's ships and vessels employed on a particular service.

Whereas, I have judged it expedient in conducting the operations of his majesty's fleet under my command against Copenhagen, to surround the island of Zealand, and the other islands contiguous thereto, with his majesty's ships, in order to prevent reinforcements or supplies of any kind whatever from being thrown into the said islands, I do hereby declare them, as well as the pas-

sage of the Great Belt (extending from a bank or shoal named Hasteen's Ground, to the south east end of the island of Femeran) to be in a state of close blockade, and do also hereby direct the flag officers, captains, and commanders of the said ships, to give notice thereof to any neutral vessels they may find going into any of the ports of the said islands, or into the passage aforesaid, and to require them to desist therefrom; and in case any neutral vessels, after receiving such notice, shall attempt to enter into any port or place of the said islands, or into the passage aforesaid, the said flag officers, captains and commanders, are hereby authorised and required to detain such vessels, and leaving those respective masters and a proportion of their crew on board to assist in navigating them, put a careful petty officer on board, with as many seamen as may be necessary, into them, respectively, and send them to me at this anchorage.

Given under my hand on board the Prince of Wales, off Copenhagen, August 21, 1807.

J. GAMBIER.

By command of the admiral,

Jos. TROUNSELL.

BY THE GOVERNMENT OF DENMARK.

We, the undersigned committee, appointed to inspect into the conduct of the English, and to the superintendance of the English goods, hereby make known and declare, that all and every person, subjects and inhabitants of his majesty's kingdoms and territories, who may have any bills of exchange to honor, that have been drawn or endorsed by any subject of Great Britain, must, according to the order published on the 9th, apply to and pay the same to us, when the persons concerned will have to wait the measures adopted for the decision of this business.

The committee which are appointed for this purpose, will meet at the senate house every Wednesday and Saturday, and sit from twelve till one o'clock.

W. F. ASPERN, &c.

Altona, Sept. 23, 1807.

According to the supreme command of his royal highness the Crown Prince, dated

Head quarters,

Kiel, Sept. 25, 1807.

It is ordered as follows:

In order for the execution of the regulations adopted with respect to English goods, I hereby authorise the commissioners to make known to all merchants, carriers, &c. and also to all persons who let store-houses, magazines, &c. that they must not fail, within the time appointed, to send in an account of all goods and wares delivered for transit, which they have received since May last, by way of Tonningen, Husum, and Frederickstadt, either on their own account, or on commission. They must also communicate the names of the persons sending such goods, and the place from whence they came, together with the time when, and place where, it was further intended to send them. The inhabitants of this city, letting out store-houses, magazines, &c. whom this notice may concern, have eight days allowed them to send in the statements required of them, to the senate-house.

W. F. ASPERN, &c.

Altona, Sept. 28, 1807.

DECLARATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, CONCERNING DENMARK.

Westminster, Sept. 25, 1807.

His majesty owes to himself, and to Europe, a frank exposition

of the motives which have dictated his late measures in the Baltic.

His majesty has delayed this exposition only in the hope of that more amicable arrangement with the court of Denmark which it was his majesty's first wish and endeavor to obtain—for which he was ready to make great efforts and great sacrifices, and of which he never lost sight, even in the moment of the most decisive hostility.

Deeply as the disappointment of this hope has been felt by his majesty, he has the consolation of reflection, that no exertion was left untried on his part to produce a different result. And while he laments the cruel necessity which has obliged him to have recourse to acts of hostility against a nation with which it was his majesty's most earnest desire to have established the relations of common interest and alliance; his majesty feels confident that, in the eyes of Europe and of the world, the justification of his conduct will be found in the command and indispensible duty, paramount to all others, amongt the obligations of a sovereign, of providing, while there was yet time, for the immediate security of his people.

His majesty had received the most positive information of the determination of the present ruler of France to occupy with a military force the territory of Holstein—for the purpose of excluding Great Britain from all her accustomed channels of communication with the continent; of inducing or compelling the court of Denmark to close the passage of the Sound against the British commerce and navigation; and of availing himself of the aid of the Danish marine for the invasion of Great Britain and of Ireland.

Confident as his majesty was of the authenticity of the sources from which this intelligence was derived, and confirmed in the credit which he gave to it, as well by the notorious and repeated declarations of the enemy, and by his recent occupations of the towns and territories of other neutral states, as by the preparations actually made for collecting a hostile force upon the frontiers of his Danish majesty's continental dominions, his majesty would yet willingly have forborne to act upon this intelligence, until the complete and practical disclosure of the plan had made manifest to all the world the absolute necessity of resisting it.

His majesty did forbear, as long as there could be a doubt of the urgency of the danger, or a hope of an effectual counteraction to it, in the means or in the dispositions of Denmark.

But his majesty could not but recollect that, when at the close of the former war, the court of Denmark engaged in a hostile confederacy against Great Britain, the apology offered by that court for so unjustifiable an abandonment of neutrality which his majesty had never ceased to respect, was founded on its avowed inability to resist the operation of external influence, and the threats of a formidable neighboring power. His majesty could not but compare the degree of influence which at that time determined the decision of the court of Denmark, in violation of positive engagements solemnly contracted but six months before with the increased operation which France had now the means of giving to the same principle of intimidation with kingdoms prostrate at her feet, and with the population of nations under her banners.

Nor was the danger less imminent than certain. Already the army destined for the invasion of Holstein was assembling on the

violated territory of neutral Hamburgh. And Holstein once occupied, the island of Zealand was at the mercy of France, and the navy of Denmark at her disposal.

It is true, a British force might have found its way into the Baltic, and check for a time the movements of the Danish marine. But the season was approaching when that precaution would no longer have availed, and when his majesty's fleet must have retired from the sea, and permitted France, in undisturbed security, to accumulate the means of offence against his majesty's dominions.

Yet even under these circumstances, in calling upon Denmark for the satisfaction and security which his majesty was compelled to require, and in demanding the only pledge by which that security could be rendered effectual —the temporary possession of that fleet, which was the chief inducement to France for forcing Denmark into hostilities with G. Britain; his majesty accompanied this demand with the offer of every condition which could tend to reconcile it to the interests and to the feelings of the court of Denmark.

It was for Denmark herself to state the terms and stipulations which she might require.

If Denmark was apprehensive that the surrender of her fleet would be resented by France as an act of connivance, his majesty had prepared a force of such formidable magnitude as must have made concession justifiable even in the estimation of France, by rendering resistance altogether unavailing.

If Denmark was really prepared to resist the demands of France, and to maintain her independence, his majesty proffered his co-operation for her defence, naval, military, and pecuniary aid, the guarantee of her European territories, and the security and extension of her colonial possessions.

That the sword has been drawn in the execution of a service indispensable to the safety of his majesty's dominions, is matter of sincere and painful regret to his majesty. That the state and circumstances of the world are such, as to have required and justified the measures of self-preservation, to which his majesty has found himself under the necessity of resorting, is a truth which his majesty deeply deplores, but for which he is in no degree responsible.

His majesty has long carried on a most unequal contest, of scrupulous forbearance against unrelenting violence and oppression. But that forbearance has its bounds. When the design was openly avowed, and already but too far advanced towards its accomplishment of subjecting the powers of Europe to one universal usurpation, and of combining them by terror or by force in a confederacy against the maritime rights and political existence of this kingdom, it became necessary for his majesty to anticipate the success of a system, not more fatal to his interests than to those of the powers who were destined to be the instruments of its execution.

It was time that the effects of that dread which France has inspired into the nations of the world, should be counteracted by an exertion of the power of Great Britain, called for by the exigency of the crisis, and proportioned to the magnitude of the danger.

Notwithstanding the declaration of war on the part of the Danish government, it still remains for Denmark to determine, whether war shall continue between the two nations. His ma-

jesty still proffers an amicable arrangement. He is anxious to sheathe the sword, which he has been most reluctantly compelled to draw. And he is ready to demonstrate to Denmark and the world, that, having acted solely upon the sense of what was due to the security of his own dominions, he is not desirous from any other motive, or from any object of advantage or aggrandisement, to carry measures of hostility beyond the limits of the necessity which has produced them.

DECLARATION BY THE DANISH GOVERNMENT.

All Europe is acquainted with the system which Denmark has followed, during a period of fifteen years of war and disturbance, with unceasing perseverance. The rigid observance of a free and impartial neutrality, and the conscientious fulfilment of all the duties belonging thereunto, have formed the object of all its wishes and all its efforts. The Danish government, in its relations and connections with other states, has never lost sight of that simplicity, which was inseparable from the purity of its sentiments and its love of peace, and which it cannot be suspected of having once changed or debilitated. Hitherto Providence has blessed our undertakings. Without injustice, without any ground of reproach from any of the other powers, we succeed in keeping up a good understanding with the whole of them. This state of peace and tranquillity is suddenly annihilated. The English government, after having long neglected its own interests by a shameful inactivity, and after having betrayed its allies into a vexatious and uncertain struggle, has suddenly developed all its power and activity, to attack a neutral and peaceable state, without any complaint against the same. The means for dissolving the ancient and sacred connections which united Denmark to Great Britain, have been prepared with as much secrecy as promptitude. The Danish government saw the English ships of war upon their coast, without even the conjecture that they were to be employed against Denmark. The island of Zealand was surrounded, the capital threatened, and the Danish territory violated and injured, before the court of London had made use of a single word to express the hostility of its feelings. This hostility, however, soon became evident. Europe will, with difficulty, believe what it will hear. The basest, the most violent and cruel object which could ever have been taken up, has no other foundation than some pretended information, or rather that of a mere rumor of an attempt, which according to the English ministry, was to have taken place, in order to draw Denmark into a hostile alliance against Great Britain.

Upon these pretended grounds, which the least degree of discussion immediately would have shewn as being founded upon arbitrary measures alone, the government declared to the court of Denmark, in the most imperious manner, that in order to secure its own interests, and to provide for its own safety, it could leave Denmark no other choice than a war, or a close alliance with Great Britain. And what kind of alliance did they offer? An alliance, the first guarantee of which, as a pledge of the subjection of Denmark, was to have delivered up all her ships of war to the British government. There could be no hesitation as to the alternative that was to be adopt-

ed. This opening being made, as scandalous in its offers as in its menaces—as offensive in the manner as in the thing itself—left no room for negociation. The most justifiable and rooted disdain naturally absorbed every other feeling. Placed between danger and dishonor, the Danish government had no choice. The war commenced: Denmark was by no means blind to the dangers, to the losses with which she was threatened by this war. Attacked in the most unexpected and dishonorable manner, exposed in a separate province, and in a manner cut off from all the means of defence, and forced into an unequal contest, she could not flatter herself with escaping a very material injury. Unspotted honor, however, still remained for her to defend, as well as that reputation which she had earned as the price of her upright conduct. Denmark, therefore, flatters herself, that on the part of the powers of Europe, she will not appeal in vain. Let impartial cabinets judge whether England was under the political necessity of sacrificing another state without hesitation, to her own safety; a state which had neither offended nor provoked her. Depending upon the justice of her cause, trusting to Providence, and in the love and loyalty of the people to a prince, whose mild sceptre, under Providence, is swayed over an united, brave, and faithful people, the Danish government flatters itself that it will be able to acquit itself without weakness, of the hard and painful task which has been imposed upon it by necessity. The government of Denmark believes it has a right to reckon upon the interests and justice of the cabinets of Europe, and they particularly hope for the effects of the same on the part of those illustrious sovereigns, whose objects and alliances have served the English for a pretext, and to give a color to the most crying act of injustice, and whose object is to offer England the means of making a general atonement for an act of violence, which, even in England, every noble and generous mind will own; which deforms the character of a virtuous sovereign, and will remain a scandal in the annals of Great Britain.

KING'S SPEECH ON THE PROROGATION OF THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

My lords and gentlemen,

We have it in command from his majesty to express the satisfaction with which he finds himself enabled to give you that recess which, after the great and diligent exertions which you have made in the dispatch of public business, must at this advanced season of the year be so peculiarly desirable.

His majesty has been graciously pleased to direct us to return you his thanks for the steady loyalty and attachment to his person and government, and the zealous devotion to the public service which have characterized all your deliberations, and most especially to thank you for the seasonable exertions which you have enabled him to make for the augmentation of the military force of his kingdom.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

His majesty has commanded us to return you his warmest thanks for the supplies which you have granted with so much cheerfulness for the current year, and when he considers the provision which you have made for those contingent and unforeseen

services which the events of the war may render necessary, his majesty has the great satisfaction of recognizing the wisdom wherewith, in a time of extraordinary difficulties, you have anticipated the possible demands which those difficulties may occasion.

My lords and gentlemen,

His majesty commands us to assure you, that he deeply deplores the unfortunate issue of the war on the continent.

The immense extension of the power and influence of France, and the undisguised determination of the enemy to employ the means and resources of those countries which he possesses or controls, for the purpose of effecting the ruin of his kingdom, undoubtedly present a formidable view of the dangers and difficulties which the country has to encounter.

But his majesty trusts that the loyal and brave people over whom he reigns are not to be disheartened.

From the recollection of those difficulties under which his people have successfully struggled, and of those dangers which they have happily surmounted, his majesty derives the consolation of believing, that the same spirit and perseverance which have hitherto remained unbroken, will continue to be exerted with unabated vigor and success.

And while his majesty commands us to repeat the assurances of his constant readiness to entertain any proposals that may lead to a secure and honorable peace, he commands us at the same time to express his confidence that his parliament and his people will feel with him, the necessity of persevering in those vigorous efforts which alone can give the character of honor to any negociation, or the prospect of security or permanency to any peace: His majesty, therefore, trusts that his people will always be ready to support him in every measure which may be necessary to defeat the design of his enemies against the independence of his majesty's dominions, and to maintain against any undue pretensions, and against any hostile confederacy, those just rights which his majesty is always desirous to exercise with temper and moderation, but which, as essential to the honor of his crown and true interests of his people, he is determined never to surrender.

Paris, Aug. 16, 1807.

This day, at 5 o'clock, his majesty presented himself, with the customary ceremonial, at the palace of the legislative body, to open the session. His serene highness the prince vice-grand elector having obtained his majesty's permission to administer the oath to the deputies of the legislative body named since the session of the year 14, the appeal nominal of these deputies was made by M. Lajeas, and each of them took the oaths at the foot of the throne.

The appeal being ended, his majesty said,

Gentlemen, deputies from the departments to the legislative body; gentlemen, tribunes, and members of my counsel of state.

Since your last session, new wars, new triumphs, new treaties of peace have changed the political face of Europe.

If the house of Brandenburg, the first who attacked our independence, still reigns, it owes it to the sincere friendship with which I am inspired for the emperor of the north.

A French prince will reign upon the Elbe: he will know to

conciliate the interests of his new subjects, with the first of his most sacred duties.

The house of Saxony has recovered, after 50 years, the independence which it had lost.

The people of the duchy of Warsaw, and of the city of Dantzic, have recovered their country and their rights.

All nations, with one general accord, are rejoicing, that the malignant influence which England has exercised over the continent, is destroyed for ever.

France is united to the people of Germany by the laws of the confederation of the Rhine; to those of Spain, of Holland, of Switzerland, and of Italy, by the laws of our federative system. Our new relations with Russia are cemented by the reciprocal esteem of the two great nations.

In all that I have done, I have had solely in view the happiness of my people, more dear to my eyes than military glory.

I desire a maritime peace. Resentment will not have the smallest influence over my determinations. I cannot have any against a nation, the sport and victim of the parties by which it is torn, and which is kept in darkness on the situation of its own affairs, as well as those of its neighbors.

But whatever may be the issue which the decrees of Providence may assign to the maritime contest, my people will always find me the same, and I shall always find my people worthy of me.

Frenchmen, your conduct during the latter times in which your emperor has been separated from you more than 500 leagues, has augmented my esteem, and the opinion which I had conceived of your character. I have felt proud in being the first amongst you. If, during these ten months of absence and of peril, I have been present to your thoughts, the marks of love which you have given me, have excited constantly my most lively emotions. All my solicitudes, every thing that could have relation to the care of my own person, did not affect me in any other way than as connected with your interest, and from an importance to your future destiny. You are a good and a great people.

I have meditated different dispositions for simplifying and perfecting our institutions.

The nation has experienced the happiest effects from the establishment of the legion of honor. I have created several imperial titles to give a new lustre to the most distinguished of my subjects, to reward glorious services by glorious recompences, and for preventing the return of every feudal title incompatible with our constitutions.

The accounts of my ministers of finance and of public treasure, will exhibit to you the prosperous state of our finances. My people will experience a considerable deduction from the landed contribution.

My minister of the interior will make you acquainted with the works which have been commenced or finished; but that which remains to be done is of still greater importance: for I wish to see in every part of my empire, even in the smallest hamlet, the comfort of the citizens and the value of the lands augmented by the effects of the general system of amelioration which I have conceived.

Gentlemen, deputies from the departments to the legislative body, your assistance will be necessary to enable me to arrive at this great result, and I have the right to calculate constantly upon it"

DECREE OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.

Agreeably to a decree, ratified by his imperial majesty, it has been made known to the senate at St. Petersburgh, on the 23d day of August, as follows:—In order to secure peace, it would be necessary, to avoid all inconvenience that may arise from allowing strangers who might be prejudicial to the community, from entering or quitting Russia, we have therefore deemed it right to make the following regulations for foreigners entering the Russian territories:

1. No foreigner of any description shall be admitted into Russia, without a passport from our minister for foreign affairs.

2. These passports shall not be granted, until there be proper application made by the ministers or consuls, residing in their respective places.

3. Ministers or consuls must petition for such passports in no other shape than by its being confirmed by the magistrates of the place wherein they reside, stating the object of their journey to Russia, and which passports will be claimed on their entering the Russian territories.

4. All foreigners, receiving passports to proceed to Russia, must be advertised in the newspapers by their respective ministers.

5. This decree extends itself to all foreigners, without exception; to take place from the 1st January, 1808, until which time the old decree will remain in force.

6. Messengers, dispatched by their respective courts, are to enter the territories without the least detention, as before decreed. Having adopted proper measures for admitting foreigners into our empire, it will equally be necessary to take steps to prevent foreigners quitting the empire, under certain restrictions, which we have decreed as follows:

7. In order to enable a foreigner to quit the Russian territory, they must be in possession of a passport, signed by the minister for foreign affairs.

8. On foreigners quitting the country, they must draw up a petition to the minister for foreign affairs.

9. The latter two articles must be strictly adhered to, in the same manner as the former ones directed by the above decree.

PROVISIONAL ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SEVEN ISLANDS.

The republic of the Seven Islands forms a part of the states which depend on the French empire. The inhabitants of the Seven Islands are subjects of his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, and the arms and standards of the empire are the same in both countries. All the cities depending on the republic of the Seven Islands shall provisionally retain their present organization. The liberty of worship is guaranteed, and the Greek religion shall be the predominant one. The courts of justice shall continue to judge criminal, correctional, civil, and other matters, the same as heretofore. The laws and other judicial acts are maintained in their full force. The senate shall continue to exercise their functions, until further orders. A senatorial deputation of five members shall meet every Monday and Thursday, in order to present their labors to the governor, and to propose to him whatever may contribute to the public prosperity.

The senate must have all their decrees and deliberations confirmed by the governor-general,

in the name of his majesty the emperor and king—without which approbation they are to remain without effect. The secretaries of state are reduced to three. Mr. Sordina is charged with the financial department; Mr. Flamburiari with that of the interior; and Mr. Garazin with the united departments of justice and general police. The secretaryship of state for the department of foreign affairs, is suppressed.

There shall be attached to the governor general a privy council, which he shall assemble whenever he may judge fit. It is to be composed of three secretaries of state, and of his excellency the president of the senate. General Cardeno, commandant of the troops, is charged with whatever relates to the military.

A statement of all the magazines and of every object whatever, moveable and immoveable which have been ceded by his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, shall be delivered to the governor general; there shall in like manner be delivered to him a state of all the sums due to the government of the Seven Islands by his excellency, the minister plenipotentiary, Moncenigo, in the name of his majesty the emperor of Russia.

The troops of the Seven Islands in the pay of the existing government, are retained upon the former footing, and shall continue to receive the same pay until further orders. The Albanese who were in the Russian service are discharged, and shall provisionally pass into that of France. They shall be paid by the government of the Seven Islands, and be distributed throughout them all. None of the troops organized in the Seven Islands can receive any orders but from the governor, or from a French commandant. They shall take the oath of allegiance to his majesty the emperor and king, and shall swear to remain united with the French troops, of which they form a part, against all the enemies of the French empire. The staff of the Albanese shall reside provisionally at Corfu. From amongst them a company shall be raised, in order to be incorporated in the government guard, and two other companies besides, from each Albanese corps, shall be united with each French regiment, in order to act as light infantry in the mountains.

The present ordinance shall be notified to the members of the senate, in order that it may be executed in its form and tenor, the day of its publication. There shall be a copy, respectfully addressed, by the governor, to his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, his sovereign.

The commander in chief,
Governor General of Corfu
and its dependencies,
CÆSAR BERTHIER.

Corfu, Sept. 1, 1807.

RUSSIAN PROCLAMATION.

It is hereby made known to all merchants of this place, that in pursuance of the peace concluded at Tilsit, between Prussia and France, not only all Prussian ports shall be shut against English ships, but that also all trade and commerce between Prussia and England must cease.

Hitherto they could only be shut up in a private manner, because several Prussian ships were lying in English ports, and it became therefore necessary to preserve them, and because several other vessels, laden with provisions, unavoidably required for this country, were still at sea. These obstacles being now removed, we hereby publicly make

known, by his royal majesty's command, that this port, in common with all other Prussian harbors, are shut against all ships which are English, or belonging to any individual of the English nation: that under no circumstances and no pretences whatever, an English ship, or even a neutral bottom coming from English ports or English colonies, shall be admitted in the ports of this country; and that no person shall be permitted, on pain of the goods being confiscated, and other severe punishment inflicted, to send goods from this place to any English port or English colony, or to order them to be sent to this port—in short, that no navigation or trade with England, or the English colonies, shall be permitted either in English or neutral bottoms. Now whereas the strict observance and execution of this point, stipulated in the treaty of Tilsit between France and Prussia, has been enjoined to us by his royal majesty in the most rigorous manner, and on pain of being dismissed from our offices, and other severe punishments; therefore we have strictly directed and instructed all our subordinate officers carefully to watch over all cases of transgression, and as soon as any such cases shall happen and take place, immediately to report them to us.

While we thus give the public notice on the said subject, we at the same time advise and warn all merchants of this place not to render themselves guilty of a contravention, which, from the measures we have adopted, will certainly be discovered; and not to expose themselves, on account of a small illicit profit, to the confiscation of their goods, and other severe criminal punishment.

Royal Prussian court of navigation and trade.

BRAHL.

Memel, Sept. 2, 1807.

A PROCLAMATION FOR RECALLING AND PROHIBITING SEAMEN FROM SERVING FOREIGN PRINCES AND STATES.

GEORGE R.

Whereas it hath been represented unto us, that great numbers of mariners and sea-faring men, our natural born subjects, have been enticed to enter into the service of foreign states, and are now actually serving as well on board the ships of war belonging to the said foreign states, as on board the merchant vessels belonging to their subjects, notwithstanding our former proclamation recalling them, contrary to the duty and allegiance which our said subjects owe unto us, and to the great disservice of their native country; we have, therefore, thought it necessary at the present moment, when our kingdom is menaced and endangered, and when the maritime rights, on which its power and greatness do mainly depend, are disputed and called in question, to publish, by and with the advice of our privy council, this our royal proclamation.

We do hereby strictly charge and command all masters of ships, pilots, mariners, shipwrights, and other sea-faring men, being our natural born subjects, who may have been enticed into the pay or service of any foreign state, or do serve in any foreign ship or vessel, that, forthwith, they and every of them do (according to their bounden duty and allegiance, and in consideration that their native country hath need of all their services) with-

draw themselves, and depart from, and quit such foreign services, and do return home to their native country; or do enter on board such of our ships of war as they may chance to fall in with, either on the high seas, or in any rivers, waters, havens, roads, ports, or places whatsoever or wheresoever.

And, for the better execution of the purposes of this our royal proclamation, we do authorise and command all captains, masters, and others commanding our ships and vessels of war, to stop and make stay of all and every such person or persons (being our natural born subjects) as shall endeavor to transport or enter themselves into the service of any foreign state, contrary to the intent and command of this our royal proclamation, and to seize upon, take, and bring away all such persons as aforesaid, who shall be found to be employed or serving in any foreign merchant ship or vessel as aforesaid: but we do strictly enjoin all such our captains, masters, and others, that they do permit no man to go on board such ships and vessels belonging to states at amity with us, for the purpose of seizing upon, taking, and bringing away, such persons as aforesaid, for whose discreet and orderly demeanor, the said captains cannot answer; and they do take especial care that no unnecessary violence be done or offered to the vessel, or to the remainder of the crew, from out of which such person shall be taken.

And in case of their receiving information of any such person or persons being employed, or serving on board any ship of war belonging to such foreign state, being a state at amity with us, we do authorise and command our captains, masters, and others commanding our ships of war, to require of the captain or commander of such foreign ship of war, that he do forthwith release and discharge such person or persons, being our natural born subject or subjects; and if such release and discharge shall be refused, then to transmit information of such refusal to the commander in chief of the squadron under whose orders such captain or commanders shall be then serving; which information the said commander in chief is hereby strictly directed and enjoined to transmit, with the least possible delay, to our minister residing at the seat of government of that state to which the said foreign ship of war shall belong, for the injury done to us by the unwarrantable detention of our natural born subjects in the service of a foreign state:

And whereas it has further been represented unto us, that divers mariners and sea-faring men, our natural born subjects, have been induced to accept letters of naturalization, or certificates of citizenship, do, or can, in any manner, divest our natural born subjects of the allegiance, or in any degree alter the duty which they owe us their lawful sovereign. But in consideration of the error into which such mariners and sea-faring men as aforesaid may have been led, we do hereby publish and declare our free pardon to all such our subjects, who, repenting of the delusion under which they have acted, shall immediately, upon knowledge of this our proclamation, withdraw themselves from foreign service, and return to their allegiance to us, and we do declare, that all such our subjects, who shall continue in the service of foreign states, in disregard and contempt of this our royal proclamation, will not only incur our just displeasure, but are liable to be proceeded against accordingly; and we do hereby de-

clare, that if any such masters of ships, pilots, mariners, seamen, shipwrights, or other sea-faring men (being our natural born subjects) shall be taken in any foreign service by the Algerines, or other barbary powers, and carried into slavery, they shall not be reclaimed by us as subjects of great Britain.

And we do further notify, that all such our subjects as aforesaid, who have voluntarily entered, or shall enter, or voluntarily continue to serve on board of any of the ships of war belonging to any foreign state at enmity with us, are and will be guilty of high treason: and we do by this our royal proclamation declare, that they shall be punished with the utmost severity of the law.

Given the 16th day of October, 1807, and in the 47th year of our reign.

DECREE AGAINST ENGLISH COMMERCE.

Louis Napoleon, by the grace of God and the constitution of the kingdom, king of Holland. Considering that, consistent with the true interest of our kingdom, it is our duty, by all the means in our power, to co-operate in the desired execution of the great measures adopted by the emperor and king, against the common enemy, for the purpose of obtaining a general peace, and the independence of the seas—considering that some subaltern agents have rendered themselves criminal by want of firmness and neglect in the execution of the measures directed by our decree of the 6th of December, 1806—considering the artifice and bad faith which have been employed in several ports of the enemy, with respect to the papers of neutral vessels, and by which the health of Europe was put to hazard, by making out letters of quarantine—considering, finally, that all those irregularities ought to be terminated at a moment so critical for the enemy of the whole continent, and in particular of all commercial states; and that the honor and the dearest interests of our subjects would be compromised, were the strict execution of the laws and decrees passed for this purpose, overlooked—we have, therefore, decreed as follows:—

Art. 1. The agents arrested, in consequence of the orders of our minister of justice and police, shall be brought before the competent courts to answer for their conduct, according to the laws.

2. The vessels stopped in our harbors, a list of which is subjoined, shall be decided upon by the competent tribunals.

3. Reckoning from the date of the present decree, all vessels entering inwards shall give a double security, which shall remain until the legality of their papers be fully acknowledged, and until it be proved that these vessels have not touched at an enemy's port.

4. In case the papers should be false, or it should appear that, contrary to the declaration of the captain, the ship had touched at an enemy's port, the double security shall be immediately demanded of the sureties, and the amount paid into the public treasury.

5. As soon as the security shall be settled, the delivery of the ships may take place, in presence of the persons appointed to superintend it by the minister of finance, who shall take care that the owners do not unload any articles which may be presumed to be English merchandise.

6. If it should be proved that the goods are of English manufacture, or have come from an enemy's port, they shall not only

be confiscated, for the benefit of the public treasury, but the double security shall also be levied, and the ship shall be obliged to put to sea; and the same shall, in case of bad weather, have no shelter, except under the strictest precautions.

7. All correspondence, journals, &c. which come in a neutral flag, shall be seized and burnt.

8. All passengers or travellers, who cannot prove that they do not come from the British isles, shall immediately be sent out of the kingdom.

9. All prohibitory regulations respecting the commerce with England remain in full force, in so far as they are not altered by the present decree.

10. All who contravene the present regulations, shall be tried and punished for disobeying the laws.

11. Our minister of finance is solely and personally answerable for the strict execution of these regulations. Our minister at war shall place at his disposal such troops and vessels as he may demand.

Given the 20th October, 1807, and the second of our reign.

LOUIS.

The secretary of state.

W. F. ROELL.

ORDERS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN.

AT THE COURT OF QUEEN'S PALACE, THE 11TH OF NOVEMBER, 1807,

Whereas certain orders, establishing an unprecedented system of warfare against this kingdom, and aimed especially at the destruction of its commerce and resources, were some time since issued by the government of France, by which "the British islands were declared to be in a state of blockade," thereby subjecting to capture and condemnation all vessels, with their cargoes, which should continue to trade with his Majesty's dominions.

And whereas by the same order, "all trading in English merchandise is prohibited, and every article of merchandise belonging to England, or coming from her colonies, or of her manufacture, is declared lawful prizes."

And whereas the nations in alliance with France, and under her control, were required to give, and have given, and do give, effect to such orders.

And whereas his majesty's order of the 7th of January last, has not answered the desired purpose, either of compelling the enemy to recall those orders, or of inducing neutral nations to interpose with effect, to obtain their revocation; but, on the contrary, the same have been recently enforced with increased rigor.

And whereas his majesty, under these circumstances, finds himself compelled to take further measures for asserting and vindicating his just rights, and for supporting that maritime power which the exertions and valor of his people have, under the blessing of Providence, enabled him to establish and maintain; and the maintenance of which is not more essential to the safety and prosperity of his majesty's dominions, than it is to the protection of such states as still retain their independence, and to the general intercourse and happiness of mankind.

His majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order that all the ports and places of France and her allies, or of any other country at war with his majesty, and all other ports or places in Europe, from which, although not at

war with his majesty, the British flag is excluded, and all other ports or places in the colonies belonging to his majesty's enemies shall, from henceforth, be subject to the same restrictions in point of trade and navigation, with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned, as if the same were actually blockaded by his majesty's naval forces, in the most strict and rigorous manner; and it is hereby further ordered and declared, that all trade in articles which are of the produce or manufacture of the said countries or colonies, shall be deemed and considered to be unlawful; and that every vessel trading from or to the said countries or colonies, together with all the goods and merchandise on board, and all articles of the produce or manufacture of the said countries or colonies, shall be captured and condemned as prize to the captors.

But although his majesty would be fully justified, by the circumstances and considerations above recited, in establishing such system of restrictions with respect to all the countries and colonies of his enemies, without exception or qualification; yet his majesty, being nevertheless desirous not to subject neutrals to any greater inconvenience than is absolutely inseparable from the carrying into effect his majesty's just determination to counteract the designs of his enemies, and to retort upon his enemies themselves the consequence of their own violence and injustice; and being yet willing to hope that it may be possible (consistently with that object) still to allow neutrals the opportunity of furnishing themselves with colonial produce for their own consumption and supply; and even to leave open, for the present, such trade with his majesty's enemies as shall be carried on directly with the ports of his majesty's dominions, or of his allies, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

His majesty is therefore pleased further to order, and it is hereby ordered, that nothing herein contained shall extend to subject to capture or condemnation any vessel or the cargo of any vessel belonging to any country not declared by this order to be subjected to the restrictions incident to a state of blockade, which shall have cleared with such cargo from some port or place of the country to which she belongs, either in Europe or America, or from some free port in his majesty's colonies, under circumstances in which such trade from such free ports is permitted, direct to some port or place in the colonies of his majesty's enemies, or from those colonies direct to the country to which such vessel belongs, or to some free port in his majesty's colonies in such cases, and with such articles, as it may be lawful to import into such free port; nor to any vessel, or the cargo of any vessel, belonging to any country not at war with his majesty, which shall have cleared out from some port or place in this kingdom, or from Gibraltar or Malta, under such regulations as his majesty may think fit to prescribe, or from any port belonging to his majesty's allies, and shall be proceeding direct from some port or place in this kingdom, or from Gibraltar or Malta, to the port specified in her clearance; nor to any vessel, or the cargo of any vessel, belonging to any country not at war with his majesty, which shall be coming from any port or place in Europe which is declared by this order to be subject to the restrictions incident to a state of blockade, destined to some port or place in Europe belonging to his majesty, and which shall be on her voyage direct thereto; but these exceptions are not to

be understood as exempting from capture or confiscation any vessels or goods which shall be liable thereto, in respect of having entered or departed from any port or place actually blockaded by his majesty's squadrons of ships of war, or from being enemies property, or for any other cause than the contravention of this present order.

And the commanders of his majesty's ships of war and privateers, and other vessels acting under his majesty's commission, shall be, and are hereby instructed to warn every vessel which shall have commenced her voyage prior to any notice of this order, and shall be destined to any port of France, or of her allies, or of any country at war with his majesty, or to any port or place from which the British flag as aforesaid is excluded, or to any colony belonging to his majesty's enemies, and which shall not have cleared out as is herein before allowed, to discontinue her voyage, and to proceed to some port or place in this kingdom, or to Gibraltar or Malta; and any vessel which, after having been so warned, or after a reasonable time shall have been afforded for the arrival of information of this his majesty's order at any port or place from which she sailed, or which, after having notice of this order, shall be found in the prosecution of any voyage contrary to the restrictions contained in this order, shall be captured, and together with her cargo, condemned as lawful prize to the captors.

And whereas countries not engaged in war, have acquiesced in these orders of France, prohibiting all trade in any articles the produce or manufacture of his majesty's dominions; and the merchants of those countries have given countenance and effect to those prohibitions, by accepting from persons stiling themselves commercial agents of the enemy, resident at neutral ports, certain documents, termed "Certificates of Origin," being certificates obtained at the ports of shipment, declaring that the articles of the cargo are not of the produce or manufacture of his majesty's dominions, or to that effect:

And whereas this expedient has been directed by France, and submitted to by such merchants, as part of the new system of warfare directed against the trade of this kingdom, and as the most effectual instrument of accomplishing the same, and it is therefore essentially necessary to resist it:

His majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that if any vessel, after reasonable time shall have been afforded for receiving notice of this his majesty's order at the port or place from which such vessel shall have cleared out, shall be found carrying any such certificate or document as aforesaid, or any document referring to, or authenticating the same, such vessel shall be adjudged lawful prize to the captor, together with the goods laden therein, belonging to the person or persons by whom, or on whose behalf any such document was put on board.

And the right hon. the lord commissioners of his majesty's treasury, his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the judges of the high court of admiralty and courts of vice admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them shall respectively appertain.

II.

Whereas articles of the growth and manufacture of foreign countries cannot by law be imported

into this country, except in British ships, or in ships belonging to the countries of which such articles are the growth and manufacture, without an order in council specially authorising the same:

His majesty taking into consideration the order of this day's date, respecting the trade to be carried on to and from the ports of the enemy, and deeming it expedient that any vessel belonging to any country in alliance, or at amity with his majesty, may be permitted to import into this country articles of the produce or manufacture of countries at war with his majesty:

His majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, is therefore pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all goods, wares or merchandises, specified and included in the schedule of an act, passed in the forty-third year of his present majesty's reign, intituled, "An act to repeal the duties of customs payable in Great Britain, and to grant other duties in lieu thereof," may be imported from any port or place belonging to any state not at amity with his majesty, subject to the payment of such duties, and liable to such drawbacks as are now established by law upon the importation of the said goods, wares, or merchandise, in ships navigated according to law; and with respect to such of the said goods, wares or merchandise, as are authorised to be warehoused under the provisions of the act passed in the forty-third year of his present majesty's reign, intituled, "An act for permitting certain goods imported into Gt. Britain, to be secured in warehouses without payment of duty," subject to all the regulations of the said last mentioned act; and with respect to all articles which are prohibited by law from being imported into this country, it is ordered, that the same shall be reported for exportation to any country in amity or alliance with his majesty.

And his majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all vessels which shall arrive at any port of the united kingdom, or at the port of Gibraltar or Malta, in consequence of having been warned pursuant to the aforesaid order, or in consequence of receiving information, in any other manner, of the said order, subsequent to their having taken on board any part of their cargoes, whether previous or subsequent to their sailing, shall be permitted to report their cargoes for exportation, and shall be allowed to proceed upon their voyage to their original ports of destination, (if not unlawful before the issuing of the said order) or to any one at amity with his majesty, upon receiving a certificate from the collector or comptroller of the customs at the port at which they shall so enter, (which certificate the said collectors and and comptrollers of the customs are hereby authorised and required to give) setting forth that such vessels came into such port in consequence of being so warned, or of receiving such information as aforesaid; and that they were permitted to sail from such port under the regulations which his majesty has been pleased to establish in respect to such vessels. But in case any vessel so arriving shall prefer to import her cargo, then such vessel shall be allowed to enter and import the same, upon such terms and conditions as the said cargo might have been imported upon, according to law, in case the said vessel had sailed after having received notice of the said order and in conformity thereto.

And it is further ordered, That

all vessels which shall arrive at any part of the united kingdom, or at Gibraltar or Malta, in conformity and obedience to the said order, shall be allowed, in respect to all articles which may be on board the same, except sugar, coffee, wine, brandy, snuff, and tobacco, to clear out to any port whatever, to be specified in such clearance; and, with respect to the last mentioned articles, to export the same to such ports, and under such conditions and regulations only, as his majesty, by any licence, to be granted for that purpose, may direct.

And the right hon. the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and judges of the high court of admiralty and courts of vice-admiralty, are to take necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain.

III.

Whereas the sale of ships by a belligerent to a neutral is considered by France to be illegal:

And whereas a great part of the shipping of France and her allies has been protected from capture during the present hostilities by transfers, or pretended transfers, by neutrals;

And whereas it is fully justifiable to adopt the same rule, in this respect, towards the enemy, which is applied by the enemy to this country;

His majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that in future the sale to a neutral of any vessel belonging to his majesty's enemies, shall not be deemed to be legal, nor in any manner to transfer the property, nor to alter the character of such vessels, and all vessels now belonging, or which shall hereafter belong to any enemy of his majesty, notwithstanding any sale, or pretended sale to a neutral, after a reasonable time shall have elapsed for receiving information of this his majesty's order, at the place where such sale, or pretended sale was effected, shall be captured and brought in, and shall be adjudged as lawful prize to the captors.

And the right hon. the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the judges of the high court of admiralty and courts of vice-admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them shall respectively appertain.

AMERICAN STATE PAPERS.

AMERICAN STATE PAPERS.

A PROCLAMATION.

DURING the wars which, for some time, have unhappily prevailed among the powers of Europe, the U. States of America, firm in their principles of peace, have endeavored by justice, by a regular discharge of all their national and social duties, and by every friendly office their situation has admitted, to maintain with all the belligerents their accustomed relations of friendship, hospitality, and commercial intercourse. Taking no part in the questions which animate these powers against each other, nor permitting themselves to entertain a wish but for the restoration of general peace, they have observed with good faith the neutrality they assumed, and they believe that no instance of a departure from its duties can be justly imputed to them by any nation. A free use of their harbors and waters, the means of refitting and of refreshment, of succour to their sick and suffering, have, at all times, and on equal principles, been extended to all, and this too amidst a constant recurrence of acts of insubordination to the laws, of violence to the persons, and of trespasses on the property of our citizens, committed by officers of one of the belligerent parties received among us. In truth, these abuses of the laws of hospitality have, with few exceptions, become habitual to the commanders of the British armed vessels hovering on our coasts, and frequenting our harbors. They have been the subject of repeated representations to their government. Assurances have been given that proper orders should restrain them within the limit of the rights and of the respect due to a friendly nation: but those orders and assurances have been without effect; no instance of punishment for past wrongs has taken place. At length, a deed, transcending all we have hitherto seen or suffered, brings the public sensibility to a serious crisis, and our forbearance to a necessary pause. A frigate of the United States trusting to a state of peace, and leaving her harbor on a distant service, has been surprised and attacked by a British vessel of superior force, one of a squadron then lying in our waters and covering the transaction, and has been disabled from service, with the loss of a number of men killed and wounded. —This enormity was not only without provocation or justifiable cause, but was committed with

the avowed purpose of taking by force, from a ship of war of the United States, a part of her crew, and that no circumstance might be wanting to mark its character, it had been previously ascertained that the seamen demanded were native citizens of the United States. Having effected his purpose, he returned to anchor with his squadron within our jurisdiction. Hospitality under such circumstances ceases to be a duty; and a continuance of it, with such uncontrolled abuses, would tend only by multiplying injuries and irritations, to bring on a rupture between the two nations. This extreme resort is equally opposed to the interests of both, as it is to assurances of the most friendly dispositions on the part of the British government, in the midst of which this outrage has been committed. In this light the object cannot but present itself to that government, and strengthen the motives to an honorable reparation of the wrong which has been done, and to that effectual control of its naval commanders, which alone can justify the government of the United States in the exercise of those hospitalities it is now constrained to discontinue.

In consideration of these circumstances, and of the right of every nation to regulate its own police, to provide for its peace and for the safety of its citizens, and consequently to refuse the admission of armed vessels into its harbors or waters, either in such numbers or of such descriptions, as are inconsistent with these, or with the maintenance of the authority of the laws, I have thought proper, in pursuance of the authorities specially given by law, to issue this my proclamation, hereby requiring all armed vessels bearing commissions under the government of Great Britain, now within the harbors or waters of the United States, immediately and without any delay to depart from the same, and interdicting the entrance of all the said harbors and waters to the said armed vessels, and to all others bearing commissions under the authority of the British government.

And if the said vessels, or any of them, shall fail to depart as aforesaid, or if they or any others, so interdicted, shall hereafter enter the harbors or waters aforesaid, I do in that case forbid all intercourse with them or any of them, their officers and crews, and do prohibit all supplies and aid from being furnished to them or any of them.

And I do declare and make known, that if any person from, or within the jurisdiction and limits of the United States, shall afford any aid to any such vessel, contrary to the prohibition contained in this proclamation, either in repairing any such vessel, or in furnishing her, her officers, or crew, with supplies of any kind, or in any manner whatsoever, or if any pilots shall assist in navigating any of the said armed vessels, unless it be for the purpose of carrying them, in the first instance, beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, or unless it be in the case of a vessel forced by distress, or charged with public dispatches as hereinafter provided for, such person or persons shall, on conviction, suffer all the pains and penalties by the laws provided for such offences.

And I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within or under the authority of the U. States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, with vigilance and promptitude to exert their respective authorities, and to be aiding

and assisting to the carrying this proclamation, and evey part thereof, into full effect.

Provided nevertheless, that if any such vessel shall be forced into the harbors or waters of the U. States by distress, by the dangers of the sea, or by the pursuit of an enemy, or shall enter them charged with dispatches or business from their government, or shall be a public packet for the conveyance of letters and dispatches, the commanding officer immediately reporting his vessel to the collector of the district, stating the object or causes of entering the said harbors or waters, and conforming himself to the regulations in that case prescribed under the authority of the laws, shall be allowed the benefit of such regulations respecting repairs, supplies, stay, intercourse and departure, as shall be permitted under the same authority.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal, &c.

Given at Washington the 2d day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seven, and of independence of the United States the thirty-first.

TH. JEFFERSON.

By the President,

JAMES MADISON,

Secretary of state.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas great and weighty matters, claiming the consideration of the congress of the United States, form an extraordinary occasion for convening them, I do by these presents appoint Monday the 26th of October next, for their meeting at the city of Washington; hereby requiring the respective senators and representatives then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the U. States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the 30th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1807; and in the 32d year of the independence of the U. States.

TH. JEFFERSON.

By the President,

JAMES MADISON,

Secretary of state.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U. STATES.

Circumstances, fellow citizens, which seriously threatened the peace of our country, have made it a duty to convene you at an earlier period than usual. The love of peace, so much cherished in the bosom of our citizens, which has so long guided the proceedings of their public councils, and induced forbearance under so many wrongs, may not ensure our continuance in the quiet pursuits of industry. The many injuries and depredations committed on our commerce and navigation upon the high seas, for years past, the successive innovations on those principles of public law, which have been established by the reason and usage of nations, as the rule of their intercourse, and the umpire and security of their rights and peace, and all the circumstances which induced the extraordinary mission to London, are already known to you. The instructions given to our ministers were framed in the sincerest spirit of amity and moderation. They accordingly proceeded in conformity therewith

to propose arrangements which might embrace and settle all the points in difference between us, which might bring us to a mutual understanding on our neutral and national rights, and provide for a commercial intercourse on conditions of some equality. After long and fruitless endeavors to effect the purposes of their mission, and to obtain arrangements within the limits of their instructions, they concluded to sign such as could be obtained, and to send them for consideration, candidly declaring to the other negociators, at the same time, that they were acting against their instructions, and that their government therefore could not be pledged for ratification. Some of the articles proposed might have been admitted on a principle of compromise, but others were too highly disadvantageous, and no sufficient provision was made against the principal source of the irritations and collisions which were constantly endangering the peace of the two nations. The question, therefore, whether a treaty should be accepted in that form, could have admitted but of one decision, even had no declaration of the other party impaired our confidence in it. Still anxious not to close the door against friendly adjustment, new modifications were framed, and further concessions authorised, than could before have been supposed necessary, and our ministers were instructed to resume their negociations on these grounds. On this new reference to amicable discussion, we were reposing in confidence, when on the 22d day of June last, by a formal order from a British admiral, the frigate Chesapeak, leaving her port for a distant service, was attacked by one of those vessels which had been lying in our harbors under the indulgences of hospitality, was disabled from proceeding, had several of her crew killed, and four taken away. On this outrage no commentaries are necessary. Its character has been pronounced by the indignant voice of our citizens with an emphasis and unanimity never exceeded. I immediately by proclamation interdicted our harbors and waters to all British armed vessels, forbade intercourse with them ; and uncertain how far hostilities were intended, and the town of Norfolk indeed being threatened with immediate attack, a sufficient force was ordered for the protection of that place, and such other preparations commenced and pursued as the prospect rendered proper. An armed vessel of the U. States was dispatched with instructions to our ministers at London, to call on that government for the satisfaction and security required by the outrage. A very short interval ought now to bring the answer, which shall be communicated to you as soon as received : then also, or as soon after as the public interests shall be found to admit, the unratified treaty, and proceedings relative to it, shall be made known to you.

The aggression thus begun, has been continued on the part of the British commanders, by remaining within our waters in defiance of the authority of the country, by habitual violations of its jurisdiction, and at length by putting to death one of the persons they had forcibly taken from on board the Chesapeake. These aggravations necessarily lead to the policy either of never admitting an armed vessel into our harbors, or of maintaining in every harbor such an armed force as may constrain obedience to the laws, and protect the lives and property of our citizens against their armed guests ; but the expence of such a standing force, and its inconsistence with

our principles, dispense with those courtesies which would necessarily call for it, and leave us equally free to exclude the navy, as we are the army of a foreign power, from entering our limits.

To former violations of maritime rights, another is now added of very extensive effect. The government of that nation has issued an order interdicting all trade by neutrals between ports not in amity with them, and being now at war with nearly every nation on the Atlantic and Mediterranean seas, our vessels are required to sacrifice their cargoes at the first port they touch, or to return home without the benefit of going to any other market. Under this new law of the ocean, our trade on the Mediterranean has been swept away by seizures and condemnations, and that in other seas is threatened with the same fate.

Our differences with Spain remain still unsettled, no measure having been taken on her part, since my last communications to congress to bring them to a close. But under a state of things which may favor re-consideration, they have been recently pressed, and an expectation is entertained that they may now be brought to an issue of some sort. With their subjects on our borders, no new collisions have taken place, nor seem immediately to be apprehended. To our former grounds of complaint has been added a very serious one, as you will see by the decree, a copy of which is now communicated. Whether this decree, which professes to be conformable to that of the French government of Nov. 21, 1806, heretofore communicated to congress, will also be conformed to that in its construction and application in relation to the U. States, had not been ascertained at the date of our last communications. These, however, give reason to expect such a conformity.

With the other nations of Europe our harmony has been uninterrupted, and commerce and friendly intercourse have been maintained on their usual footing.

Our peace with the several states on the coast of Barbary appear as firm as at any former period, and as likely to continue as that of any other nation.

Among our Indian neighbors in the north-western quarter, some fermentation was observed soon after the late occurrences threatening the continuance of our peace. Messages were said to be interchanged, and tokens passing, which usually denote a state of restlessness among them, and the character of the agitators pointed to the sources of excitement.

Measures were immediately taken for providing against that danger; instructions were given to require explanations, and, with assurances of our continued friendship, to admonish the tribes to remain quiet at home, taking no part in quarrels not belonging to them. As far as we are yet informed, the tribes in our vicinity, who are most advanced in the pursuits of industry, are sincerely disposed to adhere to their friendship with us, and to their peace with all others. While those more remote, do not present appearances sufficiently quiet to justify the intermission of military precaution on our part.

The great tribes on our south-western quarter, much advanced beyond the others in agriculture and household arts, appear tranquil, and identifying their views with ours in proportion to their advancements. With the whole of these people in every quarter, I shall continue to inculcate peace and friendship with all their

neighbors, and perseverance in those occupations and pursuits which will best promote their own well-being.

The appropriations of the last session, for the defence of our sea-port towns and harbors, were made under expectation, that a continuance of our peace would permit us to proceed in that work according to our convenience. It has been thought better to apply the sums then given towards the defence of New-York, Charleston, and New-Orleans chiefly, as most open and most likely first to need protection, and to leave places less immediately in danger to the provisions of the present session.

The gun-boats too already provided, have, on a like principle, been chiefly assigned to New-York, New-Orleans, and the Chesapeake. Whether our moveable force on the water, so material in aid of the defensive works on the land, should be augmented in this or any other form, is left to the wisdom of the legislature. For the purpose of manning these vessels, in sudden attacks on our harbors, it is a matter for consideration whether the seamen of the United States may not justly be formed into a special militia, to be called on for tours of duty, in defence of the harbors where they shall happen to be, the ordinary militia of the place furnishing that portion, which may consist of landsmen.

The moment our peace was threatened, I deemed it indispensable to secure a greater provision of those articles of military stores, with which our magazines were not sufficiently furnished, to have awaited a previous and special sanction by law, would have lost occasions which might not be retrieved. I did not hesitate, therefore, to authorise engagements for such supplements to our existing stock, as would render it adequate to the emergencies threatening us; and I trust that the legislature, feeling the same anxiety for the safety of our country, so materially advanced by this precaution, will approve, when done, what they would have seen so important to be done, if then assembled. Expences, also unprovided for, arose out of the necessity of calling all our gun-boats into actual service, for the defence of our harbors, of all which accounts will be laid before you.

Whether a regular army is to be raised, and to what extent, must depend on the information so shortly expected. In the mean time I have called on the states for quotas of militia to be in readiness for present defence; and have, moreover, encouraged the acceptance of volunteers, and I am happy to inform you, that these have offered themselves with great alacrity in every part of the union; they are ordered to be organised, and ready at a moment's warning, to proceed on any service to which they may be called, and every preparation within the executive powers, has been made to ensure us the benefit of early exertions.

I informed congress at their last session, of the enterprises against the public peace, which were believed to be in preparation by Aaron Burr and his associates, of the measures taken to defeat them, and to bring the offenders to justice; their enterprises were happily defeated, by the patriotic exertions of the militia, wherever called into action, by the fidelity of the army, and energy of the commander in chief, in promptly arranging the difficulties presenting themselves on the Sabine, repairing to meet those arising on the Mississippi, and dissipating, before their explosion, plots engendering there. I shall think it my duty to lay be-

fore you the proceedings and the evidence publicly exhibited on the arraignment of the principal offenders before the district court of Virginia; you will be enabled to judge whether the defect was in the testimony in the law, or in the administration of the law; and wherever it shall be found, the legislature alone can apply or originate the remedy. The framers of our constitution certainly supposed they had guarded, as well their government against destruction by treason, as their citizens against oppression under pretence of it; and if those ends are not attained, it is of importance to inquire by what means more effectually they may be secured.

The accounts of the receipts of reveuue during the year ending on the 30th day of September last, being not yet made up, a correct statement will be hereafter transmitted from the treasury; in the mean time it is ascertained that the receipts have amounted to near sixteen millions of dollars, which, with the five millions and a half in the treasury at the beginning of the year, have enabled us after meeting the current demands, and interest incurred, to pay more than four millions of the principal of our funded debt. These payments, with those of the preceding five and a half years, have extinguished, of the funded debt, twenty-five millions and an half of dollars, being the whole which could be paid or purchased within the limits of the law, and of our contracts, and have left us in the treasury eight millions and an half of dollars. A portion of this sum may be considered as a commencement of accumulation of the surplusses of revenue, which, after paying the instalment of debt as they shall become payable, will remain without any specific object. It may partly, indeed, be applied towards completing the defence of the exposed points of our country, on such a scale as shall be adapted to our principles and circumstances.

This object is doubtless among the first entitled to attention, in such a state of our finances; and it is one which, whether we have peace or war, will provide security where it is due. Whether what shall remain of this, with the future surplusses, may be usefully applied to purposes already authorised, or more usefully to others requiring new authorities, or how otherwise they shall be disposed of, are questions calling for the notice of congress: unless indeed they shall be superceded by a change in our public relations now awaiting the determination of others. Whatever be that determination, it is a great consolation that it will become known at a moment when the supreme council of the nation is assembled at its post, and ready to give the aid of its wisdom and authority to whatever course the good of our country shall then call us to pursue.

Matters of minor importance will be subjects of future communications; and nothing shall be wanting on my part, which may give information or dispatch to the proceedings of the legislature, in the exercise of their high duties, and at a moment so interesting to the public welfare.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1807.

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DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES, TO THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS, AT THE OPENING OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TENTH CONGRESS.

NO. I.

NOTE COMMUNICATED BY LORD HOWICK, TO MR. MUNROE, DATED JAN. 10, 1807.

The undersigned, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, has received his majesty's commands to acquaint Mr. Munroe, that the French government having issued certain orders, which in violation of the usages of war, purport to prohibit the commerce of all neutral nations with his majesty's dominions, and also to prevent such nations from trading with any other country in articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of his majesty's dominions. And the said government having also taken upon itself to declare his majesty's dominions to be in a state of blockade, at a time when the fleets of France and her allies are themselves confined within their own ports, by the superior valor and discipline of the British navy.

Such attempts on the part of the enemy, giving to his majesty an unquestionable right of retaliation, and warranting his majesty in enforcing the same prohibition of all commerce with France, which that power vainly hopes to effect against the commerce of his majesty's subjects, a prohibition which the superiority of his majesty's naval forces might enable him to support, by actually investing the ports and coasts of the enemy with numerous squadrons and cruisers, so as to make the entrance or approach thereto manifestly dangerous.

His majesty, though unwilling to follow the example of his enemies by proceeding to an extremity so distressing to all nations not engaged in the war, and carrying on their accustomed trade; yet feels himself bound by a due regard to the just defence of the rights and interests of his people, not to suffer such measures to be taken by the enemy, without taking some steps on his part to restrain this violence, and to retort upon them the evils of their own injustice. Mr. Munroe is therefore requested to apprise the American consuls and merchants residing in England, that his majesty has therefore judged it expedient to order, that no vessel shall be permitted to trade from one port to another, both which ports shall belong to, or be in possession of France or her allies, or shall be so far under their control, as British vessels may not freely trade thereat: and that the commander of his majesty's ships of war and privateers have been instructed to warn every neutral vessel coming from any such port, and destined to another such port, to discontinue her voyage, and not to proceed to any such port; and every vessel, after being so warned, or any vessel coming from any such port, after a reasonable time shall have been afforded for receiving information of this his majesty's order, which shall be found proceeding to another such port, shall be captured and brought in, and, together with her cargo, shall be condemned as lawful prize; and that from this time, all the measures authorised by the law of nations, and the respective treaties between his majesty and the different neutral powers will be adopted and executed with respect to vessels attempting to violate the said order after this notice.

Jan. 20, 1807. HOWICK.

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NO. II.

SPANISH DECREE.

By the greatest outrage against humanity, and against policy, Spain was forced by Great Britain to take part in the present

war. This power has exercised over the sea and over the commerce of the world, an exclusive dominion. Her numerous factories disseminated through all countries, are like sponges which imbibe the riches of those (countries) without leaving them more than the appearances of mercantile liberty.—From this maritime and commercial despotism, England derives immense resources for carrying on a war, whose object is to destroy the commerce which belongs to each state from its industry and situation. Experience has proven that the morality of the British cabinet has no hesitation as to the means, so long as they lead to the accomplishment of its designs; and whilst this power can continue to enjoy the fruits of its immense traffic, humanity will groan under the weight of a desolating war. To put an end to this, and to attain a solid peace, the emperor of the French and king of Italy issued a decree on the 21st of November last, in which, adopting the principal of reprisals, the blockade of the British isles is determined on; and his ambassador, his excellency Francis de Beauharnois, grand dignitary of the order of the iron crown, of the legion of honor, &c. &c. having communicated this decree to the king our master, and his majesty being desirous to co-operate by means sanctioned by the rights of reciprocity, has been pleased to authorise his most serene highness the prince generalissimo of the marine, to issue a circular to the following tenor:

"As soon as England committed the horrible outrage of intercepting the vessels of the royal marine, and insidiously violating the good faith with which peace secures individual property and the rights of nations; his majesty considered himself in a state of war with that power, and although his royol soul suspended the promulgation of the manifesto until he saw the atrocity committed by its seamen, sanctioned by the government of London. From that time, and without the necessity of warning the inhabitants of these kingdoms of the circumspection with which they ought to conduct themselves towards those of a country which disregards the sacred rights of property and the rights of nations; his majesty made known to his subjects the state of war in which he found himself with that nation. All trade, all commerce is prohibited in such a situation; and no sentiments ought to be entertained towards such an enemy which are not dictated by honor, avoiding all intercourse which might be considered as the vile effect of avarice, operating on the subjects of a nation which degrades itself by them.

His majesty is well persuaded that such sentiments of honor are rooted in the hearts of his beloved subjects; but he does not choose on that account to allow the smallest indulgence to the violators of the law, nor permit that, through ignorance, they should be taken by surprise—authorising me by these presents to declare that all English property will be confiscated whenever it is found on board a vessel, although a neutral, if the consignment belongs to Spanish individuals. So likewise will be confiscated all merchandise which may be met with, although it may be in neutral vessels, whenever it is destined for the ports of England or her isles.

And, finally, his majesty, conforming himself to the idea of his ally, the emperor of the French, declares in his states the same law which, from principles of reciprocity and suitable respect, his imperial majesty pro-

mulgated under date of the 21st Nov. 1806.

The execution of this determination of his majesty belongs to the chiefs of provinces, of departments, and of vessels, (haxeles) and communicating it to them in the name of his majesty. I hope they will leave no room for the royal displeasure.

God preserve you many years.

THE PRINCE GENERALISSIMO OF THE MARINE.

Aranjuez, Feb. 19, 1807.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U. STATES.

The communications now made, shewing the great and increasing dangers with which our vessels, our seamen, and merchandise are threatened on the high seas and elsewhere, from the belligerent powers of Europe, and it being of the greatest importance to keep in safety these essential resources, I deem it my duty to recommend the subject to the consideration of congress; who will doubtless perceive all the advantage which may be expected from an inhibition of the departure of our vessels from the ports of the U. States.

Their wisdom will also see the necessity of making every preparation for whatever events may grow out of the present crisis.

I ask a return of the letters of Messrs. Armstrong and Champagny, which it would be improper to make public.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Dec. 18, 1807.

Extract of a letter from the grand judge, minister of justice, to the imperial attorney general for the council of prizes.

Paris, Sept. 18, 1807.

SIR—I have submitted to his majesty the emperor and king the doubts raised by his excellency the minister of marine and colonies, on the extent of certain dispositions of the imperial decree of the 21st Nov. 1806, which has declared the British isles in a state of blockade.

The following are his majesty's intentions on the points in question.

1. May vessels of war by virtue of the imperial decree of the 21st Nov. last, seize on board neutral vessels, either English property, or even all merchandise proceeding from the English manufactures or territory?

ANSWER.

His majesty has intimated that as he did not think proper to express any exception in his decree, there is no ground for making any in its execution in relation to any whomsoever. His majesty has postponed a decision on the question whether armed French vessels ought to capture neutral vessels bound to or from England, even when they have no English merchandise on board.

REGNIER.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY OF THE U. S.

In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act, intituled, "An act to establish the treasury department," the secretary of the treasury submits the following report and estimates.

Revenue and Receipts.

The nett revenue arising from duties on merchandise and tonnage which accrued during the year 1805, amounted to	$14,135,138
And that which accrued during the year 1806, amounted, as will appear by the statement (A) to	16,576,454
The same revenue, after deducting that	

portion which arose from the duty on salt, and from the additional duties constituting the Mediterran. fund, amounted during the year 1805, to 12,520,532
And, during the year 1806, to 14,809,758

It is ascertained that the nett revenue which has accrued during the three first quarters of the year 1807, exceeds that of the corresponding quarters of the year 1806; and that branch of the revenue may, exclusively of the duty on salt, and of the Mediterranean fund, both of which expire on the 1st day of Jan. next, be safely estimated for the present, and if no change takes place in the relations of the U. States with foreign nations, at fourteen millions of dollars.

The statement (B) exhibits in detail, the several species of merchandise and other sources, from which the revenue was collected during the year 1806.

It appears that the sales of the public lands have, during the year ending on the 30th Sept. 1807, exceeded 284,000 acres. Some returns are not yet received; and the proceeds of sales in the Mississippi territory being, after deducting the surveying and other incidental expences, appropriated in the first place to the payment of a sum of 1,250,000 dollars to the state of Georgia, have not been included, but are distinctly stated. The actual payments by purchasers have, during the same period, exceeded 680,000 dolls. and the receipts into the treasury from that source may, after deducting charges and the 5 per cent. reserved for roads, be estimated for the ensuing year at 500,000 dols.

The receipts arising from the permanent revenue of the United States may therefore, without including the duties on postage and other incidental branches, be computed for the year 1808, at $14,500,000
And the payments into the treasury during the same year, on account of the salt and Mediterranean duties previously accrued, are estimated at one million three hundred thousand dols. 1,300,000

Making in the whole an aggregate of fifteen million eight hundred thousand dollars $15,800,000

Last quarter of the year 1807.

The balance in the treasury which, on the 30th day of September 1806, amounted to 5,496,969 dolls. 77 cents, did on the 30th day of Sept. 1807, amount to $8,530,000
The receipts into the treasury from the 1st of October to the 31st day of December, 1807, are estimated at 4,000,000

$12,530,000

The expences during the same period for all objects whatever, the public debt excepted, and including 686,076 dolls. for the extraordinary expenditures of the navy department, of which the estimate has been transmitted, are estimated at $1,700,000
The ordinary payment on account of

the public debt, including the provision for the interest of the Louisiana and Dutch debt, to the 1st of July, 1808, are estimated at 1,700,000

A further sum of about 1,500,000 dollars should also be paid during this quarter, in order to complete the annual appropriation of 8 millions of dollars. If the whole of this sum, which is applicable to the purchase of the 8 per cent. stock, cannot be expended this year, the unexpended balance will form an additional expenditure for the year 1808, charging however the whole to this quarter 1,500,000

Making an aggregate of 4,900,000 dollars, and will leave in the treasury at the close of the year a balance of about 7,630,000

$12,530,000

Expenditures of the year 1808.

The permanent expences calculated on a peace establishment, are estimated at 11,600,000 dollars, and consist of the following items, viz.

1. For the civil department, and all domestic expences of a civil nature, including invalid pensions, the light-house and mint establishments, the expences of surveying public lands and the sea coast, the fifth instalment of the loan due to Maryld. and a sum of 100,000 dollars to meet such miscellaneous appropriations, not included in the estimates, as may be made by congress 1,100,000
2. For expences incident to the intercourse with foreign nations, including the permanent appropriation for Algiers 200,000
3. For the military and Indian department, including trading houses, and the permanent appropriation for certain Indian tribes 1,280,000
4. For the naval establishment 1,020,000
5. The annual appropriation of 8 millions of dollars for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt; of which sum not more than 3,400,000 dollars will for the year 1808 be applicable to the payment of interest 8,000,000

$11,600,000

To the permanent expences must be added for the year 1808, a sum of about 800,000 dols. necessary in addition to the annual appropriation of 8 millions of dollars to complete on the 1st Jan. 1809, the

reimbursement of the eight per cent. stock	800,000	
And for paying the balance of American claims assumed by the French convention	200,000	
Making altogether 12,600,000 dollars for the expences of that year		$12,600,000
The receipts of that year having been estimated at	$15,800,000	
And the probable balance in the treasury on the 1st of Jan. next at	7,630,000	
Making altogether	23,430,000	
Would therefore probably leave in the treasury on the 1st of Jan. 1809, a balance of nearly eleven millions of dollars		10,830,000
		$23,430,000

PUBLIC DEBT.

It appears that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt have, during the year ending the 30th day of September, 1807, exceeded $4,600,000 ; making the total of public debt reimbursed from the 1st of April 1801, to the 1st of October, 1807, about $25,880,000 exclusively of more than six millions, which have been paid during the same period, in conformity with the provisions of the treaty and convention with Gt. Britain, and o the Louisiana convention.

Of the twelve millions of dollars, which according to the preceding estimates, may be paid on account of the public debt, between the 30th Sept. 1807, and the 1st Jan. 1809, about eight millions will be on account of the principal. It must, however, be observed, that the unascertained result of the proposition made to the public creditors for the modification of the debt, may affect the amount payable during the year 1808, on account of both principal and interest.

On the 1st day of Jan. 1809, the principal of the debt will, if the proposed modifications be not assented to by the public creditors, amount to near 57,500,000 dollars. The subsequent annual payments thereon, on account of principal and interest, will not, exclusively of occasional purchases, exceed $4,600,000 : And the whole of the debt, the nineteen millions of 3 per cent. only excepted, will be reimbursed in 16 years.

A general subscription would reduce the capital to about fifty-one millions of dollars. The payments would amount to eight million dollars annually, during six years, and average less than three millions during the seven following, at the end of which period the whole debt would be extinguished.

An annual unappropriated surplus of at least three millions of dollars, may henceforth be relied on with great confidence. The receipts of the year 1808 have been estimated at $15,800,000, and the expences at 12,600,000 dollars. The permanent revenue has been computed at 14,500,000 dollars, and the permanent expences, predicated on an annual payment of 8 millions of dollars on account of the debt, have been

stated at 11,600,000 dollars; and as this would, if no modification of the debt should take place, be reduced to less than $8,500,000, the annual surplus would then amount to six millions of dollars. Nor are the seven millions and an half of dollars, which will remain in the treasury at the end of the present year, included in the calculation.

What portion of that surplus may be wanted for necessary measures of security and defence; what portion should be applied to internal improvements, which, whilst increasing and diffusing the national wealth, will strengthen the bonds of union, are subjects which do not fall within the province of the treasury department; but it is not impossible, that after making ample provisions for both those objects, considerable surplusses, and which can no longer be applied to the redemption of the debt, may still accumulate in the treasury.

The previous accumulation of treasure, in time of peace, might, in a great degree, defray the extraordinary expences of war, and diminish the necessity of either loans or additional taxes. It would provide, during periods of prosperity, for those adverse events to which every nation is exposed, instead of increasing the burdens of the people at a time when they are least able to bear them, or of impairing by anticipations the resources of ensuing generations, and the public monies of the U. States not being locked up and withdrawn from the general circulation, but on the contrary deposited in banks, and continuing to form a part of the circulating medium, the most formidable objection to that system, which has nevertheless been at times adopted with considerable success in other countries, is thereby altogether removed. It is also believed that the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States may, amongst other advantages, afford to government an opportunity of obtaining interest on the public deposits, whenever they shall exceed a certain amount.

Should the United States, contrary to their expectation and desire, be involved in a war, it is believed that the receipts of the year 1808 will not be materially affected by the event, inasmuch as they will principally arise from the revenue accrued during the present year. The amount of outstanding bonds due by importers, after deducting the debentures issued on accouut of the re-exportations, exceeds at this time sixteen millions of dollars. The deductions to be made from these on account of subsequent re-exportations, would, in case of war, be less than usual; for exportation will then be checked, as well as importations, and in proportion as these will decrease, a greater home demand will be created for the stock on hand, and the necessity of re-exporting be diminished.

It has already been stated that the specie in the treasury at the end of this year, together with the surplus of the year 1808, will amount to near eleven millions of dollars; a sum probably adequate to meet the extraordinary expences of the war for that year. It will also be recollected, that in the estimate expences of the year 1808, the reimbursement of near five millions and a half of the principal of the debt is included. The only provision therefore which may render any contingency necessary for the extraordinary service of that year, in order to cover any deficiency of revenue or increase of expenditure beyond what has been estimated, will be an authority to borrow a sum equal to that reimbursement.

That the revenue of the United States will, in subsequent years, be considerably impaired by a war, neither can or ought to be concealed. It is, on the contrary, necessary, in order to be prepared for the crisis, to take an early view of the subject, and to examine the resources which should be selected for supplying the deficiency, and defraying the ordinaryextra expences.

There are no data from which the extent of the defalcation can, at this moment, be calculated, or even estimated. It will be sufficient to state, 1st, That it appears necessary to provide a revenue, at least equal to the annual expence on a peace establishment, the interest of the existing debt, and the interest on the loans which may be raised. 2d, That those expences, together with the interest of the debt, will, after the year 1808, amount to a sum less than seven millions of dollars, and therefore, that if the present revenue of 14,500,000 dollars shall not be diminished more than one half by the war, it will still be adequate to the object, leaving only the interest of the war loans to be provided for.

Whether taxes should be raised to a greater amount, or loans be altogether relied on for defraying the expences of the war, is the next subject of consideration.

Taxes are paid by the great mass of the citizens, and immediately affect almost every individual of the community. Loans are supplied by capitals previously accumulated by a few individuals. In a country where the resources of individuals are not generally and materially affected by the war, it is practicable and wise to raise by taxes the greater part at least of the annual supplies. The credit of the nation may also, from various circumstances, be at times so far impaired, as to leave no resources but taxation. In both respects, the situation of the United States is totally dissimilar.

A maritime war will, in the U. States, generally and deeply affect, whilst it continues, the resources of individuals, as not only commercial profits will be curtailed, but principally because a great portion of the surplus of agricultural produce necessarily requires a foreign market. The reduced price of the principal articles exported from the United States will oporate more heavily than any contemplated tax. And without inquiring whether a similar cause may not still more deeply and permanently affect a nation at war with the U. States, it seems to follow, that so far as relates to America, the losses and privations caused by the war should not be aggravated by taxes beyond what is strictly necessary. An addition to the debt is doubtless an evil; but experience having now shewn with what rapid progress the revenue of the union increases in time of peace, with what facility the debt formerly contracted has, in a few years, been reduced, a hope may confidently be entertained, that all the evils of the war will be temporary and easily repaired, and that the return of peace will, without any effort, afford ample resources for reimbursing whatever may havebeen borrowed during thewar.

The credit of the United States is also unimpaired either at home or abroad; and it is believed that loans to a reasonable amount may be obtained on eligible terms. Measures have been taken to ascertain to what extent this may be effected abroad; and it will be sufficient to suggest, that the several banks of the United States may find it convenient after the ensuing year, and as the diminished commerce of the country may require less capital, to loan

to government a considerable portion of their capital stock, now computed at about forty millions of dollars.

It might be premature to enter into a particular detail of the several branches of revenue which may be selected, in order to provide for the interest of war loans, and to cover deficiencies in case the existing revenue should fall below seven millions of dollars. A general enumeration seems at present sufficient.

1. Not only the duty on salt and Mediterranean duties may be immediately revived, but the duties on importation generally, may, in case of war, be considerably increased, perhaps doubled, with less inconvenience, than would arise from any other mode of taxation. Without resorting to the example of other nations, experience has proven that this source of revenue is, in the United States, the most productive, the easiest to collect, and least burthensome to the great mass of the people. In time of war the danger of smuggling is diminished, the scarcity of foreign articles prevents the duty ever falling on the importer; the consumers are precisely those members of the community who are best able to pay the duty; and the increase of domestic manufactures, which may be indirectly affected, is in itself a desirable object.

2. Indirect taxes, however ineligible, will doubtless be cheerfully paid as war taxes, if necessary. Several modifications of the system formerly adopted, might however be introduced, both in order to diminish some of the inconveniencies which were experienced, and particularly to insure the collection of the duties.

3. Direct taxes are liable to a particular objection arising from the unavoidable inequality produced by the general rule of the constitution. Whatever difference may exist between the relative wealth, and consequent ability of paying, of the several states, still the tax must necessarily be raised in proportion to their relative population. Should it, however, become necessary to resort to that resource, it is believed that the tax raised upon that species of property in each state, which, by the state laws, is liable to taxation, as had originally been contemplated by congress, would be preferable to a general assessment laid uniformly on the same species of property in all the states, as was ultimately adopted.

All which, &c.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the treasury.

Treasury Department,
Nov. 5, 1807.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
December 5, 1807.

SIR—The want of precision in describing the prohibited articles in the non-importation act, will give rise to much perplexity and numerous suits before the construction of the statute can be definitively settled. Amongst other inquiries or doubts which have arisen on the subject, permit me to mention the following:

1st. Packages, wrappers, or vessels, securing or containing articles not prohibited and imported according to law.

Will the articles be liable to forfeiture, because such packages or vessels are amongst the prohibited articles? Hardware is wrapped with *paper;* cloths and other permitted articles are enclosed in linen packages, or secured with *ropes* or *twine;* boxes, in which many permitted articles are imported, must have *nails;* aqua fortis and various other medicines and liquors must necessarily be imported in *glass* bottles, &c. &c.

Supposing the treasury to decide, which, particularly in the last-mentioned case, would be a doubtful construction, that the prohibition shall not apply to such packages, wrappers, or vessels as are absolutely necessary to contain or secure articles not prohibited, yet a difficulty would arise; for salt is often imported in linen bags of equal or greater value than the salt itself, and salt may be, and is oftener imported, without such bags.

2d. Articles of which leather, silk, hemp, flax, tin, brass, are the materials of chief value.

Difficulties will arise in relation to a variety of articles composed partly of non-prohibited materials; amongst which are mentioned, manufactures of mixed metals, such as pewter, tutania, prince's metal, pinch-beck, bell metal, tinned goods, gilt buttons, a great variety of articles of hardware, and more particularly articles in which labor and materials are so blended as to render a decision almost impossible.—Thus, in patent floor cloths, must the article be prohibited, because the hemp or flax of the canvass is more valuable than the drugs used in the painting? Or, must it be admitted because the painting, including labor, is more valuable than the canvass? Are printed books prohibited as paper, or because the flax of which the paper is made is more valuable than the quantity of ink used in printing? Or, are they admissible, because the printing itself is more valuable than the paper, or at least than the flax?

3d. Woollen cloths.

It is asked, 1st, whether manufactures partly of wool, partly of cotton, or partly of wool and partly of silk or flax, the silk or flax being not however the material of chief value, are prohibited? 2d, whether by the word cloth must be understood only that species of manufactures which in common parlance is so called, excluding casimeres, coatings, and other similar manufactures? or, whether it means every thing which is woven, including shalloons, stuffs, carpets, &c.?

4th. It is also doubted whether silver watches are prohibited under the denomination of silver wares; whether the glass of a silver watch will forfeit the watch? whether tacks, brads, &c. are prohibited as nails; cotton stockings as clothing ready made? manufactures of paper as paper, &c.

On all these points inquiries have already been made, and many other doubts may arise not yet foreseen. There are also some other parts of the act not connected with the description of the articles which require explanation—such as the mode of ascertaining the value of woollen cloth, when a suspicion arises that it is under-rated, and a precise designation of the day when importation shall be considered, under the act, to have taken place, viz. whether the day of report and entry, as has heretofore been practised, or the day of arrival into the U. States, as will probably be claimed by the importers.

Upon the whole, it is desirable that the act may not be carried into effect previous to revision; for although no statute of this kind can, particularly at first, be altogether free from imperfections, yet the most obvious may easily be removed.

This communication would have been sooner made, had it not been expected that the amendatory bill which was last year before congress would be taken up; or that the change of circumstances which had taken place since the act was first passed, would, before this time, have

brought matters to such a crisis, as to supercede, in any event, the necessity of the act itself.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Hon. Thos. Newton, chairman of the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Treasury Department,
Dec. 30, 1807.

The substance of the instructions respecting the embargo of 1794, and alluded to in my circular of 22d inst. were, that the registers of all vessels deposited with the collectors, shall be detained until the expiration of the embargo; and that the surrender of no license, in order to the proceeding on a foreign voyage, should be received.

I add, by direction of the president, that no sales subsequent to the date of the act, must be considered as changing the character of an American vessel so as to entitle her under the name of *foreign vessel*, to the exception provided by the proviso of the first section of the act.

I am very respectfully, sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

Collector.

Treasury Department,
Dec. 31, 1807.

SIR—You are instructed by the president, during the continuance of the embargo, first not to exchange registers for licenses; and secondly, whenever from the nature of the cargo of a vessel ostensibly bound coastwise, or from *other circumstances*, there is reason to believe that she is actually destined for a foreign port, to stop her, and refer the case to him through this department.

No American vessels purchased by foreigners, subsequent to the embargo, can be considered as excepted from the operation of the act. Force may be used to detain vessels.

I am respectfully, sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. GALLATIN.

Collector.

Mint of the United States,
January 1, 1808.

SIR—At the commencement of the present year, I have the honor of laying before you a report of the operations of the mint during the last year.

From the inclosed statement of the treasurer, it will appear, that during that period there have been struck at the mint, gold coins, to the amount of four hundred and thirty-seven thousand, four hundred and ninety-five dollars: silver coins to the amount of five hundred and ninety-seven thousand, four hundred and forty-eight dollars, and seventy-five cents; and copper coins, to the amount of nine thousand six hundred and fifty-two dollars, and twenty-one cents, making the whole amount, *one million, forty-four thousand, five hundred and ninety-five dollars and ninety-six cents;* and the number of pieces, *two millions, seven hundred and thirty-one thousand, three hundred and forty-five*, a sum far exceeding the issues of any former years since the establishment of the institution.

There are, at this time, in the vaults of the mint, gold and silver bullion, deposited for coinage, to the full amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and of copper planchets, in cents and half cents, nearly thirty tons; nor can there be any doubt, that from the banks in this city, and

other sources, there will be a continued ample supply.

You will permit me, sir, to mention, that the act of congress for continuing the mint at Philadelphia, will expire on the fourth day of March next; the attention of congress will, it is respectfully hoped, be seasonably directed to that object.

I have the honor to be,
With sentiments of
The greatest respect
And esteem,
Your obedient faithful servant,
R. PATTERSON.

Thomas Jefferson,
President of the U. States.

An abstract of the ordinary expenditures of the Mint of the United States, from the 1st of January, to the 31st December, 1807, inclusive, viz.

1807	*Salaries.*	*Wages.*	*Incidental.*	*Totals.*
Quarter ending at 31st March,	2,650	1,766 81	444 08	4,860 89
June,	2,650	1,969 17	1,969 00	6,588 19
September,	2,650	1,962 47	450 40	5,062 87
December,	2,650	1,841 18	1,014 19	5,505 37
	10,600	7,539 63	3,877 69	
		Amount,		$22,017 32

Mint of the United States,
Treasurer's office,
Philadelphia, 31st December, 1807.

BENJAMIN RUSH.

A statement of the coins struck at the Mint of the United States, from the 1st January, to the 31st December, 1807, inclusive, viz.

SILVER COINS.

	Half Dollars.	*Quarter Dollars.*	*Dimes*	*Amount in Dolls. & Cts.*
Quarter ending March,	106,040	216,823	80,000	115,225 75
June,	329,036	3,820	85,000	173,973 00
September,	325,000			162,500 00
December,	291,500			145,750 00
1,437,219 pieces of silver coins	1,051,576	220,643	165,000	

Total amount of silver coins, 597,448 75

GOLD COINS.

	Half Eagles.	*Quarter Eagles*	*Amount in Dolls. & Cts.*
Quarter ending in March,	15,016	6,812	92,110
June,	17,472		87,360
September,	15,967		79,835
December,	35,638		178,190
90,905 pieces of gold coins,	84,093	6,812	
Total amount of gold coins,			437,495

COPPER COINS.

	Cents.	*Half Cents.*	*Amount in Dolls. & Cts.*
Quarter ending in March,	264,000	69,000	2,985 00
June,	225,221	130,000	2,902 21
September,		277,000	1,385 00
December,	238,000		2,380 00
1,203,221 pieces of copper coins,	727,221	476,000	
Total amount of copper coins,			9,652 21
Amount of all the coins struck in 1807,			1,044,595 96

2,731,345 total pieces of coins.

Mint of the United States,
Treasurer's office,
Philadelphia, 31st December, 1807.

BENJAMIN RUSH.

War Department, Aug. 3, 1807.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF ——.

SIR—I am directed by the president of the United States to urge on the governors of the respective states, the importance of encouraging, by all means they possess, such volunteer associations as are contemplated and authorised by the act of congress passed the 24th Feb. last, and when organized to be received as a part of the militia recently required to be held in readiness at the shortest notice.

The present situation of our country calls loudly for the patriotic exertions of its citizens, in the prompt adoption of such measures as will most effectually enable us to meet the result of a late event, which appears to menace its peace; under such circumstances, it must be presumed, that with due encouragement, the whole number of volunteers contemplated by the above mentioned act, may be induced to tender their services to their country; and your excellency will readily perceive the importance of such a body of men, at the actual commencement of war, whose tour of service will afford ample time for raising and orga-

nizing a regular force for taking the field, in place of such of them as may not be inclined to become a part of the regular army.

As it must be highly probable, that such volunteer corps will be composed of our most active, intelligent, patriotic and spirited young citizens; they will undoubtedly, in the event of a war, stand on high ground as candidates for officers in the regular army, whenever such an army shall be considered necessary. And from the well known military ardor which pervades all parts of our country, there can be no doubt of the readiness of a sufficient number of our spirited citizens to offer their services to their country at the present time.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your excellency's
Obedient servant,
H. DEARBORN.
(Circular.)

WAR DEPARTMENT.
December 2, 1807.

SIR—I have the honor, in compliance with a resolution of the house of representatives of the 25th ult. to transmit herewith a statement of the respective number of officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers composing the army of the U. S. noting the number wanting to complete the present establishment.

I beg leave also to state, that, in addition to the directions given in July last, letters were written on the 22d day of October ult. to each of the governors of the several states, from whom no reports had been received, urging the necessity of their forwarding to this department, with as little delay as possible, the muster rolls and inspection returns of their respective quotas of one hundred thousand militia. A small proportion of the returns, however, have yet been received: And, as the governors were generally authorised by the president of the United States to accept, as a part of their respective quotas, such volunteer corps as might offer their services, in conformity to the act of congress of the 24th February last, the secretary at war will not possess the necessary documents for forming the statement, directed to be laid before the house, by their resolution of the same date as the former, until he shall receive the returns before mentioned. There is reason however to expect, that they will generally be in his possession within a short time, as it appears, as far as answers have been received from the governors to the letters addressed to them as above stated, that every exertion has been made, on their part, to have the returns completed and forwarded.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. DEARBORN.

To the hon. the speaker of
the house of representatives.

A statement of the respective number of officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, composing the army of the U. States, agreeably to the act fixing the military peace establishment, March 16, 1802, *and to several acts in addition thereto.*

General and other staff.—1 brigadier-general, 1 aid-de-camp, taken from the line, 1 adjutant and inspector, ditto, 1 pay-master of the army, 3 military agents, 27 assistant military agents taken from the line, 7 paymasters of districts, ditto, 2 assistant pay-

masters, ditto, 2 surgeons, 1 wanting, 31 surgeons' mates, 4 wanting.

One regiment of artillerists.—1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 majors, 1 adjutant, taken from the line, 20 captains, 20 first lieutenants, 20 second lieutenants, 40 cadets, 11 wanting, 2 teachers of music, 30 serjeants, 80 corporals, 80 musicians, 160 artificers, 1,120 privates.

Two regiments of infantry.—2 colonels, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 2 adjutants taken from the line, 20 captains, 20 first lieutenants, 20 second lieutenants, 20 ensigns, 4 teachers of music, 2 serjeant-majors, 80 serjeants, 80 corporals, 80 musicians, 1,280 privates.

Note. It appears from the latest returns, that about two hundred privates are wanted to complete the establishment.—It is believed, however, although not accurately known, that the number of recruits at the different rendezvous, is nearly sufficient to supply the deficiency.

Corps of engineers, at present consists of—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 3 captains, 3 first lieutenants, 4 second lieutenants, 6 cadets, 1 teacher of French language, 1 do. of drawing, 1 corporal, 18 privates.

H. DEARBORN.

War Department,
Dec. 2, 1807.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
Dec. 7, 1807.

SIR—In compliance with your note of the 5th inst. I herewith inclose an estimate of the annual expence of pay, forage, subsistence, and clothing for an army of 32,800 men, officers included; also, an estimate of the sums necessary for the hospital, quartermaster and ordnance departments, for the first year.

I am, very respectfully,
Sir, your obedient servant,
H. DEARBORN.

Hon. John Dawson, chairman of the committee on naval and millitary arrangements.

Estimates of the expences of a regiment of infantry.

	Pay pr. month.	Pay pr. annum.	Forage pr. ann.	Rations per day.
1 colonel,	$75	900	144	6
1 lieutenant-colonel,	60	720	132	5
1 major,	50	600	120	4
1 surgeon,	45	540	120	3
1 surgeon's mate,	30	360	72	2
1 adjutant,	10	120	72	
10 captains,	40	4800		30
10 first lieutenants,	30	3600		20
10 second lieutenants,	25	3000		20
10 ensigns,	20	2400		20
1 serjeant major,	11	131		1
2 teachers of music,	9	216		2
40 serjeants,	10	4800		40
40 corporals,	8	3840		40
40 musicians,	8	3840		40
840 privates,	7	70560		840

Pay per annum,	$100427 00
Forage,	660 00
40150 rations to officers at 25 cents,	10037 50
351495 rations to N. C. officers and privates, 16 cents,	56239 20
Clothing at 30 dolls. per suit,	28890 00
	$196253 70

Regiment of artillery (809 officers and privates)	165014 70
Regiment of cavalry (513 officers and privates)	110343 20
Regiment of riflemen (809 officers and privates)	161526 70
Corps of sappers and miners (301 officers and privates)	58715 20

Annual expence of pay, forage, subsistence and clothing.

22 regiments of infantry,	22000	$43175 82
3 regiments of artillery,	2400	4950 43
5 regiments of cavalry,	2500	5507 06
3 regiments of riflemen,	2400	4845 79
1 corps of sappers and miners,	300	587 15
Present peace establishment,	3200	7121 08
Number of men,	32800	
Forage for the cavalry,		1972 10
		68159 43
Hospital department,		1000 00
Transportation 250000—contingencies 150000,		4000 00
7000 tents 120000—80000 camp kettles 12000,		1320 00
100 covered waggons,		200 00
Ordnance department,		1500 00
Powder and ball,		1700 00
Horses, saddles, bridles, &c. for five regiments of cavalry,		3000 00
		$80879 43

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Nov. 3, 1807.

SIR—In answer to your letter of the 2d instant, in which you ask for such information as may be in possession of the navy department, and which may be deemed material by me, "relatively to the estimate of the expences incurred by the navy department, since the 22d June, 1807"—I have the honor to state, that under existing circumstances, it was deemed sound policy and good economy to procure in season a supply of those articles which, in the event of war, could not be procured without difficulty, and then at very advanced prices. Of the article saltpetre, it was early determined to lay in a large supply, as we had none on hand, and but a scanty supply of powder. We have consequently purchased all that has been offered for sale at a reasonable price. For that stated in the estimate, we have given different prices, the lowest of which has been 16, the highest 18 cents per lb. For powder, cannon, cannon ball, copper, canvass and cordage, we have contracted at the ordinary market prices.

The president further determined to prepare all our gun-

boats for actual service, and to increase the marine corps from 500 non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, (the number estimated for, for the service of the year 1807) to 1044, the number authorised by law. Hence the expences incurred, as stated in the estimate, for arming, manning, and provisioning our vessels, and for clothing and pay, &c. of the marine corps.

On reviewing the estimate, which from necessity was hastily prepared, I discover one item which should not have been included; I mean 64,000lb. of sheet iron, stated under the head of repairs of vessels, amounting to $9012 12 cents. This item having been returned in the general statements, of contracts and purchases made, by the navy agents since the 22d June last, in pursuance of a circular addressed to them, was taken from those general statements and introduced into the estimate, without the object for which it was intended having been adverted to. Upon examination I find that it was purchased under the appropriation law of the 7th January, 1807, and is intended to be used not in repairing of vessels, but in roofing buildings at the navy yard. This item having been thus already provided for by law, need not be included in the appropriation now to be made. Deducted from the estimate for repairs of vessels, it reduces that item from $151,896 73 cents to $142,884 61 cents, and consequently the whole amount of the estimate will be $677,064 47 cents, instead of 686,066 59 cents, as first stated.

I have the honor to be,
Respectfully, sir,
Your most obedient,
R. SMITH.

Hon. G. W. Campbell,
chairman of the committee of ways and means.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
16*th November*, 1807.

SIR—In answer to your letter requesting "full information concerning the strength and present state of our naval force, particularly specifying the number and condition of our frigates and other armed vessels, including gun-boats, with my opinion as to the sum necessary to make all needful repairs to such of them as are not now fit for immediate service," I have the honor to inclose paper [A] which is an exhibit of the number and condition, &c. of the frigates and other vessels of war and gun-boats of the U. States.

By this paper it will appear, that all the frigates and other vessels of war, belonging to the U. States, excepting the frigates President, Congress, and New York, are either in actual service, ready for service, or can soon be prepared for service; and with respect to the frigates President, Congress, and N. York, it is presumed that they could, if required, be repaired in the course of three months of good weather.

With respect "to the sum necessary to make all needful re pairs," I take the liberty of remarking, that it is impossible to ascertain, before such repairs are made, what they will cost. The estimate for repairs must ever be altogether conjectural. A ship may have, and often has, defects in her timbers, which cannot be discovered without opening her. The most skilful builders often find themselves greatly deceived in their estimates of the expence of repairing vessels; and the best informed architects admit, that it is impossible to form any precise opinion, from any previous survey of a ship requiring repairs of consequence, as to the extent and cost of such repairs: But by referring to the estimate

for the service of the navy for the year 1808, you will find that I have estimated the sum of $195,000 for these objects.

I have the honor to be,
Respectfully, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. SMITH.

Hon. Thomas Blount, chairman of the committee of Congress, &c.

Total frigates, and other vessels of war, belonging to the U. States.

Frigates—Constitution 44, U. States 44, President 44, Chesapeake 44, Constellation 36, Congress 36, New York 36, Essex 32, Adams 32, John Adams 32. Ship—Wasp 16. Brigs—Hornet 16, Argus 16, Siren 16, Vixen 14. Schooners—Nautilus 14, Enterprise 14, Revenge 12. Ketches—Spitfire 7, Vengeance 7, Ætna 14, Vesuvius 14. Gunboats 60, and 7 building.

In service—frigates Constitution and Chesapeake, ship Wasp, brigs Hornet and Argus, schr. Revenge, ketches Spitfire, Vengeance, Ætna and Vesuvius, 60 gun-boats.

Ready for service—frigates Constellation and Adams, brig Siren, schooner Enterprise, one gun-boat.

Repairing, and nearly ready for service—frigates U. States, Essex, and John Adams.

Requiring inconsiderable repair—frigate Constitution, brig Vixen, schooner Nautilus.

Requiring considerable repair—frigates President, Congress, and New York.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
Nov. 18, 1807.

SIR—In answer to your letter of the 16th inst. in which you ask for such information in relation to the defence of our sea port towns and harbors, and the further provision to be made for their security, as the navy department may possess; I have the honor to state, that in aid of the fixed fortifications, which will be submitted by the secretary of war, it is presumed that there will be required at the ports and harbors mentioned below, the number of gun-boats annexed to them respectively, viz.

At New Orleans	18
At Savannah	8
At St. Mary's	4
At Charleston, S. C.	10
At Georgetown, do.	1
At Egg-harbor, N. J.	1
At Amboy	2
At New-York	50
At Long Island	4
At New London	6
At Connecticut Shore	6
At Newport, R. I.	12
At Tiverton	1
At Boston	12
At Salem and Newburyport	6
At Portland	6
At New Bedford	4
At Marblehead and Cape Ann	2
At York, Kennebunk, and Saco	2
At Kennebeck, Sheepscut, Damariscotta, Broad Bay, St. George's	5
At Penobscot	3
At Frenchman's Bay	2
At Passamaquoddy Bay	3
At Portsmouth, N. H.	4
At Wilmington, N. C.	3
At Ocracock	4
At Albemarle Sound	1
At Norfolk	60
At Alexandria	2
At Baltimore	3
At Philadelphia	4
At Delware bay and river	10
Making in all	257
Of which we have at this time provided	69
Would have to be provided gun-boats	188

The building of these gun-boats is estimated, on an average, at 5,000 dollars each.

188 gun-boats, at 5,000 dolls. each, make $940,000

Deduct the amount of timber contracted for, as stated in the exhibit of extraordinary expences incurred by the navy department since the 22d June last 87,500

Would leave to be appropriated for the building of 188 gun-boats $852,500

Respectfully submitted,

RT. SMITH.

Hon. Samuel L. Mitchell,
chairman of a committee of the senate.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Nov. 30, 1807.

SIR—In answer to your letter, this moment received, I have to state to you, that it is believed, that "for the protection of our ports and harbors" there ought to be built 188 additional gun-boats. The accompanying sketch marked A, will give you a view of the ports and harbors at which it is thought that gun-boats ought to be stationed, and the number of gun-boats for each.

It is presumed that the whole of these additional gun-boats could be built, or otherwise provided, in the course of three or at the utmost four months, from the time that congress may authorise them; and it is believed that they could, within the same period, be completely prepared for actual service.

The cost of each gun-boat, not armed, is estimated at $5,000

The armament, exclusive of cannon, which congress have this session provided for, is estimated at 1,200

Making the cost of each gun-boat, exclusive of cannon 6,200

Upon this estimate, valuing each gun-boat at $5,000, (exclusive of cannon and military stores) 188 gun-boats would cost 940,000

From this sum, however, there is to be deducted, for timber already provided or contracted for, and comprehended in the estimate of extra expences incurred by the navy department since the 22d June last, and which expences have been this session provided for by congress, the sum of 87,500

Leaving to be appropriated for the building of 188 gun-boats (exclusive of cannon and military stores) the sum of 825,500

And estimating the military stores for each boat (exclusive of cannon which is already provided or contracted for) at $1,200 for each boat, the military stores for 188 gun-boats would cost, at $1200 $225,600

We have estimated the annual cost of each gun-boat in actual service, at $11,039 46. If congress should authorise the building or otherwise providing of 188 additional gun-boats, the whole gun-boat establishment would, when such additional gun-boats should be completed, consist of 257 gun-boats, which, at $11,039 46 each, would make the annual

cost of the whole	$2,837,141 22
For six months they would of course cost	$1,418,570 61
And they would cost for 1 month	$239,428 43

If congress should determine to provide 188 additional gunboats, it might not be good policy to confine the executive to procuring them by building them. It is impossible to say whether there is a sufficient quantity of seasoned timber now in the country. It would be injudicious to build them of other than seasoned timber; and no doubt many might, if necessary, be procured by purchase. I therefore recommend, if they should be authorised, that the executive be left at liberty to procure them by building or otherwise.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. SMITH.

Hon. Thomas Blount,
chairman, &c.

TENTH CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.

SENATE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. *Nahum Parker*, Nicholas Gilman.

MASSACHUSETTS. Timothy Pickering, John Quincy Adams.

RHODE ISLAND. Benjamin Howland, one vacancy.

CONNECTICUT. James Hillhouse, *Chauncey Goodrich.*

VERMONT. S. R. Bradley, *Jonathan Robinson.*

NEW YORK. S. L. Mitchell, John Smith.

NEW JERSEY. John Condit, Aaron Kitchell.

PENNSYLVANIA. Samuel Maclay, *Andrew Gregg.*

DELAWARE. James A. Bayard, Samuel White.

MARYLAND. Philip Reed, Samuel Smith.

VIRGINIA. Andrew Moore, William B. Giles.

NORTH CAROLINA. *Jesse Franklin*, James Turner.

SOUTH CAROLINA. John Gaillard, Thomas Sumpter.

GEORGIA. John Milledge, *George Jones.*

KENTUCKY. Buckner Thruston, *John Pope.*

TENNESSEE. Daniel Smith, Joseph Anderson.

OHIO. John Smith, *Edward Tiffin.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. *Peter Carlton, Daniel M. Durell, Francis Gardiner, Jedediah H. Smith, Clement Storer.*

MASSACHUSETTS. *Ezekiel Bacon*, Joseph Barker, John Chandler, Orchard Cook, Jacob Crowninshield, Richard Cutts, *Josiah Deane*, Wm. Ely, Isaiah L. Green, *Daniel Ilsley, Edward S. L. Livermore*, Josiah Quincey, Ebenezer Seaver, Wm. Stedman, Joseph B. Varnum, Samuel Taggart, *Jabez Upham.*

RHODE ISLAND. Nehemiah Knight, *Isaac Wilbour.*

CONNECTICUT. *Ephaphroditus Champion*, Samuel W. Dana, Jn. Davenport, Jonathan O. Mosely, Timothy Pitkin, jun. Lewis B. Sturges, Benjamin Tallmadge.

VERMONT. Martin Chittenden, James Elliot, James Fisk, *James Witherall.*

NEW YORK. John Blake, jun. George Clinton, jun. *Barent Gardiner, John Harris, William Kirkpatrick*, Josiah Masters, Gurdon S. Mumford, Samuel Riker, John Russell, *Peter Swart*, David Thomas, *John Thompson, James J. Van Allen*, P. Van Cortlandt, Killian K. Van Rensselaer, Dan. C. Verplank, *Reuben Humphreys.*

NEW JERSEY. Ezra Darby, William Helms, John Lambert, *Thomas Newbold*, James Sloane, Henry Southard.

Pennsylvania. David Bard, Robert Brown, Joseph Clay, Wm. Findley, *John Heister*, *Wm. Hoge*, *Robert Jenkins*, James Kelly, *William Milnor*, *Daniel Montgomery*, John Porter, John Pugh, John Rhea, Jacob Richards, *Mathias Richards*, John Smilie, Samuel Smith, Robert Whitehill.

Delaware. *Nicholas Vandyke.*

Maryland. John Campbell, Charles Goldsborough, *Philip B. Key*, Edward Lloyd, Wm. Mac Creery, *John Montgomery*, Nicholas R. Moore, Roger Nelson, *Archibald Van Horn.*

Virginia. Burwell Bassett, Wm. A. Burwell, John Claiborne, Matthew Clay, John Clopton, John Dawson, John W. Eppes, James M. Garnett, Peterson Goodwyn, Edwin Gray, David Holmes, John G. Jackson, Walter Jones, Joseph Lewis, jun. *John Love*, John Morrow, Thomas Newton, jun. *Wilson C. Nicholas*, John Randolph, Jn. Smith, Abram Trigg, Alexander Wilson.

North Carolina. Evan Alexander, Willis Alston, jun. Wm. Blackledge, Thos. Blount, *John Culpeper*, James Holland, Thomas Kenan, Nathaniel Macon, *Lemuel Sawyer*, Rich. Stanford, Marmaduke Williams, *Meshack Franklin.*

South Carolina. *Lemuel J. Alston*, William Butler, *Joseph Colhoun*, Robert Marion, Thomas Moore, *John Taylor*, D. R. Williams, Richard Winn.

Georgia. William W. Bibb, *Howell Cobb*, Dennis Smelt, Geo. M. Troup.

Kentuckr. John Boyle, *Joseph Desha*, *Benjamin Howard*, *Richard M. Johnson*, Matthew Lyon, *John Rowan.*

Tennessee. G. W. Campbell, John Rhea, *Jesse Wharton.*

Ohio. Jeremiah Morrow.

Indiana Territory. Benjamin Parke.

Mississippi Territory. *Geo. Poindexter.*

Orleans Territory. Danl. Clark.

☞ The names in *italic* are new members.

AMERICAN

REGISTER OF DEATHS.

AMERICAN

REGISTER OF DEATHS.

July 10, 1807.

DIED, at Saratoga Springs, Mr. Marshall Miller, of Dummerston, in the 53d year of his age. Mr. Miller had taken a journey to the Springs for the purpose of regaining his health which had for some time previously been on the decline, and had taken lodgings in the house of a Mr. Durgea, near what is called the Rock spring, on the evening before he thought proper to lodge in the upper story, on account of the extreme heat of the weather, with a person belonging to the house, and brother-in-law of Mr. Durgea; about one o'clock in the morning they happened to awake, and were soon alarmed by an unusual noise below; soon after which they discovered the house to be on fire, and immediately consulted what was best to be done for their own safety—they soon concluded to try to descend the stairs, and each one took a blanket in which they wrapped themselves, and opened the door of the chamber. By this time the fire had increased to that degree that the flames burst into the room; their situation admitted of no delay—Mr. Mott then made his way through the fire, followed by Mr. Miller, but in descending the stairs they gave way before Mr. Miller had reached the bottom; he then returned to the chamber, and as the last alternative, leaped from the window to the ground, supposed to be about 45 feet. Mr. Mott suspecting Mr. Miller's intentions by some observations made by him in the first stage of the alarm, as soon as possible repaired to that end of the house against which they had lodged, but too late; Mr. Miller lay on the ground bruised in a most shocking manner, endeavoring to crawl from the fire. Every possible assistance was afforded him, but all proved fruitless. He languished for two hours and an half, perfectly sensible and composed.—On the 12th following, his remains were decently interred in presence of a vast concourse of people; three of his children only were present, who at that time happened not to be very far distant. Mr. Miller has left an

amiable wife, eleven children, and a very numerous train of connections to bewail his untimely death.

He was affable, courteous, and pleasant in his deportment thro' life, a loving and affectionate husband, an indulgent and exemplary parent, a tender and loving brother, social and enlivening in his domestic circle, and his connections and neighbors will long lament the loss of so worthy a man.

At Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the 14th, in the 55th year of his age, much and deservedly regretted, William Morris, Esq. a respectable inhabitant of that borough.

At Salem, (Mass.) Mr. Jack Daland, a very worthy black man, aged 65. He was brought from Africa to the West Indies at about 11 years of age; but instead of being *eaten*, as he expected, by the white men, he was transferred by purchase to a happy asylum in this place, where he has spent upwards of 50 years of his life, respected by the whole town, as a faithful, industrious, pleasant tempered, intelligent man. His honest industry was rewarded by the acquisition of a comfortable property, which he has left for the enjoyment of his family. The long train of white people who followed his remains to the grave, testify to the esteem in which he was held.

Lately, at Upper Makefield, Pennsylvania, Thomas Lungley, aged upwards of seventy years. He was born near London in Old England; and coming to Pennsylvania about fifty years since, with a handsome little fortune for those times; he commenced shop-keeping in the neighborhood of his final exit, and conducted his business for some years with propriety and reputation, when, without any apparent cause, he fell into a partial derangement of his understanding, in which he continued to the last, supposing himself to be the king of Pennsylvania, but was content not to trouble society with any exercise of his regal authority, and firmly believing in the invisible agency of evil spirits. He then travelled on foot in the employ of an itinerant cooper, carrying a pair of saddle-bags with his clothes and a few tools, knit his own stockings, and made up and repaired most of his wearing apparel in a substantial and workmanlike manner. Some years since he hired at farming business in the summer season, and fulfilled his engagements with industry and punctuality; he sometimes hired his board, and at intervals journied with his staff to visit his numerous acquaintance. He read with laborious attention judge Blackstone's commentaries on the laws of England, and also Gibson's Treatise on Surveying, and derived therefrom a good degree of valuable improvement in those abstruse sciences.

In the summer of 1803, he visited Charleston, in South Carolina, on foot, carrying his knapsack and travelling rations, consisting of biscuit, cheese, tea, sugar, molasses, &c. He went on some secret business, perhaps with the governor of that state, and spent above a year on the tour.

Since the troubles commenced in France, and his own difficulties increased in finding a suitable and permanent home, he has been much engaged in a mental and sometimes vocal exercise of what

he called his devotions, being an odd mixture of unconnected sentences, expressive of no idea nor object, yet he believed that his constancy in the performance of this duty was the only effectual means of preserving Great Britain from foreign invasion: he therefore frequently retired from company, standing in the open air uncovered, and appeared "rigid in thought and motionless"—nor lightly "quit his place or posture" on those occasions, either by day or night. Sometimes politely asking leave, he stood up, and taking off his hat, he repeatedly went over his routine of words with some small variations, in a very solemn manner, and then would sit down and enter into conversation, taking no notice of what had passed.

This history of the man might be unimportant, but for what remains of his real character. He was of a middle stature and comely appearance, neat and clean in his person, and genteel in his dress and deportment, civil and friendly in his respects towards his acquaintance, whom he chose to be of the best rank of people; he was precisely strict and exemplary in his morals, and uniformly avoided using any invidious terms or remarks concerning the conduct or character of any person, sect or party, but in this respect was the real philanthropist, the polite gentleman and citizen of the world:—his usual address was "My friend," "My worthy friend," or "The honorable gentleman," and this civil disposition equally extended towards the family of the Stuarts, to Oliver Cromwell, and even to Bonaparte, and though he sometimes carried a brace of pistols or a sword, he never offered to use them. Though not possessed by nature of a remarkable docility, yet, by dint or industrious application, he had acquired some general knowledge of history and geography, and was tolerably acquainted with the improvements that have been made in public institutions, in farming and mechanics, and appeared interested in most of the common subjects of conversation, in which he was regular, informing and agreeable, social and respectful, and occasionally lively and facetious; he was mostly correct in his judgment, and never descended to the low or frivolous, but spoke in a good style, giving a plain description of his ideas, and seldom discovered in his common conversation or behaviour, any symptoms of his strange peculiarities.

He was educated a member of the Episcopalian church, but ever since his coming to this country, has attended Friends' meetings, and oftentimes yearly meetings in Philadelphia, and always behaved in an orderly and solemn manner on those occasions. He had enjoyed a general good state of health, and finally wasted away by a gradual decline, and perhaps had arrived to the *ne plus ultra* of his human existence.

He died possessed of a personal estate amounting to five hundred pounds—it is supposed he has left no will nor any heirs in this country.

Very suddenly, of the gout in the stomach, major-general Elias Dayton, in the 71st year of his age; the corpse was removed to the Presbyterian church, where a funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. John M'Dowell.

At the commencement of our revolution, Gen. Dayton, though possessed of a competency of *this world's goods*, and in the fruition of every domestic enjoyment, he balanced not between which side he should take, but with a patri-

otic ardor devoted himself to the service of his country in the times which tested true patriotism, and never quitted the tented field until the consummation of our Independence.

General Dayton was open, generous and sincere ; ardent in his friendship, and scrupulously upright in all the moral duties ; in manners easy, unassuming and pleasant ; his charity prompt and diffusive ; a warm and zealous supporter of the gospel.

Few excelled him in the relative duties of husband and parent ; and as a neighbor he was pre-eminent in that virtue.

This venerable patriot of 76, had been engaged in active life ever since he was 19 years of age, and a great part of it in the service of his country.

In Boston, Mr. Samuel Hall, aged 67, one of the oldest and most correct printers in the state. He edited a truly republican newspaper from the commencement to the termination of the revolutionary war. Uncorruptible integrity and extraordinary equanimity of mind were prominent traits in his character. He advocated undeviatingly the rights of the colonies as opposed to the unjust claims of the mother country ; and while he admired, he uniformly supported those patriotic characters who formed our national constitution, and whose administration produced the highest happiness to their constituents, and will render their names immortal.

The late Thos. Pemberton was descended from ancestors mentioned in Prince's chronology, in the year 1632, among the freemen and first settlers of Massachusetts, and members of the first Congregational Church in Boston.

He was born November 8, 1728. He had the advantage of a good school education, and was very desirous of going to college, but his parents were not able to gratify his youthful ambition. He was, therefore, brought up in the mercantile line.

From early life he was fond of books, and was so particularly critical in his researches into the history of former times, as to gain the character of an antiquarian. He possessed an extensive knowledge of historic facts, and was never better entertained than when investigating and recording the interesting particulars of the first settlement and early history of Massachusetts. His manuscript '*Memoranda, Historical and Biographical*,' make about fifteen volumes. They are evidence of his diligences, and of his attachment to literary pursuits.

He was one of the first and most useful members of the *Massachusetts Historical Society* ; an institution more honorable than honored ; and his contributions make more than a ninth part of their publications. He also furnished some articles to the '*Massachusetts Magazine*,' when it had a name and a praise among the discerning, and several to the early numbers of the '*Weekly Magazine*,' a work that now shines with emerald splendor. His friends solicited him to publish a volume of American annals, but his natural diffidence prevented him from complying.

He had prepared a '*Massachusetts Chronology of the 18th Century*,' containing the notable events of every year, biographical notices of eminent men, topographical delineations, accounts of the settlements of towns and the ordination of ministers, par-

ticulars of the weather, prevalent diseases, &c. comprised in five manuscript volumes. The latter part of his life was diligently employed in giving the last finishing to this favorite work. Had he been spared longer, it might have been published: by his will it is now to enrich the archieves of the Historical Society.

He was a man of artless manners. In conversation he was facetious, inquisitive, entertaining and instructive. He lived a bachelor, in literary solitude; devoting regularly each day till 3 o'clock in the afternoon to his studies, and the remainder to visiting his friends. He was correct and steady in his religious principles, and was distinguished for his simplicity and godly sincerity. An humble competence sufficed him till about two years before his death, when, by the demise of a relation, he inherited what he considered as affluence. The whole income of the wealth he thus obtained, he conscientiously devoted to well-bestowed charity; and, having no near relations, left the principal in legacies, which do honor to his beneficence. He deceased July 5th, 1807, after a lingering illness.

At Portland, (Maine) Martha Robeson, daughter of Peter Robeson, near Philadelphia.

This truly amiable young woman left home last summer in company with two of her friends, on a tour through New England. At the above place, they were detained many weeks by the extreme illness of one of her companions—her attentions on the occasion were unremitted; she saw her friend on the recovery, and was then attacked with a fever, which soon terminated her valuable life.

As a daughter, she placed a high and just estimate on parental care and tenderness, and repaid it with filial gratitude and attention. As a sister, she loved, and was beloved, in the circle of her friends; her amiable disposition, her unassuming manners, her exemplary virtue, united to a finely cultivated mind, formed an assemblage of loveliness that excited affection and commanded respect.

She was skilful in imparting the consolations of sympathy; but it consisted not in empty expression, for when the clouds of adversity hung thick over the dwellings of her friends, she sought the houses of mourning silently and sweetly, wiping the tear which gushed from the eye of anguish.

But ere the dew of the morning was dissipated from off this tender and fragrant plant, it has been suddenly cut down!

She was aware of her approaching dissolution, and was desirous of seeing her beloved relatives, but finding that impracticable, she recommended them to the protection of Heaven, and into the arms of her blessed Redeemer, resigning her gentle spirit, it dropped the mantle of mortality, and winged its way to the abodes of bliss.

At Baltimore, where he then was in the exercise of his Christian ministry, John Parrish, one of the oldest ministers of the society of Friends, in Philadelphia.

The natural talents of this good and faithful servant, scarcely exceeded mediocrity; and his gift in the ministry was brief and unadorned: yet was he an indefatigable laborer in the vineyard of that great and good husbandman, who distributeth to all his household the penny of reward.

The peculiar portion of the word of reconciliation that had been committed unto him was, to open his mouth for the dumb, in the cause of all such as are appointed to destruction.

He succeeded the late Anthony Benezet, in that memorable series of advocates for the oppressed, which it hath pleased the universal Father to raise up among the philanthropists of Philadelphia, to plead the cause of the African race; and such was his regard for our native Indians, and such had been his labors among them, that he was habitually denominated among his brethren, 'the Indian apostle.'

Having lived to see the pious exercise on behalf of the Blacks, crowned, at length, with the voluntary abolition of the slave-trade; and the late attempts for the civilization of the Indians, blessed with an unlooked-for degree of success; he could exclaim, with good old Simeon—*the man just and devout, who had long waited for the consolation of Israel:* 'Lord, *now* lettest thou thy servant, depart *in peace*.

Philadelphia, Oct. 19.

Hezekiah Williams, in the 91st year of his age, born in New-Jersey, and 60 years a resident in this city; whose punctuality in his commercial transactions and steady uniform conduct, justly rendered him an example worthy of imitation.

At Sunderland, New Hampshire, July 19th, 1807, a son of Mr. John Rowe, a worthy and promising young man, aged 19 years, in the prime of life, much respected and universally lamented. The circumstances of his death are here faithfully stated.

Six weeks before his death, as he was returning to his lodgings late in the evening, he was attacked in the street by a mad dog. The young man defended himself with his hands as well as he could; but, unhappily, in the contest, the dog wounded him in two of his fingers; he immediately entered his lodgings, washed his wound, squeezing, rubbing and cleansing them to the bottom in the most prudent manner he could, applying salt and vinegar or spirits. Early the next morning he advised with doctor Wells, of Montague; he prescribed for him, and wrote to me his mode of practice, wishing me to attend upon him, his directions were strictly attended to. The mercurial ungt. was applied, but no ptyalism succeeded; the quantity of ungt. was increased and persisted in for about five weeks, but no salivation ensued, only his gums and mouth were a little sore, and a bad taste in his mouth; it was then concluded, that although there was no ptyalism, the mercury must have destroyed the poison, and friction was omitted. He then complained of a pain in the shoulder of the wounded side, the wounds having been perfectly healed for some time, which pains were attributed to taking cold, making a partial rheumatism. Applications were made to the pained part, the pain abated and left him; he then, two days before his death, complained of a numbness in the same arm, which increased until it was almost useless, before his death. Two days before his death, the air affected him very sensibly, increasing to that degree, that he could not bear any persons approach without symptoms of great uneasiness, and even a person's breathing with his face towards him, greatly affected him; taking nothing into his mouth without a kind of shi-

ver, as if from the sense of cold air. In this manner he expressed his feelings, and thus it appeared to the bye-standers; his mind was much agitated through fear of canine madness, and often spoke as if in a state of temporary derangement, but would answer correctly to any question proposed.

He could see water and swallow it as easily as more solid substances, and said the sight of water, of luminous or transparent objects, were not offensive, but in his last hours his expressions were that his blood was in a foam, and his eyes felt as if they were balls of fire; the night on which he died the symptoms were like a true phrensy, exerting himself to the utmost; sometimes he would propose wrestling with his attendants, sometimes would warn them of their danger, for perhaps he should bite them, but after this deranged to the last; he would swallow water, and never refused: thus ended the scene, and he died miserably.

He complained of no pain in his wounds, no swelling appeared, and they were perfectly smooth; no wandering pains except the shoulder; do unquiet troubled sleep, or frightful dreams; no convulsions or subsultus of the tendons; no trembling at the sight of liquid or pellucid things; no spasms or vomiting; no frothing at the mouth; no efforts to spit at the bye-standers, or to bite them; no foaming at the mouth, or gnashing of the teeth, or inclination to do mischief.

Is, or is not this the hydrophobia? let the public judge.

At Washington, on July 19th, 1807, in the 54th year of his age, Uriah Tracy, esq. a senator of the U. States, from the state of Connecticut; and on the following day he was interred with the honors due to his station and character, as a statesman, and to his rank as a major-general; his pall being supported by the heads of departments and officers of government.

For many years he experienced frequent and severe sickness, and his last illness commenced on the 4th of March last, while attending the funeral of Mr. Baldwin, his former fellow student, and late colleague in the senate.

In his youth he received a liberal education, and the early part of his active life was devoted to the practice of the law. He was ever an able, popular, and pleasing advocate, and rose to eminence by the strength of his talents and steady devotion to business.

His last fourteen years were devoted to the service of his country, in her national councils, where he was long a distinguished member, admired by his political friends, and respected by his opponents.

In wit and humor he was unrivalled—in delivery graceful and perspicuous, and in argument acute and lucid. His speeches were sometimes perhaps tinctured with severity; but the ardor of debate, the rapidity of his ideas, and the impetuosity of his eloquence constituted an apology.

He was firmly attached to the principles of the late administration, which he ever maintained. For some years past, of consequence, he has been in opposition; yet he possessed a due share of influence in the body to which he belonged. His death will be deeply deplored by his friends, and from the useful talents he possessed, may justly be considered a national loss.

Uriach Tracy was born in the state of Connecticut, of reputable parents, and resided in a vil-

lage called Litchfield. It is understood that he received a liberal education, and having studied the law, he appeared at the bar to great advantage as a practitioner, and afterwards as attorney general of the state. From this office, and a lucrative practice, he was transferred by the people to a seat in the house of representatives of congress, which he continued to occupy until several years since, he was appointed by the legislature of his state a senator of the United States.

In the house of representatives he soon became distinguished, and his great reasoning powers conspicuous on every important question. On referring to his speeches, they will be found remarkable for their solidity and point. But whether we follow him from the college to the bar, or from the house of representatives to the senate, we shall find room for admiring his abilities, and perceive his abilities always increasing with the extent of the theatre on which he had to act.

As a companion he was instructive and agreeable. His observations in company, on passing events, and the political system of the day, were always profound, and generally seasoned with lively anecdote. His thoughts on all occasions seemed to come from him without premeditation, and under a form that alarmed no one's pride or self-sufficiency. His humor, too, was easy and natural; like the lightning of a summer's evening, which flashes without thunder, it would shew the object without wounding the person.

His eyes and his countenance gave strong indications of his character; both invited to his society, and, at once told what was to be expected from it—penetration, good nature, good sense, pleasantry, candor and kindness.

In the hours of his best health and highest spirits, nothing ever escaped from him to offend morals, the decorums of society, or the interest of religion. On the contrary, with weapons of every kind to annoy he never wantonly attacked any one. His temper, alway uniform, and his pleasantry always, well-timed, had the effect to make even his bitterest political adversaries abate much of their bitterness in his company.

For the last six years of his life, he had never enjoyed one moments health, and scarcely in that one whole hour's relief from suffering: and yet, notwithstanding this state of bodily infirmity, he seldom failed to meet his duty in congress, when able, and was never heard to detail in any company the symptoms of his malady (a dropsy in the breast.)

Writing to a friend, (January, 1807,) he says, "I lament your disposition perhaps more from a knowledge I have of the solid evils which attend sickness, even in its most favourable operations: I know what it is to be severely sick, to such a degree as not to expect any thing; and I know what it is to linger under a feverish debility of body and mind, which renders life as such a burden. During the space of six years I have not enjoyed for one hour, nor for one moment, a state of health, and have scarcely been relieved in the whole time from suffering; yet, blessed be God, I have been able to save myself for the most part from an additional evil, which is a peevish, fretful and fretting disposition, that is, I have not known that I suffered in company under the dominion of peevishness."

"Since it has been proper in the wise course of Providence, to deprive me of very high health, which for many years I enjoyed,

I have endeavored to learn submission, and finding my friends solicitous to preserve my life, and restore my health, I have studied not to give them unnecessary trouble. When I could carry them a mind if not active and cheerful, yet, which was not depressed and hypochondrical, I went among them, and received from them much kindness and many favors, but when that debility, which is so often my better portion, is upon me like an evil spirit, bowing me to the earth, I cannot knowingly load my friends with a weight of trouble, when, at the same time, I obtain no benefit for myself."

Educated in the Christian religion, he sincerely believed in it, not because such men as *Bacon*, *Locke*, and *Newton* were among its professors, but because, as he has often been heard to say, the evidence upon which it rests, afforded him a full conviction of its truth and divine original.—Those who were most conversant with his sentiments, know that the objections of infidelity, never for a moment shook his faith or his trust in a Redeemer.

In a letter of his to a friend, written on his death bed, the last he ever wrote with his own hand, he thus expressed himself:

"I can discern one fact in myself, which is, that my sickness has broken down my strength of mind, and dissipated or dried up every source of courage and spirits which I formerly possessed. I retain a most ardent wish, once more to see my family, of this some doubt remains, but hope, still buoys me up above despair.

"Infinite power is the same here, and infinite goodness the same, that they are any where, and every where else; why then should I prefer location in which to draw my last breath? Place is nothing, and circumstances nothing; eternity is all to man. This eternity is the property of God himself, and his goodness infinite, unbounded as it is, should fix the steady eye of faith and regulate that of reason, and certainly silence every complaint.

This sketch of the character of the deceased, though composed in haste, is transcribed in truth. It is a slender tribute, a fleeting memento, wet with tears, to the memory of a man who directed his abilities, to his latest breath, to one end, the welfare, greatness and glory of his country.

Such was Uriah Tracy, who has left behind him, among statesmen, few equals and no superior; who, after a life of strictest economy, and the greatest portion of it spent in the public service, died remote from his family, scarcely rich enough to pay his funeral expences.

At Philadelphia, in the 84th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Redman, the wife of Dr. John Redman, of Philadelphia. Of this excellent lady, it may be truly said, she was uniformly dear to her aged and venerable consort (with whom she passed fifty-seven years of her life) and to her children and grand-children, and that she was beloved and respected by nearly three successive generations of friends. A strong and correct understanding, highly cultivated by an extensive acquaintance with books, joined with uncommon talents for observation, rendered her conversation at all times interesting and agreeable. But the virtue and graces which were the fruits of the spirit of the gospel, made, and left the deepest traces of her worth upon the minds of all who knew her. The God of her youth was the consolation and support of her age under the pressure of many of those afflictions which

too generally accompany the years that exceed the usual period of human life. With all her faculties in an active state, she entered the valley of the shadow of death with composure, leaning upon the arm of her Redeemer.

At New London, capt. Elisha Hinman, aged 74. This venerable gentleman was one of the ablest marine officers who shone in the struggle for our independence. On many trying occasions he evinced great skill and bravery, and was entrusted by a discerning government with the command of several national vessels: the most important of which was the frigate Alfred. His talents as a warrior were adorned by the Christian virtues: to alleviate the horrors of war, with him was equally a duty and a pleasure, and his vanquished enemy often became his warmest friend. Having suffered almost a total loss of his property in the conflagration of that city by the British troops, the close of the war found his means inadequate to the necessities of a growing family, and he was compelled in the wane of life to risk a constitution shattered by the privations, anxieties and labors of war, to seek in an hospitable climate the means of lightening the cares of his declining years. Having returned home in moderate circumstances, the command of the revenue cutter was offered him by president Washington, but it was not then convenient for him to accept it; on the death of capt. Maltbie, in 1798, this sinecure, which had now become desirable to him, and to which by his talents and services he was justly entitled, was given him by president Adams—the duties of which humble station he performed with scrupulous attention and fidelity. He continued in the office till the year 1802, when, without any cause being assigned, and without any being known except that he had been uniformly the friend of the administrations of Washington and Adams, he was removed in favor of the present commander, a man of different political principles. The intrepid warrior, who had often braved his country's foes at the cannon's mouth, who when captured in the Alfred, fought for several glasses a very superior force, the real patriot, the man of high and honorable feelings, whose heart had never been appalled by danger, surrendered at a single broadside of ingratitude. To this period he uniformly supported a character remarkably distinguished by the practice of the christian and the moral virtues. From the time of his being turned out of office, the weight of years grew doubly heavy; the vital blow was struck; the remainder of his life was merely a lingering death. He died highly respected by a very numerous acquaintance.—*Thus are rewarded the heroes of 76.*

In Newbury, Massachusetts, Mrs. Lydia Smith, in the ninety-first year of her age. It is a tribute of respect justly due to the deceased, and it cannot be unuseful in the reflection to say, that she was possessed of that assemblage of virtues which gave her the character of an excellent woman—her amiable disposition of mind, her pleasantness of conversation, her tenderness and propriety of conduct, in her domestic and social connections—her regard to religion—in a word, her devout love for her divine Saviour, and all who believed in him, as well as the performance of the various duties of christianity,

made her beloved by all who best knew her. Her resignation to the will of God, under the many trials she was called to suffer, her constant refuge was a throne of grace which she esteemed her greatest privilege. The scriptures were her delight; she had habituated herself to reading them with such constancy, that she could repeat a great part of their sacred contents, to her last hours, with the greatest correctness, though long denied the privilege of public worship, by reason of great deafness and other infirmities incident to age. She paid the most sacred regard to the holy Sabbath, which by her seemed consecrated wholly to God and religion.—She was a most diligent improver of time; she considered her glass as continually running, and every sand to be accounted for. Called early in life, we have no reason to doubt to be a partaker of "that peace which the world can neither give nor take away."

Lexington, (Kentucky).

Drowned on July 30, George Bickham, jun. of Philadelphia, only son of George Bickham, Esq. merchant of that place.

On Friday morning, Mr. Bickham and several of his acquaintance, went on a visit to the Kentucky river; they had spent the afternoon, in exploring the cliffs of the river, near the mouth of Hicman, (the object of their visit) and in the evening he, with another gentleman, went in to bathe. In attempting to swim across the river, he unfortunately got into a current, which precipitated him over a fish dam a short distance below, and no efforts of his anxious friends could save him. The body, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Moore and Mr. Blythe, attended by a large number of his friends and acquaintances, was interred in Lexington. In no instance have we witnessed such universal sympathy as was excited by this lamentable occurrence.

To eulogise the deceased is unnecessary. Humane and generous, all who knew him loved him. In him society has lost a valuable member, an aged father the consolation of his declining years, and an amiable family, a tender and affectionate brother.

At West Fairlee, Vermont, Mr. Erastus Bassett, (late principal of the young ladies academy of Philadelphia) aged 33 years.

Although we would not wish to eulogise the dead, or entwine the altar of the tomb with unmerited laurels, yet an intimate acquaintance with, and a well-placed affection for, the deceased, induce this feeble testimony of respect, this last tribute to his memory, comprising some of the more prominent traits of that truly amiable and christian-like character which he uniformly sustained.

Endowed with a discriminating genius, he was early initiated into the sublime doctrine of Revelation, and while he investigated their all-important truths, his exertions were vigorous, and his faith ever sanguine. View him when embarked in the cultivation of human science; with what facility and correctness he developed her hidden principles; and however apparently his time and attention were lavishly engrossed by things of a moral nature, he was never parsimonious to his God.

In his filial and fraternal relations, nothing could rival the gratitude and love of the son but the affection of the brother. The benevolence and philanthropy

which he evinced on all occasions, induce a conviction, that, with him, the things of this world were of a secondary consideration.

About four years ago the deceased came to this city, and after producing the most unexceptionable testimonials of the combined characters of unblemished integrity and unquestioned scholarship, he was elected, by the board of trustees, principal of the young ladies' academy of Philadelphia. The fidelity and satisfaction with which he executed the important duties of his station, the gratitude of the patron, and the improvement and affection of the pupil, will best evince.

Is there a daughter who has experienced his fostering care, that can refrain the tear of sympathy and tenderness at the shrine of his departed worth? Is there a parent whose child has been nurtured under the auspices of his tuition that can suppress the deep drawn sigh of regret at the loss of such a model of instruction? Is there a trustee who has had the pleasure of his acquaintance, that will not manifest the most cordial and heartfelt approbation of his conduct? No—His virtues were too well known not to insure him a deep interest in the hearts of all who knew him. No sordid or grovelling views ever actuated his breast. His solicitude was so great, and his attention so unremitted "in teaching the young idea how to shoot," that his health, at length, grew visibly impaired. A few months ago, he made a resignation of his trust, and with an ardent desire to revisit his native residence, and under the conviction that it would be conducive to his health, he made an excursion thither, where he arrived, with an apparent melioration of his health, in the bosom of his friends. But scarcely had they time to reciprocate their joyful greetings, before dire indisposition, with accumulated virulence, re-folded his ivy arms around him—soon he was aware of his impending fate, and with singular humility and resignation submitted to the dispensation of his God.

Here we have an admirable display of that religion which he *professed* and practised. Although it did not avert the stroke, it exceedingly mitigated the pangs of death. And when he perceived the awful crisis approaching, his mind was calm and serene, and with almost exhausted strength, he laid his hand upon his breast and said, "I bless God that he has formed my heart to love him"—and soon gently made a transit to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns."

At York, Pennsylvania, after a lingering illness, in the fifty-third year of his age, the Rev. Mr. Jacob Goering, for many years pastor of the German Lutheran church in that place, and late president of the synod of that church, in the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia.

He entered the functions of the gospel ministry, when only twenty years of age. Notwithstanding his youth, such were his abilities and faithfulness in the service of the Lord, that a revival of religion took place, wherever he was preaching. Under all difficulties with which he had to contend, he acquitted himself as a faithful servant of Christ. According to his godlike disposition, he loved all those who were seeking and serving their creator, although members of a different denomination; to confine the children of God to one particular society, was foreign to him. As he was wholly intent upon the promotion of the honor of God, his labors were blessed,

although it has never been published to the world. In him were combined the true christian and scientific gentleman; his manners and conversation agreeable, instructive and entertaining; he was a man of profound erudition and a perfect linguist, the Hebrew and Arabic being his favorites. As a native of Pennsylvania, he was a true patriot from principle, always taking delight in the welfare of his country. So sensible were his fellow citizens of his sound judgment and talents, that the grand jury of York county recommended him as a suitable person for a representative in Congress, which however he declined accepting of, having dedicated himself solely to the ministry. He fulfilled with all consciousness the relative duties of a neighbor, a husband, a father, a christian, and a minister of the gospel. He departed with the full assurance of obtaining and enjoying a perpetual happiness, through the merits of his Redeemer.

The afflicted widow and children justly bemoan their loss; but he is transferred among the stars of the first magnitude.

Alexander Addison, Esq. of Pittsburg, on the 24th, after a severe illness of six weeks, in the 49th year of his age.

In this great and good man, pre-eminent powers of mind were happily united with the most precious attainments of science:— The variety and extent of his talents and learning are displayed in his numerous writings, which for cogency of reasoning, perspicuity of method, classical purity of stile, felicity of illustration, and uniform tendency to promote the interests of virtue, may be fairly set in competition with any that have been published in our country.

As an advocate, he was profoundly skilled in the law, persuasive, liberal, independent, and universally revered for his spotless integrity.

In the character of judge, which he sustained for twelve years, he was a luminous and able expositor of the law; prompt, impartial, and decisive in his opinions: In the dispatch of business never surpassed, and from none of his judgments was there ever an appeal.

These splendid accomplishments of the mind were accompanied by a heart without guile and without disguise; disinterested, constant, ardent in its friendships, and generous to the full measure of its means; beneficent to the unfortunate, charitable to the poor, and ever ready without reward to defend the oppressed.

A tender husband, a most affectionate indulgent father, he has left a widow and eight children to mourn the untimely death of their beloved guardian, whose whole soul was devoted to the advancement of their honor and happiness.

On the 5th August, at Bordenton, in the 83d year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Borden, relict of the late Joseph Borden, esq. Piety and Christian humility ever occupied the breast of this amiable woman. During a long and useful life, she retained a reverence for our holy religion; she was a member of the episcopal church, and a great admirer of its excellent service. But her religion was not confined to any particular sect; all who served Christ in sincerity were dear to

her. She sympathised with the distressed, and made great allowances for the frailties of others; severe only to herself. Though her's has been a life of piety and virtue, she felt, too sensibly, her own unworthiness; and often, very often, has the writer of this humble tribute of respect to her memory, heard her declare—I am sensible I have never done one thing in my life to render me worthy of the mercy of God; all my dependence is on the atoning blood of Christ. She retained a gracefulness and dignity of manners at an age to which few arrive; the latter part of which was marked with long and tedious sickness.

The vanities of this life were swept from her mind, in an earnest looking for, of those blessed regions, where, there remains little doubt, her spirit is now enjoying an eternal rest.

Portland, Maine.

The Rev. Joseph M'Kean, D. D. A. A. S. &c. late president of Bowdoin college, closed his valuable life at about four o'clock, on the afternoon of Wednesday, July 15, and has left a widow to mourn their irreparable loss. It is a loss to society at large; for few men have been so well calculated to fill the important station which he held. The literary institution over which he was placed, will long regret the event which has deprived them of a man, who, by his indefatigable assiduity in the discharge of his official duties, deserved to be called the second founder of the college. He had not yet completed his 50th year; and when seized with the disorder which proved fatal, was in full possession of an extensive reputation. His abilities, as a divine, have been duly appreciated by the public; and he has long been known as a solid scholar and an exemplary christian. We feel the loss the district itself sustains, as well as the immediate circle of his associates, friends and relations. The remains were interred at Brunswick on the Friday following, amidst a numerous concourse, and appropriate services were performed at the meeting-house of the town. The solemnities were introduced by music; and, after a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lancaster, of Scarborough, the Rev. Dr. Dean, of Portland, delivered a discourse from Job iii, 19. "*The small and the great are there.*" A prayer by the Rev. Mr. Packard, of Wiscasset, followed, after which an eulogy was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Jenks, of Bath.

Philadelphia.

On the 23d, at his country seat, after a short but severe illness, Mr. Richard Hopkins, in the 58th year of his age. In him his afflicted family have to deplore the loss of an affectionate and tender husband and father, his acquaintances a sincere friend, and the public a useful citizen.

When we see our friends gliding away before us, let us not forget that we are all subject to the general law of mortality, and shall soon be where our doom will be fixed forever. But let us so live, that after death it may be said of us, as may be truly said of the deceased, that he lived and died an *honest man*.

On the 16th, at Providence, R. I. aged 59 years, Mrs. Avis Brown, the surviving partner in conjugal relation of the late Nicholas Brown, esq. The delineation of her character is left to

abler pens, and more fit occasions; these a character so pre-eminent is sure to find; a sketch, however, cannot be delayed.

She was a daughter of the late capt. Barnabas Binney, of Boston, and sister to the late Dr. Binney, of Philadelphia. At the age of 14 years she became a member of Dr. Stillman's church, and through life gave proofs of singular devotion and zeal in the cause of religion. Christians of every denomination, to whom her character was known, revered her piety, and celebrated that spirit of catholicism, which so remarkably distinguished her. She was truly a mother in Israel.

In early youth she enjoyed the best education then to be had in Boston, of which the brilliant powers of her mind profited to an uncommon extent. The great salvation of the gospel absorbed her soul; on this theme her conversation was always interesting. The love of her Saviour warmed her breast, and sublimed the powers of nature. The theory and most abstruse parts of our religion had been so fully studied and contemplated by her enlightened mind, that her conversation was more like the lectures of a professor, than the effusions of female zeal. With what delight has the grave young student in theology, as well as the more venerable divine, listened to the sweet accents of the religion of their Redeemer, from the voice of one who had felt its power on her own soul, and copied its virtues into her heart and life!

Her acquaintance with books was very extensive, and her taste for literature exquisite and refined. The precision of her judgment was discovered in her correct and copious powers of expression; in letter-writing, she was excelled by few of her sex. An extensive correspondence, in which the pious fervor of her soul was admirably displayed, occupied much of her time, and has afforded great satisfaction and improvement to her intimate friends.

Such was her natural animation and vivacity, that she seemed all intelligence; formed of ethereal mould, she was capable of the most sincere and ardent friendship. Nature had given her a constitution, which though feeble, was full of warm affections, and susceptible of the strongest attachments.

She had been calculated and destined to cheer and solace the latter days of one of the best of men, and by her pious counsels and affectionate tenderness, to alleviate the distresses of that amiable family, after his decease. Witness all ye that knew the connections, with what ardor she loved, with what most scrupulous delicacy she bemoaned her widowed state, and with what strength of affection she clung to the dear objects of her husband's love, till death dissolved those tender ties, and left them to mingle their tears with her other kindred and numerous friends.

Her remains were respectfully interred at the family place, in the North burying ground, after an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Dr. Gano.

Philadelphia, Aug. 30.

Daniel Dupuy, sen. in the 89th year of his age; long a respectable inhabitant of Philadelphia.

On the 24th, the venerable Hugh M'Culloch, aged 88 years and 2 months.

It is remarkable that during his long life, he was scarcely ever

visited with sickness or pain. He closed the scene at length after a very short illness, occasioned probably by a touch of the prevailing influenza, though a gradual decay was visible some time before to those about him. Of the deceased it may be truly said, he lived and died the death of the righteous. His numerous descendants mourn their loss while they are fully satisfied of his gain.

On the 28th, after an illness of two days, deeply lamented by an affectionate husband, by a large family of children, to whom she had endeared herself by the affectionate discharge of every maternal duty, by numerous relatives and family connections, and by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, Mrs. Sarah Rodman, wife of Gilbert Rodman, esq. of Eddington, Rensalem township, Buck's county, and second daughter of the late Richard Gibbs, esq. of the same place.

Philadelphia, Aug. 31.

After a few days indisposition, in the eightieth year of his age, Mr. John Lisle, senior, formerly merchant of this city. Through a long life Mr. Lisle maintained the character of an upright man, fulfilling the various duties of husband, father, and citizen, with a propriety which exhibited an example deservedly worthy of imitation.

The loss of such example is indeed a source of regret, but to him no doubt the change was no more than bidding adieu to the habiliments of mortality, to be invested with those of immortal peace.

Suddenly, the hon. Isaac Smith, esq. of Trenton, in the 72d year of his age, late president of the bank of Trenton. The eminent character of the deceased merits the tribute of applause from the pen of the American historian. From the earliest period of the revolutionary war, he was highly distinguished for his patriotic services i the cause of his country, in which, uniting firmness with moderation, he combined the spirit of the soldier with the talents of the statesman. He commanded a regiment in the year 1776, during which gloomy period his conduct was marked with the most exemplary fortitude and perseverance. About this period being called to the arduous, responsible, and highly perilous duty of one of the justices of the supreme court of this state, he for the space of 18 years discharged the important duties of this high office with the greatest dignity and fidelity, during which time he was also elected by the suffrages of the people of New Jersey, at a general state election, to the honorable station of a member of the house of representatives of the U. S. where his high character for political wisdom and tried integrity, were known and duly appreciated by all his co-patriots, and particularly by the illustrious Washington and Adams, with whom he enjoyed the intimacy of particular friendship. Possessing the advantages of a well-cultivated and classical education, he united in himself in a very eminent degree the characters of a christian, a scholar and a gentleman; and while the more shining traits of his public character will long endear him to the memory of the patriot, the amiable virtues of his private life are indelibly engraved in the hearts of those with whom he was united by the more inte-

resting ties of affinity and friendship.

Portland, Aug. 25.

Edward Preble, a captain in the navy of the United States, and late commander of the squadron in the Mediterranean. A wasting, though painful disease, which had for some months been preying on his constitution, had in some degree prepared us for the melancholy intelligence of his dissolution; but as a public man, his countrymen, at this eventful period, peculiarly feel the loss of so much professional talents, ardent patriotism, and civic worth. His family, and particular friends, are rendered inconsolable by his death.

Commodore Preble has just completed the 45th year of his age, being born in Portland, in August, 1761. The following sketch of his life is copied from "*The Polyanthos.*"

"Our young hero, almost from his infancy, discovered a noble and invincible courage, and admirable resolution and perseverance in all his pursuits. Blest with an athletic constitution, and having no great inclination to sedentary amusement; his hours of leisure from his academical and other early studies, were mostly devoted to hunting, and other exercises of the greatest activity.

"In his youth he became a mariner in the mercantile service, which he successfully followed, during some years after the commencement of the revolutionary war. In this war he was once made a prisoner. After his liberation from captivity, his enterprise and vigor were displayed in armed vessels of the state of Massachusetts, with honor and success.

"About the year 1779, he entered as a midshipman on board the ship Protector, commanded by capt. John Foster Williams; with whom he served one or two years, till he was promoted to a lieutenancy on board the sloop of War Winthrop, commanded by capt. George Little. In this station he performed a very brilliant and heroic action, boarding and capturing, with a few men, a vessel of more than equal force, lying in the harbor of Penobcot, under a furious cannonade from the battery and incessant firing from the troops. After this he continued with capt. Little till the peace of 1788.

"In the year 1801, he had the command of the United States frigate Essex, in which he performed a voyage to the East-Indies, for the protection of our trade in those seas; and having driven off the cruisers, returned in the following year with a convoy from Batavia under his care, consisting of 15 ships and other vessels, estimated at the value of 4 millions of dollars.

"In the year 1803, captain Preble was honored with the appointment of commodore, and with the command of the U. S. frigate Constitution, with a squadron consisting of seven sail of vessels in all; and before the end of the year made his passage to the Mediterranean sea.

"In the following year, 1804, though he was destined to act in the Mediterranean with his fleet, and particularly designed to subdue or humble the Tripolitan barbarians; yet, on his arrival at Gibraltar, he found the emperor of Morocco had made war upon the vessels of the U. States. This prevented for a time the fleet's progress up the Mediterranean, till the commodore had taken measures to obtain a peace with that power, on terms honorable to his country, which was happily effected. But after the unfor-

tunate loss of the frigate Philadelphia, he found that his remaining force was by no means equal to the attack of the strong holds of Tripoli, with any rational prospect of success. Rather than fail, however, in his design, he obtained a number of gun-boats of the king of Naples, by which he was better able to oppose the gun-boats of the enemy. After the burning of the Philadelphia, through the valor of the brave lieut. Decatur, under the mouths of the enemy's cannon, he made his first general attack; and all the attacks which he made on the city and fortifications were so little distant in time from each other, and so judiciously conducted, with consummate bravery and alertness; that though the obstinate bashaw was not induced to surrender or flee, yet he was induced to make great abatements, from time to time, in his demands for the emancipation of the prisoners whom he then held in durance.

"It is thought that one vessel more added to the small fleet would have enabled the commodore to complete the ruin or capture of the place. Much indeed was done towards compelling the enemy to set at liberty capt. Bainbridge, with his officers and men, and towards obtaining a peace on moderate and honorable terms, which has since taken place. The conduct of our prudent and intrepid commander was such, as to do much honor to himself and the flag of the United States, in the view of Europe as well as of America. His conduct has extorted praise from the bashaw of Tripoli himself; and what affords a peculiar and unexpected honor to this American warrior, though a heretic in the declaration of his holiness of Rome,—"That he has done more towards umbling the anti-christian barbarians on that coast, than all the christian states of Europe had ever done."

Bedford, Pennsylvania, Sept. 1.

On Wednesday evening last, at his seat adjoining this place, after a painful indisposition, arising from an inflammation of the liver, which had confined him for about six months, George Woods, Esq. in the 43d year of his age. On the succeeding afternoon his remains were interred in the Presbyterian burying ground of this borough, attended by a numerous concourse of his friends and neighbors.

The apparently premature fate of Mr. Woods is universally lamented. He was a man of the purest integrity, of the highest honor, and most correct and strict morality. Few men lived, who had so many real and genuine friends, and he was, perhaps, without an enemy.

To unaffected dignity of behaviour, flowing from a strong and well cultivated mind, he united uncommon gentleness and delicacy of manners, proceeding directly from the heart, which endeared him not only to his intimate acquaintances, but to all others with whom he had intercourse.

He was generous, humane, noble, artless, benevolent and just; and, as either a public officer or private citizen, he never sacrificed any of these noble qualities to private emolument, giddy popularity, or any other vain or selfish consideration.

His political character was equally steady and consistent; and to a firm, but unoffending support of, and attachment to those rational and well tempered republican principles, which the great and good Washington taught and admired—he made various and *important sacrifices.*

The writer of this paragraph has long been intimately acquainted with, and well knew the worth of the man whose character he has attempted only to give the outlines; and he feels much pleasure, mingled with exquisite sensibility and deep regret, in thus doing honor to the memory of a friend, deserving of the most endearing and respectful recollections.

Mr. Woods has left behind him an amiable but distressed widow, and three engaging children, all daughters, whose claims upon his numerous relatives and friends are of the highest nature; and who will, no doubt, receive from them that protection and friendly attention, which will, in some measure, compensate for the loss of an affectionate husband, and a kind and indulgent father.

At Springfiel, (Massachusetts) of hydrophobia, Miss —— Chapin, aged 12 years, daughter of capt. Phinehas Chapin. She was taken ill on the Saturday preceding, with a violent fever; a physician was sent for on Sunday, who, from the convulsions into which she was thrown, at the sight of water and other liquors offered her, and from other corresponding symptoms, suspected her disorder to be canine madness. He was sent for again on Monday morning, but his patient had expired before his arrival. On inquiry, the family recollected that in December or January last, she was bitten on the nose by a dog. The wound was a slight one, soon healed up, and caused no alarm to her friends; but that her death was occasioned by the bite of the dog cannot now be doubted.

New York, Sept. 14.

At Bloomingdale, in the 32d year of her age, after a most afflicting illness of five months, Mrs. Ann Livingston, wife of the hon. Brockholst Livingston, esq.

If unaffected piety; if a disinterested and active benevolence; if a constant but unostentatious discharge of the offices of charity; if a strict performance of all the interesting duties of the female character, in the various relations of daughter, wife and mother; if a scrupulous observance of public, family and private acts of religion; and above all, if an unshaken faith in the great truths of christianity, of which she was a most sincere professor, with a firm and entire reliance on the atonement and righteousness of her blessed Saviour, can afford a well-grounded prospect of happiness hereafter, her surviving relations and friends, while they grieve for the death of this most excellent woman in the prime of her life and youthfulness, may indulge a humble hope that her spirit has taken its flight to the realms of bliss, where it has already entered on a glorious immortality, in exchange for the precarious and fleeting enjoyments of this life.

Died, Sept. 20, 1807, Richard Devens, esq. He was born in Charlestown, Sept. 1721. Of his ancestors, and the early part of his life, we have little information, except what we derive from his last will and testament. In this instrument he informs us, that he had to struggle "with great and unspeakable troubles," and that he was left in a peculiar sense a child of Providence, and dependent on his care. By the blessing of God, however, on

his industry, he soon rose from his depressed circumstances, first to a state of comfort, and afterward to a state of affluence, and his prosperity continued till his death. From a native strength of mind, quick discernment, careful observation, uprightness of character, and commendable industry, Mr. Devens, without the advantages of education, became qualified to fill, with usefulness and reputation, many offices of honor and trust in the town and commonwealth. Previous to the American revolution, and at different periods afterward, he sustained the offices of selectman, overseer of the poor, justice of the peace, treasurer and representative of the town, and president and director of bridge and other corporations and societies. He was a member of the general court, at that critical and anxious period of public affairs in 1774, in those "times which tried men's souls, when they resolved themselves into a provincial congress; was an active member of that confidential body of men, the committee of safety; and afterwards was appointed commissary general of the state of Massachusetts, in the year 1775, and was annually rechosen to that responsible office, so long as it was continued.

As a husband, parent and friend, he was affectionate and kind; as a counsellor in difficulties wise and faithful; as a patriot, ardent, intrepid and active, especially in the early part of our revolution; as a public officer, upright and useful; as a christian and a father to the poor eminent and distinguished. As a christian, Mr. Devens was a pillar to the church of which he was a member; a cheerful and liberal supporter of the gospel ministry; a constant and devout attendant on public worship, and the ordinances of religion. In faith he was a disciple of the old school. He embraced, as the truth of God, *the doctrines of grace*, as they are summed up in the Assembly Catechism; for these doctrines he was ever a firm advocate. He walked in 'the old paths,' which he deemed 'the good way.' The doctrines which he so firmly believed, and the efficacy of which we trust he felt in the renewal and sanctification of his own heart, formed the basis of all his hopes of future happiness, and prompted him in the discharge of his christian duties of piety and benevolence. His good works were the fruit and evidence of his faith; not the ground of his justification before God. No man ever appeared to have a deeper sense of the depravity of his own heart, of the defects in his christian life, and of the worthlessness of his own righteousness, than he entertained. His own striking words, which are copied from that solemn instrument, his last will and testament, follow—"I recommend my soul to Him who gave it; having no one recommending qualification of my own, all my righteousness being but 'filthy rags,' through a total moral depravity of heart, the whole of my conduct being stained with spiritual pollution. I rest my hope of justification and resurrection to eternal life, wholly on the mercy of God, through the merit and intercession of a glorious Saviour, Jesus Christ." This precious Saviour, we trust, he embraced in the arms of faith, with lively joy; and being spared, as was the pious Simeon, to a very advanced age, he could no doubt on good grounds say with him, "Now, O Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes has seen thy salvation."

The other distinguishing feature in his character, his benefi-

cence to the poor, which appears to have been the fruit of his christian faith, is particularly worthy of our notice and imitation. In respect to his feelings and conduct towards the poor generally, and to the widows and fatherless particularly, he appears to have taken for his pattern, that eminent servant of the Lord, Job, in the days of his prosperity. Like him, " he delivered the poor that cried and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. The blessings of him that was ready to perish came upon him, and he caused the widow's heart to sing for joy. He was eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame. He was a father to the poor, and the cause which he knew not he searched out." In consequence, " when the ear heard him, then it blessed him, and when the eye saw him, it gave witness to him." His known charities to the poor and unfortunate, and his contributions to various religious and other useful purposes, were remarkably liberal; and as he was anxious that his left hand should not know what his right hand did, we have reason to conclude that his private charities, which will never be known till proclaimed at the day of judgment, were not inconsiderable. There was one species of charity, the most valuable and fruitful of benefit to the souls of men of almost any other, and which he pursued to a great extent, and that is the purchase and dispersion of bibles, and religious books and tracts, among the poor in various parts of New England, particularly in the frontier settlements. The number of books thus distributed at his expence can never probably be estimated. It is presumed, from what is known, that the number would much exceed 100,000. God gave him the means to do good, and with the means a heart to employ them in his service, for the benefit of his fellow men. His active benevolence continued to the day of his death. Rarely has a man died at his advanced age, whose loss is so extensively and sensibly felt. But he ceases not to be useful now that he is in his grave. A liberal portion of the means he employed in doing good while he lived, are left in his will to operate in the same way now that he is gone. Eight bank shares of the United States bank are bequeathed to the use of the poor of his native town, and an handsome sum to four religious societies, for the purpose of aiding in propagating the gospel.*

Such a noble example of industry in business, of fidelity in office, of christian piety and beneficence, it is hoped, will animate others whom God hath blessed with talents and wealth, to " go and do likewise.

" Blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord; from henceforth they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them.;'

* To the funds of the Baptist Education Society, for the purpose of educating pious indigent youth for the gospel ministry, ten shares in the Fire and Marine Insurance Corporation in Boston To the Connecticut Missionary Society ten shares. To the Massachusett's Missionary Society ten shares. To the Hampshire Missionary Society ten shares of the same stock.

On the 15th October, at New Port, state of Delaware, in the 88th year of his age, James Latimer, esq.

Possessing in an eminent degree those dispositions, which delight in the promotion of virtue and happiness, his extended life was a continued illustration of the best attributes of public

and private character. Endeared to his numerous family by every tender consideration, and to his friends and society by worth and usefulness, he lived esteemed, and died regretted by all who knew him.

The demonstrations of sorrow and respect paid by every class of citizens throughout an extensive neighborhood, is the best tribute that could be offered to his memory.

Trenton, Oct. 16.

It has not fallen to our lot to record an instance of mortality more deeply regretted than the death of Dr. Enoch Green.

Dr. Green was born in the township of Trenton, received the early rudiments of his education at the academy in this city, and having passed through the usual course of studies, was graduated in the college of New Jersey. He made choice of the medical profession as the business of his life, and entered upon the study with the most ardent zeal and unremitting industry. After the accustomed probation he was honored with the degree of doctor of medicine by the university of Pennsylvania, in the year 1806. The thesis which, on that occasion, he presented to the faculty, and defended at the public commencement, was distinguished for acuteness of observation, ingenuity of experiment, and soundness of reasoning. Shortly after his graduation in medicine, he settled at Savannah in the state of Georgia. Here his mild and gentle manners, his amiable disposition and his benevolent heart, speedily endeared him to a numerous circle of friends, while his unremitted industry, his tender care, his soothing attention, and his skill and knowledge in his profession, opened to him an extensive and increasing practice. The path of fame and fortune seemed plain before him. Respect and usefulness were preparing for him a merited reward. The fond wishes of his aged parents seemed certain to be realised, and the decline of their life to be cheered and consoled by the prosperity of him on whom their hopes rested, and their most pleasing anticipations were built. But "ah! the cruel spoiler came"—On the threshold of life, he is cut off by the ruthless hand of premature death—the promise of youth is blasted by cruel and sudden disease—and he sinks into an early grave, to the deep regret of his acquaintance and friends, and to the most bitter anguish and the most poignant affliction of his aged and bereaved parents.

On the 27th, at Bippon Lodge, his seat in Virginia, colonel Thomas Blackburn, one of those firm and unshaken patriots who fought and bled for that Independence which we now enjoy. At an early period of the revolution, he took a decided part in favor of the rights and liberties of his country, and at the battle of Germantown received a severe and dangerous wound.

Distinguished for his generosity, his bravery, and nice sense of honor, he was no less eminent for his hospitality, benevolence and charity. For those domestic virtues which adorn and dignify the human character, he was equally conspicuous; an affectionate husband, an indulgent parent, and a humane master. He has finished a well spent life; he has left an unsullied reputation, and is removed from a world of trouble, to the mansions of infinite and eternal bliss!

At Charleston, Nov. 3d, after a few days illness, the venerable Michael Kalteisen, esq. commandant of Fort Johnson, and captain in the United States regiment of artillery. His death was announced by seventeen minute guns from Fort Johnson, which were answered by the same number from the gun-boats in the harbor. Capt. Kalteisen had passed his seventy-eighth year. The colors in the shipping of the harbor were displayed half mast, as a testimony of respect to his memory.

In Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on Saturday evening, William Vanhorne, A. M. in the 61st year of his age. This venerable clergyman was pastor of the Baptist church in Southampton, Bucks county, from the year 1772 till 1785, when he removed to take charge of the Baptist church in Scotch Plains, Essex county, N. Jersey, where he continued as their faithful minister until the present autumn, when he with Mrs. Vanhorne and family were induced to take a journey to the state of Ohio, with a view of a settlement on a plantation which he had purchased in that country. Previous to the commencement of his journey, he was languishing under a dropsical complaint; this, on his reaching Pittsburg, confined him to his bed, a mortification of the parts ensued, of which he died. His remains were respectfully interred on Lord's day, the 1st inst. This mournful event was peculiarly distressing, in a strange place, to his widow and only son, and six amiable daughters, who were witnesses of his afflictions and exit. The attentions shewn them by the inhabitants of Pittsburg, were general, kind and sympathetic.

The family, after a few days, pursued their journey. Mr. Vanhorne received his classical education in a private academy in Philadelphia county, and was admitted afterwards to the honorary degree of master of arts in the college of Rhode Island. During the revolutionary war of this country, he was chaplain to one of the brigades of the state of Massachusetts, and a member for Buck's county, of that convention which met in this city, for framing the first civil constitution for this commonwealth. He maintained his American republican principles till his death. As a husband, father, friend and companion, he was justly admired. In private and public life his deportment was universally correct. His views of religion were evangelical, and he was a faithful preacher of the doctrines of the cross.

Died, at his house in Windsor (Connecticut) Nov. 26, 1807, at 12 o'clock, the hon. Oliver Ellsworth, aged 62 years. The life of this gentleman is an illustrious proof, that "man was made but a little lower than the angels." His death is a confirmation of the solemn declaration, "all flesh is as grass."

It cannot disparage the memory of any of the dead—it should not wound the feelings of the living, to say of Mr. Ellsworth, that no citizen of Connecticut ever possessed superior endowments. For nearly thirty years past his native state has spontaneously looked up to him as qualified for the first offices in her gift. The illustrious Washington, than whom no man more justly estimated characters, conferred on him the office of chief justice of the U. States, and president Adams selected him as an

envoy extraordinary to France. In the formation of the national constitution in 1787, and in its adoption by this state in 1788, his pre-eminent talents were exerted in the same conspicuous manner as they afterwards appeared, for several years, in the senate of the United States.

In the elevated course assigned to him by his country, he has moved not only secure from the lip of slander, and without a blot upon his fair fame, but with that true dignity which always accompanies real greatness. From his appearance as an advocate at the bar in early life, to the day of his death, in the discharge of all the high trusts of legislator, judge and ambassador, his sound discretion, his manly and irresistible eloquence, his incorruptible integrity and his profound wisdom, have been every where acknowledged, and by all good men, at all times, justly respected and admired.

If he was ardent in debate, and at times he was so, it was an ardor which illuminated the subject, and flashed conviction on the mind. If he was undaunted and persevering in his purpose, it was because those purposes were wise and just. He loved his country; he knew her true interests; he pursued them with that firmness, that independence, that intrepidity, and that skill which constitute the civilian, the statesman, and the real patriot.

In private life, he was uniformly a pattern of all the cardinal virtues. His death therefore to his family is an affliction inexpressibly great. His native state is deprived of one of her strongest pillars—she is bereft of one of her brightest ornaments. The United States have lost one of her best and greatest men.

Mr. Ellsworth was born at Windsor, in Connecticut, in April 1745. At the age of 17 he entered Yale college, but afterwards removed to Princeton, where he graduated in 1766. Within a few years after leaving college, he commenced the practice of law in the county of Hartford, and almost immediately rose to great eminence at the bar. His talents as an advocate were unrivalled, and his practice became very extensive and profitable. During the revolutionary war, he was appointed states' attorney for the county of Hartford. In Oct. 1777, being then thirty-two years of age, he was chosen by the general assembly, one of the delegates to the congress of the U. States. As a member of that legislature, he was distinguished for his industry and firmness, and for his great powers in debate. In 1780, he was chosen by the freemen a member of the council of the state, which place he held by annual elections, until May 1784, when he was appointed a judge of the superior court. He continued on the bench of that court until 1787, when he was chosen a member of the convention, which was called for the purpose of forming a new constitution for the United States. He has ever been considered one of the ablest and most influential members of the convention, and as having largely contributed to the formation of our constitution. Immediately on his return, he was chosen into the state convention; and did more probably than all others to accomplish the adoption of the federal constitution in Connecticut. As soon as that constitution had been adopted by the number of states requisite to the commencement of its operations, Mr. Ellsworth was appointed a senator of the United States; which place he held until March 1796, when president Washington nominated him chief

justice of the supreme court of the U. States. Although for many years his attention had been entirely drawn away from the practice, and the study of law, he appeared at the head of that court with great dignity and respectability. His decisions were admired throughout the country for their soundness and integrity; while his diligence, activity and patience on the circuits, were without parallel. After having presided in the highest court of law in the United States for nearly four years, with great reputation, late in the year 1799, he was appointed envoy extraordinary to France, to adjust and settle a treaty with that nation. On his passage to Europe, he suffered severely by sea sickness, and the fatigue of a winter's voyage, and his constitution received a shock, from which it never recovered. After having in conjunction with his fellow commissioners formed a treaty with France, he went to England for the purpose of trying the efficacy of the waters in the disease which the severities of his voyage had produced. While he was in Europe, finding his health too much injured to support the fatigues incident to his duties on the bench, he resigned the office of chief justice; and on his return to America, he retired to his family at Windsor. The freemen of the state, grateful for his great public services, and desirous of shewing their respect for their illustrious fellow citizen, improved the first opportunity that presented to elect him into their state council. Although subject to occasional fits of distressing sickness, he continued as a member of that branch of the legislature, and of the supreme court of errors, of which by virtue of his office he was a member, to display those great abilities which had so long distinguished him among the ablest men which our country ever produced, until May 1807, when upon new modelling the state judiciary, and blending the superior court and the supreme court of errors, he was appointed chief justice of the state. Before, however, the session of the legislature at which he received this appointment had ended, feeling strong indications of a recurrence of his disease, and being firmly persuaded that he could not survive many more of its attacks, he declined the appointment. As he had foreseen, he was immediately afterwards seized with great violence, and for a considerable time his life was despaired of. He afterwards in a considerable degree recovered; and was so well in October, as to attend during a part of the session of the general assembly at New-Haven. A short time after his return, he was again attacked, and on the eighth day he expired. His funeral was attended on Saturday the 28th ult. A sermon adapted to the melancholy occasion was preached by the Rev. Mr. Rowland, of Windsor, to a large assembly, collected from that and the adjacent towns, to pay the last duties to their deceased friend and fellow-citizen.

After this concise history of the public life of Mr. Ellsworth, it would almost seem to be unnecessary to say any thing further to prove, that very few men in the United States have ever reached the pre-eminent character which he can fairly claim. But, as he was distinguished from most men in the career of life, it may not be uninteresting to trace some of those qualities of his mind which led him to this distinction.

Oliver Ellsworth was born a great man. In all the affairs of life, whether public or private, his peculiar characteristics were clearly discernible. When he

commenced the practice of law, the bar was graced by some of the most eminent lawyers that Connecticut ever produced. Yet, by the side of Johnson and Hosmer, his talents could not be eclipsed, and he was in a few years their equal in all the requisites of professional eminence. In the management of causes, his mode was his own. His perceptions were rapid, almost beyond example, his reasoning clear and powerful, and his eloquence irresistible. His attention could never be drawn from the strength of his case; he did not instead of an argument furnish an essay; but seizing the bold prominent points, he carried conviction to the mind in defiance of all opposition.

As far as the nature of things would admit, his public speaking in congress partook of the same character. In the senate of the United States, although contemporary with many of the most eminent men of our country, no person ever listened to Ellsworth, without feeling that he was in the field of eloquence "a strong man armed." There is no doubt that he was one of the ablest men that ever sate in that honorable house. On all great occasions, he shone with great lustre; and no legislative subject seemed to be beyond the reach of his mighty mind.

On the bench he was dignified in his demeanor, indefatigable in his attention to business, patient on the trial of causes, however tedious and uninteresting, perspicuous and convincing in his charges to the jury, and the profound lawyer in his judicial opinions. In all the public stations which he filled with so much reputation, Mr. Ellsworth evinced an inflexible integrity, the purest morality, and the most unshaken firmness and independence. In the most intemperate periods of our national history, when the foul spirit of party, like the scythe of Time, has mowed down virtue and talents, almost without discrimination, no person has attempted to blast the fame of Mr. Ellsworth.

In private life, he was truly estimable. Just in his dealings, frank and sociable in his disposition, kind and obliging in his temper, he was respected and beloved by his neighbors and acquaintance. In his youth, Mr. Ellsworth made a public profession of religion, and became a member of the church in Windsor. Throughout his whole life, no immorality defaced his reputation; and as he lived without reproach, he died greatly lamented. In him an amiable family have experienced a loss truly irreparable; his acquaintance will long and deeply lament his death, and the state will feel that one of her strongest rods is broken and withered.

Philadelphia.

On the 24th November, in the 73d year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Drinker, the wife of Henry Drinker, esq. of Philadelphia; a lady whose sweetness of disposition, and singular propriety of conduct, endeared her through life to all who had the happiness of knowing her. In her youth she possessed uncommon personal beauty, which the gentleness of her temper preserved, in a great degree, to the last; for her countenance was a perfect index of a mind, whose feelings were all attuned to harmony. She had received an education much superior to what was common for young ladies, in this country, 60 years ago; and the writer of this article can most feelingly attest,

how much her conversation abounded with proofs, that "the heart of the wise teacheth the mouth, and addeth learning to the lips." Her chief happiness consisted in the discharge of her domestic duties; and in every part of her conduct she might be pointed out as an example of the affectionate wife and tender mother. At the same time that she was perfectly free from all bigotry of sentiment, or narrowness of feeling, she was a firm believer in the doctrines of christianity, and studiously inculcated them into the minds of her children, not only as a rock of salvation in another world, but as a harbor of refuge from the cares and afflictions of this. Her fondness for literature she always retained, and for many years amused herself with recording in the evening, her reflections during the day. In a diary which she kept, nearly from the time of her marriage to the evening preceding her last illness, it may safely be asserted, that there is not to be found a single misrepresentation or illiberal observation; for her words flowed from her heart, and that was a source which was ever pure and serene.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

ABSTRACT OF A LETTER, ON THE DEFENCE OF NEW YORK, PUBLISHED IN THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER OF THAT CITY.

Mr. Lewis,

In your paper of Wednesday evening, I observed the following resolution:—

In Common Council,
13*th July*, 1807.

Resolved, That this board will cheerfully cede to the U. States such part of the public grounds at the battery and at the bason in Duane-street, or elsewhere, together with the right of soil under water within their jurisdiction, as the secretary of war may deem necessary for erecting fortifications for the defence of the city.

New York, *July* 14, 1807.

There can now no longer exist a doubt of the intentions of the government to take prompt measures for the defence of this city and harbor; it is a question of great national importance, and on which the fate of this city, and the welfare of its inhabitants materially depend.

The resolution of the corporation cedes to the United States such part of the public grounds at the battery, and at the bason in Duane-street, &c. as the secretary of war may deem necessary, for erecting fortifications for the defence of the city.

Any attempt to defend the city of New York by batteries erected on its wharfs, Governor's Island, Bedlow's, or Ellis's and Paulus Hook, is not only impracticable and fruitless, but exposes this flourishing city to inevitable destruction. Whoever is master of the harbor, is master of the city. It becomes therefore necessary to defend the entrance of the harbor by such fortifications, and

such a distribution of troops and artillery, as effectually to prevent an enemy from entering and taking possession of it. To prove the first assertion, that the city cannot be defended from its wharves, nor by batteries from the Island and Paulus Hook, I refer to the plan of the city, the chart of the harbor, and the stations afore-mentioned, where batteries are, and where others are proposed to be erected.

The south point of York Island is formed by the confluence of the North and East rivers extending to the harbor. On this point the city approaches every where close to the waters, and this part is occupied by the most respectable mercantile inhabitants. Here are the most capital buildings, dwelling-houses, store-houses and magazines, the depots of merchandise, the value of which is as immense as difficult to ascertain. The treasures of our commerce are here exposed in the vicinity of those very wharves where it is proposed to erect batteries, and prevent an enemy from bombarding and taking possession of the city. Here likewise is our government house, where is deposited the valuable records, bonds, and papers appertaining to the offices of the collector, naval officer, and surveyor of the customs, and other very valuable edifices. Yet here it is that it is proposed to erect batteries, and foil the attempts of ships of the line to lay our city under contribution, or in ashes, or to pass to eligible positions above the city. But there is to be a battery on a pier projecting from the flag-staff, and another at the bottom of Duane-street; Oyster-Island is to be garnished with heavy artillery, and Fort Jay is to display thirty pieces of heavy ordnance. If any doubt the possibility of passing these batteries, I call their attention to the very little regard the British ships of war paid to our fire when passing up the North River in '76, when Paulus Hook was strongly fortified, the Old Battery and Fort George presenting a double tier of 32 and 24 pounders in full fire, and also the very recent circumstance of the forcing of the Dardanelles, and the threatened destruction of the capital of the Turkish empire. Lord Nelson, before Copenhagen, presents another picture. This proposed exterior defence being then of no effect, it follows that the inhabitants of New York are to be reduced to the necessity of defending the city under the windows of their houses, and the field of battle is to be established in the centre of their disconsolate families. What a dreadful scene, what a horrid picture will here be presented? Not only all these useless batteries, but every street enfaladed by the enemies fire, every building exposed to be set on fire by the shells, red hot balls and carcases. The fathers of families fighting the enemy, within the hearing of the cries of their wives and children, driven by terror from their houses, and flying distractedly they know not where. What troops will remain in batteries thus situated, within view of such a horrid scene, with an almost certain prospect of seeing, after all their struggles, this grand and flourishing city reduced to an heap of ashes, and its streets covered with the bodies and limbs of old men, women and children?

Convinced of the inefficacy of the defence from Paulus Hook, Governor's Island, and the batteries proposed to be erected to shelter the city from an approach of the enemies ships, when they have once entered the harbor—It remains now to consider whether the entrance into the harbor cannot be secured in such a man-

ner, as to prevent an enemy from entering it; and secondly, to examine the advantages which will result to the party who is in possession of the harbor. In contemplating these subjects, the typographical map, with the accurate soundings, will of course be referred to.

The Narrows is the spot pointed out by nature for the essential defence of the harbor and city of New York. On the west is presented an elevated shore, susceptible of three formidable batteries, one above the other; the first battery on the shore presents an horizontal fire enbarbett, from this a point blank shot from an 18 pounder reaches above double the distance of the channel.

The second, calculated for a plunging battery, will present a most destructive fire against an approaching enemy, at the same time that it effectually covers and protects the horizontal battery below.

The third, a strong redoubt with heavy artillery enbarbett, offers a heavy fire against hostile ships at the full range of shot, as they approach the Narrows, at the same time extending ample protection to the batteries of the first and second positions.

In addition to these, at the distance of about 120 yards, is an inviting hill near the shore, well calculated for a redoubt, capable of containing about 120 men, from which a battery of 6 guns commands the bay at the full range of fire.

In the rear of these redoubts, at the distance of 600 yards, is ground favorable for an encampment of 3000 men.

On the eastern shore, the point of Long Island descends gradually to the waters of the Narrows; this point projects with a sandy flat into the water at the distance of 286 yards, covered with from four to six feet of water, and consequently may be wharfed up so as to plant a heavy battery above high water mark, opposite to the horizontal and plunging batteries on the Staten Island shore. The distance between these batteries will be less than one mile. In rear of this position is an elevated spot for a close redoubt, capable of containing 500 men. Its cannon will afford ample protection to the horizontal battery on the pier, and at the same time give a plunging fire on the enemy. At 300 yards from this redoubt is a spot for a redoubt and battery of field fortification, to contain 120 men, and eight pieces of artillery. This work affords the double advantage of enfalading the river through the Narrows, and of covering the right wing of an excellent encampment for 3000 men.

To enforce more effectually the defence of the passage, it is proposed to station two floating batteries, armed with heavy guns, stationed on the north side of the two opposite horizontal batteries, attended by a sufficient number of gun-boats. These may with great facility form a line of fire, occupying the full space from the one shore to the other, and thus effectually strengthen the defence of the channel, and be fully protected by the fortifications and batteries on the shores.

The Narrows, thus garnished with fortifications, and garrisoned, and in case of solemn war and actual invasion, supported by additional troops in two advantageous camps, with the proposed floating batteries and gun-boats, affords a formidable and sufficient defence for the entrance of the harbor. But the importance of the object ought not to permit the least neglect of any additional obstruction against an invading enemy. A cone sunk in the centre, crowned with four 32 pounders, with chains extending

to the horizontal batteries on the Staten Island and Long Island shores, supported by the two floating batteries, and gun-boats within the chain, and the harbor of New-York becomes the most formidable and best secured of any within my knowledge.

The Narrows being thus secured, the positions on both sides are the places where the troops of the state of New-York and New-Jersey will assemble, and be ready to oppose the landing of any troops destined for the assault of the works. The harbor of New-York then becomes the safe depot of the produce of an immensely rich and extensive country; and the city, inaccessible to any invasion, may see the end of war without molestation or danger.

If after the batteries are erected on the scites pointed out by the secretary of war, they will be totally incompetent to the protection of the city; of course, it will be a fruitless expenditure of public money, inviting destruction, and not affording the least shelter or protection. Whoever turns his attention to the doctrine of projectiles, and notices the difference between the range of shot fired from forts horizontally, and the ability of mortars, fixed at an elevation of 45 degrees, must be convinced, that bomb ketches, under the direction of frigates, can station themselves out of the fire of your batteries, and destroy the town by shells pitched into the centre of our city, or continue the bombardment, until their demands are complied with, however insolent and exorbitant.

The labor and expence of erecting the batteries within the harbor will be immense; for all the earth and stone necessary to fill up the piers, must be carted, or otherwise transported from a considerable distance, and consequently it will take a long time to complete them, more perhaps, than in this critical period ought to be hazarded, for the honor of our country and the safety of our city.

The position at the Narrows is quite the reverse. There you will have nothing to transport, excepting timber and plank for your redoubts and platforms; for your horizontal and plunging batteries require nothing more than excavation, the earth thrown down the hill, your platforms laid, the natural glacis of the hill preserved, and in a few days these batteries are in a state to defend the mouth of the harbor and themselves, aided by the gun-boats now in our dock-yards and fit for action, under the command of officers inured to toil, and who have eminently distinguished themselves by deeds of hardihood and valor.

Old ships, not sea-worthy, can be procured at very little expence. Their decks and timbers, strengthened by supporters, may, in the first instance, supply the place of the cone, and regularly constructed floating batteries;—these ships require neither masts nor sails; they will be towed to their moorings, and considered as fixtures in the line of defence; they will be fully manned, guarded by boarding nettings, and an awning to shelter the men from rain and the meridian sun; your cannon are at hand, your arsenals are well supplied, and the Narrows can be promptly put in a very respectable state of defence; the redoubts and outworks will be soon erected; the pier on the Long Island shore, under the direction of citizens well versed in the erection of piers, will soon shew itself on the edge of the channel, ready to receive the artillery designated for the defence of its eastern side.

The chart of the channel gives

the accurate distance from the shoal on the Long Island shore to the opposite side of the channel, is six hundred and fifty-four yards; of course the distance from the centre of the cone, to the horizontal batteries on the right and left, will be but three hundred and twenty-seven yards, and that between the two intermediate floating batteries, the cone or central ship, and the horizontal batteries, only, 163 yards and one half, within direct rifle shot. These small spaces, filled with gun-boats, is surely a formidable line sufficient to deter an invader from too near an approach. The advantages accompanying this position crowd on the mind, the more we contemplate and study it. The ability of each battery will be ascertained by the commanding general, and buoys anchored off, for the direction of the fire. Upon the enemy approaching buoy No. 1, the corresponding batteries fire, and the mortars discharge their shells, and so on progressively, until they approach so near, that the increased weight of fire must, in my opinion, prove absolutely destructive. These arrangements being known to an invader, he will shudder at the sight of the range of buoys, confident that at No. 1, he will be exposed to a measured fire progressively increasing, as he approaches the main point of defence, not a very pleasing subject for contemplation, however bold and daring the invader may be.

In the erection of a redoubt for 500 men, each side will be 125 feet long, the parapet supported inside will be seven and a half feet high and ten feet thick at top, the banquet three feet high. For supporting the parapets within will require 4480 feet of two inch plank; for supporters within and without, and for braces, 5,600 feet of timber, 4 by 6 inches.

The guns in redoubts are mounted on garrison carriages, and the estimate of a platform for one gun, will be eleven pieces of square timber, six by six inches, fourteen feet long, equal to 154 feet, and 168 feet of three inch plank. Pallisadoes in the ditches apart, round the redoubt, 11 feet long, 8 feet above ground, 2184 pallisadoes. Braces all round at top and bottom, 3 by 4 inches, 1450. Spikes or trunnels, 4361.

The expences of the wharves may be readily ascertained in this city, where so many are sunk yearly, and filled with stones and earth. The expence of a floating battery may also be ascertained, if constructed on purpose, or built over an old merchant ship. It may not be improper here to observe, that a block-house well built, with a double tier of loop-holes for a garrison of 100 men, sheltered from the enemy's fire by the parapets of a battery, will not be as expensive as a redoubt for 500 men, and will defend the guns as effectually with one-fifth part of the garrison. The general estimate of the expence for a block house 50 feet front and 50 deep, 10 feet above the ground, crowned with a parapet 4 feet high, would be 1200 feet of timber, six inches by 12, 1600 feet 4 by 12, 2000 feet for beams 4 by 8, 2800 feet of 2 inch plank for floors, 1350 feet of timber 6 by 12 for the roof. The partitioning for the accommodation of 100 men may be estimated with the stairs, as for a house of the same dimensions. Wooden trunnels are made use of in the sides, but spikes and nails and other iron implements are requisite for a block house as for a dwelling house. It may therefore be ea-

sily calculated how much these items will amount to. The estimate of materials for the construction of batteries at the Narrows for temporary purposes, cannot amount to any great sum, and will be found infinitely less than those about to be erected. Under the protection of these works, regular and permanent fortifications, an extensive and liberal scale should be progressing, of a solidity and construction capable of almost resisting the ravages of time, and such as would present a perpetual and impenetrable barrier to the combined fleets of Europe. Thus situated, the city of New York becomes the safe depot of the wealth of the nation, and its harbor the sure asylum of our fleets, open to the free intercourse of our friends, sternly shut against the visits of an enemy.

W. S. SMITH.

TO THE GOVERNOR, MAYOR, AND MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

Gentlemen,

Yesterday my desire to satisfy public curiosity at the stated minute was as great as my never ceasing anxiety to see our harbors and coast placed beyond the power of foreign insults; and I lament exceedingly that numbers were disappointed by the explosion not taking place on the first attack. But it has given me much additional confidence in my engines, and I hope it will be some satisfaction to you and the public to know, that the failure of the first attack was occasioned by the trifling circumstance of the lock being placed under the torpedo, so that when it struck, the powder fell out of the pan and did not take fire. On taking the torpedoes out of the water where they had been for two hours, I found the locks and powder perfectly dry; I immediately discovered the cause of the failure, which I corrected by placing a piece of quick-match in the charge which the lock contained. Thus arranged, the fire was communicated to the 70 pounds of powder in the body of the torpedo. An explosion took place, and the brig was decomposed.

You have now seen the effect of the explosion of powder under the bottom of a vessel, and this I believe is the best and most simple mode of using it with the greatest effect in marine wars; for a right application of one torpedo will annihilate a ship of the line, nor leave a man to relate the dreadful catastrophe. Thus should a ship of the line containing 500 men, contend with 10 good row boats, each with a torpedo and 10 men, she would risk total annihilation, while the boats under the cover of the night and quick movements, would risk only a few men of 100.

When two ships of equal force engage, it may be doubtful which will gain the victory; frequently 100 men are killed on each side, as many wounded, and the ships much injured; but even the vanquished vessel will admit of being repaired, and thus the number of ships of war are not diminished, but continue to increase and tyrannise over the rights of neutrals and peaceable nations. Having now clearly demonstrated the great effect of explosion under water, it is easy to conceive that by organization and practice, the application of the torpedoes will, like every other art, progress to perfection. Little difficulties and errors will occur in the commencement, as has been the case in all new inventions; but where there is so little expence, so little risk, and so much to be gained, it is worthy of consideration whether this system should not

have a fair trial. Gunpowder within the last 300 years has totally changed the art of war, and all my reflections have led me to believe that this application of it will in a few years put a stop to maritime wars, and give that liberty on the seas which has been long and anxiously desired by every good man, and secure to America that liberty of commerce, tranquillity and independence, which will enable her citizens to apply their mental and corporal faculties to useful and humane pursuits, to the improvement of our country, and the happiness of the whole people.

Gentlemen, with deference I submit this view of the subject to you and every thinking American. I have the honor to be, with profound respect, your most obedient and very humble servant,

ROBERT FULTON.

New York, July 22.

LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

I am a citizen of this state, though not of this city, and feel myself gratified in the improvement of the metropolis, and take an interest in the reputation and character of its citizens.

This improvement, reputation and character, are acquired and estimated, not merely by the increase of wealth, not wholly by the respectability of the pulpit, the eloquence of the bar, or the flourishing of the arts, but we also look for much of the character, taste and civilization of a people in the choice of their prevailing amusements.

These I have generally found in the city of New York rational, at least not hostile to a state of civilized society.

One very considerable and frequent exhibition, however, that of the bull bait, I never heretofore witnessed; I frequently heard it spoken of, and was told that it was a very ancient and interesting spectacle: Accordingly, on Monday, seeing a bill advertising this amusement, to be fought by dogs and bull unusually large, accompanied by the fighting of bears and other animals—with an assertion "that the exhibition, from the powers, activity and fierceness of the animals, promised to be the most interesting of any ever seen in this city," I repaired with a friend or two to the place of amusement; at the entrance of the circus, stood a female, who received our money and dealt out admittances; within the constant and discordant howlings which issued from every side, by dogs, chained and impatient for action, recalled to the imagination the fabled regions of the ancient Pluto.

In the inner inclosure stood the harmless animal, given as one of our principal blessings, and competent to supply some of our most necessary wants, but now intended to be tortured and lacerated for amusement; he shewed no ferocity to those who approached, nor symptoms of fear at the howlings which menaced him; he did not remain however unmolested; two or three bull dogs were brought in impatient from the restraint of chains, and their vengeance directed by their mercenary masters to be sport upon the bull.

The poor animal defended himself to the utmost, and made great exertions of those noble faculties of courage and power with which he is so eminently endowed. After beating one set of dogs, others more ferocious were let loose upon him in succession, until he appeared almost exhausted by heat, fatigue and pain; at

this time a fresh set of dogs were about to be let loose, when it appeared to me the feelings of humanity were no longer to be disregarded, and I presumed to observe to the keeper that the bull was sufficiently beaten, and the spectators I believed satisfied. In this however I was deceived, for as the wounded beast was driven to his stall, some old sportsman cried out that he had not been *pinned*. The bear and wolf next fought with the dogs in succession, but as those combats were not so destructive to the animals on either side, they appeared not to excite so much interest with the spectators, and in a little time I was astonished to see the poor bull again introduced. The wretched brute with his head lacerated and bloody, and a horn broken off, exposing the delicate and susceptible interior to the air, and external objects, was doomed to have another engagement with a new set of dogs. A severe conflict again ensued, until the powerful animal was so worn down by fatigue and torture, that he seemed no longer capable of defence, but patiently to submit to his torture.

After considering life no longer worth defending he was taken away, with his head covered in blood, his ears torn, and his tongue bitten in pieces, and probably to be preserved and recruited for future amusement.

Some of the most valuable dogs, whose courage and constancy excited admiration, and whose fidelity should have enhanced them to their masters, were tossed in the air and bruised by falling ; or their bones broken by being trodden under foot.

It excites surprise, sir, that an amusement so absurd, and tending to such debasement of taste and manners, should prevail, or even be tolerated among a civilized people, and particularly in a respectable city, where we look most for refinement and elevation of mind.

It is singular too that this institution is permitted to remain in the vicinity of a very respectable house of public worship, and as one might suppose from its situation on the very grounds of the church.

From what I saw, this amusement I presume (to the honor of the citizens) attracts principally boys and rabble, and two persons only, in the habiliments of females, graced the scene ; but it is not less pernicious, because frequented by boys, and such as have not been educated for the higher walks of life ; those need more especially amusements which are rational, and the young mind particularly, if uninformed, is easily debased by the influence of dishonest or barbarous amusements.

I observe with pleasure the delicate sense of propriety which the magistrates manifest in prohibiting the practice of bathing improperly in the public waters, and I hope this more serious and disgraceful nuisance will not escape their notice.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Charleston, June 20, 1807.

The following letter and statement, from a gentleman of great respectability and correctness, were laid before the society:

Gentlemen,

I herewith send you the patterns of six pieces of cloth, manufactured in the state of Rhode-Island from South Carolina wool, which I carried with me to the northward—the wool was shorn from 65 sheep, weighing 189 1-4lb. and valued in that state at 26 cents per lb. which when cleaned and prepared for weaving, was 137 1-4lb.

No.	Weight of wool.	Sorting and picking per lb. Cts.	Carding and picking per lb. Cts.	Skeins.	Per skein. Cts.	Wove yards.	Per yard. Cts.	Miller yards.	Per yard. Cts.	Sum total. dls. cts.	Expence per yard. Cts.
1	17½			58		22		15		11 02	74
2	20½			50		22½		15½		11 32	73
3	28			65		26		22		15 02	68
4	31			72		32		24½		16 99	68
5	29	5	9½	60	4	30	11	23½	25	15 09	65
6	11			20		14½		10½		4 90	46
	137½	5	9½	325	4	147	21	110½	57	74 34	3 89

189¼ pounds of wool, at 25 cents, is 47 31
Add expences for manufacturing 74 34
Freight of the wool, and cloth back 6 00——127 65
The value of cloth returned 142 14

Balance in my favor $14 49

But if the whole 137 1-4 pounds of clean wool had been manufactured into negro cloth of one quality, the same would have made 135 yards at 130 cents, equal to No. 4.

The statement would then have been, 135 yds. at 130 cents, is $175 50

Deduct for manufacturing 68 cents per yard	91 80	
Value of the wool	47 31	
Freight of wool, and cloth back	6 00	
	——	145 11
Balance		$30 29

No. 1.	3-4 & 3-32	of a yard,	valued at	$2 00
2.	3-4 & 3-34	do.	do.	1 50
3.	15-16	do.	do.	1 50
4.	7-8 & 1-32	do.	do.	1 30
5.	3-4 & 3-32	do.	do.	0 80
6.	3-4 & 3-32	do.	do.	0 55

their lowest value in Charleston.

The European cloths imported and sold in Charleston at the above prices, are by no means equal to those here marked; and the wool from which they are manufactured is not of so good a quality. The South Carolina wool is admitted to be superior to English wool, and the 17 1-2 lbs. of which No. 1 was made, were supposed to be next in quality and nearly equal to the wool of Spain.

The above remarks are respectfully submitted to your society.

The Agriculture Society, upon examining the texture of the different qualities of cloth wove from the wool above marked, are fully satisfied of the correctness of the statement; and knowing that the wool on most plantations is very little attended to in the shearing of the sheep and saving of the wool, do recommend the serious attention of the planters to that article, and if the charges of clearing and spinning, weaving and milling, together with the freight, are saved by having them done at their plantations, it would be of infinite advantage in clothing their negroes, and that of No. 1, would answer for their own families.

Resolved therefore, That the above be published in the newspapers for the benefit of the planters, and that the patterns of the cloths be placed at the Courier office for inspection.

By order of the society,
JOHN CHAMPNEYS,
President.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Gentlemen,

As that season of the year is approaching, in which a general apprehension of danger from lightning is most excited, a few remarks on the various means of seeking safety, may call attention to facts, from which may be deduced some useful rules of conduct during thunder.

That the metallic conductor is not a complete guard from the electric fluid, is testified by two instances on the records of the academy; but, graning it to be productive of perfect security, its benefits can be enjoyed by the minor part of society only, whose pecuniary means will afford the expence. In these brief remarks the electric rod will therefore be overlooked, for noticing such particulars as may lead to rational measures, within the power of *all* who choose to adopt them.

From early life I have been in the habit of observing the circumstances attending an electric explosion, particularly where the loss of life was a consequence, and *no instance* has fallen within my knowledge of a person being killed by lightning in a close room. Whether it be a fact that such an occurrence never takes place, I am not prepared to decide; but if, upon extensive inquiry, none such shall be found, it may be inferred that a close room presents one of the greatest

chances of security. On this subject I have found the general opinion to be divided, advocates appearing as numerous for an open as for a close room during a thunder gust.

In cases not admitting of mathematical demonstration, theories are often erected upon vague conjectures and unaccountable prejudices; but it is the dictate of reason that opinions thus founded should submit before the influence of facts—I therefore would offer for the consideration of the academy the following motions:

1st. That a committee be appointed for the purpose of collecting information respecting lives which have been lost by lightning in this or any other country, and of the attendant circumstance in each case, as they relate to the situation of the person or persons at the time, whether sheltered or exposed; also, whether evidence of any instance can be produced of the loss of life by lightning, in a room, of which the doors, windows, and fire-place were closed at the time.

2d. That be a committee for the above purpose, who are instructed to solicit intelligence of the nature before described, by public request in the newspapers, and that they report from time to time, at the meetings of the academy, as the intelligence may be obtained.

Respectfully submitted,

By BENJAMIN DEARBORN.

Boston, May 26, 1807.

At a meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, May 26, 1807.—Read and committed to Benjamin Dearborn, esq. Rev. Dr. Lathrop and Rev. Dr. Elliot.

JOHN DAVIS, Rec. Sec.

In pursuance of the foregoing vote, the committee therein named solicit communications, addressed to any one of them, upon the subject of their appointment; and as the collection and comparison of facts may produce a result valuable to society, the committee rely on the readiness with which gentlemen will communicate, who possess the information required.

ACCOUNT OF THE PROFIT AND LOSS UPON A FLOCK OF SHEEP WINTERED AT CLERMONT IN 1806-7.

The flock consisted of—six full bred Merino sheep, twenty-four three-fourths bred, thirty half bred, and seventeen common sheep of good quality. They were kept in one flock, and treated alike in every respect. The full bred were two rams and four ewes; one of the ewes died in February a lambing; she was eight years old. Two ewes lambed in March, the other was a yearling, and had not taken a ram. 28th May the five sheep were shorn, and gave 28 3-4lbs of wool. They had not been washed, but as they were well littered in the fold, and kept out except at night, the wool was not so foul as common.

28 3-4lbs. of wool sold to Mr. Booth at 10s.					14	7	6
1 ram lamb sold at $100					40	0	0
1 ewe do. not sold, as I have not yet my compliment					40	0	0
Wool from the ewe that died 4 1-2 at 10s.					2	5	0
					96	12	0
Deduct for the old ewe that died, which cost at two years old, $80		15	0	0	18	12	0
Keeping six sheep at 12s.		3	12	0			
					78	0	6

Account of 24 three quarter bred sheep.

24 sheep, among which there was but one yearling wether,			
Gave 106lbs. of wool, sold at 5s.	£26	10	0
Keeping at 12s. Deduct	14	8	0
Clear profit on the wool	£12	2	0
Remains to be credited 21 seven eights bred lambs at	£		

N. B. This wool was worth at least 8s. though sold at 5s. the rate at which the half blood sold—though it was much finer, and many fleeces very little inferior to the full bred sheep.

Account of 35 half bred Merinoes.

5 lambs sold before shearing to Mr. Deane at $12	£24	0	0
30 shorn gave 139 1-2lbs. of wool, sold at 5s.	34	17	6
	58	17	6
Expence of 35 at 12s.	21	0	0
Clear profit exclusive of lambs	£37	17	6
To 22 three quarter bred lambs at	£		

N. B. I have not carried on the price of the lambs, because this is in some measure arbitrary and proportioned to the demand. I have myself, however, purchased three quarter bred ewes at 7 dollars, and sold my half bloods at 12 dollars. I value the seven eights at 40 dollars the ewes, and 50 for the rams. Taking the average at 15 dollars for the whole 22 lambs, it would amount to 440l. to be added to the account of profits.

RECAPITULATION.

Clear profit on 5 Merinoes	£78	0	6
Do. on the wool of 24 three quarter bred ditto	26	10	0
Do. on 35 half bred do. including 5 sold	37	7	6
Clear profit on 64 sheep exclusive of lambs	£141	18	0

Acconnt of 17 common sheep, part of the above flock.

Keeping at 12s. of 17 sheep	£10	4	0
Fleeces unwashed 62 1-2 lbs. at 2s. 6d.	8	11	3
Loss, if lambs are not credited	1	12	9
15 lambs at 12s. £9 0 0			

Two things will require explanation in the above statement. 1st. The quality of wool given by the merinoes, and next the low price at which I sold the wool of the three quarter bred sheep.

It will seem extraordinary that five merinoes should have given twenty-eight pounds and three quarters of wool, which is near six pounds, and would probably amount to about four pounds of washed wool per head. But it is to be considered that these were chosen, or bred from those that were chosen with care out of a flock of two hundred that were themselves an improved stock. For it is an undoubted fact, that the merinoes of the national flock

have greatly improved in France by care and attention; that they are larger and yield more wool (with the latter having deteriorated) than the merinoes of Spain. This is a very encouraging circumstance, and the rather as I can add from my own experience, that the French merinoes improve here when well kept. That there is no error in my statement is clear from this circumstance. Mr. Booth purchased the wool and weighed it a second time himself, after it had been weighed by my overseer, their accounts agreeing exactly.

Though the wool of the fourth bred sheep was only sold at five shillings, yet it was worth at least eight, since it was in most of the fleeces nearly as fine as that of the full bred sheep. But as this was the first time I had sold the wool, and Mr. Booth took all I had, I gave it to him at the price that he put upon that of the half blood sheep. I should mention here that Mr. Dean informs me, that the five lambs he had of me, have given him five pounds of washed wool per head, which he can sell to the hatters at eight shillings per pound, so that had they been purchased only for the wool, they would have yielded 30 per cent. on the capital.

Though in the above statement I have credited the wool below its real value, and at the price at which I sold it, yet even at these prices, the contrast between the merino and the common sheep, is sufficiently obvious to induce every intelligent farmer to change his stock as fast as he can do it with convenience, and without too much expence. Without speaking of the full blood which it would be difficult as yet to procure, I will contrast the half bloods with the common sheep kept with them, and fed exactly alike. My half bloods gave in wool 11s. 10d. per head profit, after paying 12s. for their keeping; whereas the keeping of the common sheep, amounting to a fraction more than 1s. 10d. per head beyond the value of their wool, making a difference of 13s. 3d. per head, between the profit of half bred merinoes and common sheep, supposing the lambs both equal in value, though in fact the difference in the value of the sheep must necessarily extend to the lambs, and render the contrast still more striking. Let any agriculturalist make the calculation upon a stock of one hundred wethers of each sort, and conviction must stare him in the face. One hundred common wethers would give, if well kept, 250 lbs. of washed wool, worth 3s. per pound, 52l. 10s. The same number of half bred merinoes would yield at least 400 lbs. worth 8s. or 160l. Deduct the keeping at 12s. and the merino flock affords a clear profit of 100l. while the loss upon the common sheep amounts to 7l. 10. They are then a losing stock till sold to the butchers, and then if killed at 3 years old, do not give 7s. a year profit per head. Thus, if sold fat, they are worth 300l.; from this must be deducted the annual loss for three years 22l. 13s. leaving an ultimate clear profit of $243 25, at the end of three years, during which time the owner has been paying an annual loss, with the interest of which the flock should be charged. While on the other hand, the half blood merinoes will obtain the same price from the butcher at the end of three years, and will in the mean time have paid an annual profit of 100l. yearly for the interest of which the flock should be credited, and if sold in the winter, when their fleeces are grown, will give an additional profit of $200, beyond the common sheep sold under similar circumstances.

Who is there that does not feel the difference between receiving 100l. yearly and waiting 3 years before your capital produces any thing? It may be said the merinoes are less profitable from want of size, as animals of the same species, generally speaking, eat in proportion to their size. I think there is no weight in this objection, if it was really founded. But this I can say, that I have no doubt that if my sheep of the full and mixed breed were weighed against any common flock of equal numbers, they would outweigh them. They are certainly heavier and better wooled than any other sheep that I have seen, except some of the best English breeds. We should add, the merino will yield a greater profit if kept seven years, whereas every year that a common sheep is kept after he is fit for the butcher is so much loss, inasmuch as the wool does not pay for his keeping.

These observations, founded upon undeniable facts, are so striking, that I hope to see this useful breed of sheep as much encouraged as it deserves to be, and I deem it a very happy circumstance, that the introduction of them by colonel Humphreys into Connecticut from Spain, and by myself from France in the same year, into this state, furnish the intelligent farmer with means for the gradual change of his flock, which may be effected by the purchase of three quarter and half blooded rams, whose fleeces alone will annually pay 30 *per cent.* upon the price they cost, so that in fact the change may be wrought without any expence, and for a trifling advance of money. I am satisfied that even the introduction of one quarter Spanish blood into a flock, will improve the fleece to the value of 5s. so that instead of losing annually 1s. 10d. on the wool of every sheep in the flock, 3s 2d. will be gained; and a ram who will cost about 3l. more than a good common ram, will add 12l. 10s. yearly to the value of a flock consisting of 50 ewes.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON.

Clermont, July 2, 1807.

STATE OF THE INCOME, STOCK, EXPENDITURE AND DEBT OF THE BRITISH EAST-INDIA COMPANY FOR 1803-4-5-6.

RESULT OF THE YEAR 1803-4, COLLECTIVELY.

		£	£
Revenues—Bengal		8,069,993	
Madras		4,653,401	
Bombay		558,650	
	Total revenues		13,272,044
Charges—Bengal		5,434,291	
Madras		6,136,845	
Bombay		1,642,978	
	Total charges		13,214,114
Net revenue of the three presidencies			58,930
Deducted from supplies to Bencoolen, &c. by No. 18			304,056
Leaves a net charge of			245,126

Add interest, &c. paid on the debts.		
At Bengal	957,727	
Madras	334,179	
Bombay	242,852 (a)	
Total interest		1,534,758
The total amounting to		1,779,884
Is the sum in which the charges and interest exceeded the produce of the territorial revenues, from which deduct the amount of the sales of imports, by No. 15		655,481
The remainder		1,124,403
Shews the amount in which, in the year 1803-4, the resources from revenue and sales of imports were insufficient to defray the charges, and the interest on the debts.		
Amount advanced for the purchase of investments, payment of commercial charges, and in aid of China.		
At Bengal	1,380,588	
Madras	706,771	
Bombay	193,844	
Fort Marlborough	39,014	
Total advances for investments		2,320,484
Cargoes consigned to Europe in 1803-4 with charges, by No. 22		1,674,645

RESULT OF THE ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1804-5, COLLECTIVELY.

Revenues—Bengal, by No. 1		8,167,792	
Madras	4	4,659,326	
Bombay	7	731,391	
Total revenues			13,558,509
Charges—Bengal, by No. 2		5,256,208	
Madras	5	5,429,029	
Bombay	8	1,873,933	
Total charges			13,250,170
Net revenue of the three presidencies			308,339
Deduct supplies to Bencoolen, &c.			287,680
Remainder			20,659 (b)
Deducted from interest on debts by No. 16			1,754,843
The sum then remaining			1,734,184
Is the amount in which the charges and interest are estimated to exceed the revenues.			

(a) This sum includes 140,436l. paid the commissioners of the Sinking Fund for interest on the securities in their hands.

(b) Includes 166,454l. payable to the commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Deduct amount estimated to be received on the sales of imports by No. 15		602,993
	The remainder	1,131,191

Is the amount, in which the charges of government, and interest on the debts, are estimated to exceed the resources expected to be derived from the territorial revenues, and from the sales of imports, in the year 1804-5.

DEBTS IN INDIA.

Amount stated to April, 1803	21,881,571	
Deduct in the hands of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund	2,012,348	
Net amount of debts on 30th April 1803		19,869,223
Amount on 30th April, 1804, by No. 16, of present accounts	25,336,263	
Deduct Sinking Fund as above	2,800,056	
Net amount of debts on 30th April, 1804		22,536,207
	Increase	2,666,984

DEBTS BEARING INTEREST.

Amount in April 1803	18,712,933	
Deduct in the hands of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund	1,686,917	
Net amount of debts bearing interest on 30th April, 1803		17,026,016
Amount on 30th April 1804, by No. 16	21,276,466	
Deduct Sinking Fund, as above	2,244,532	
Net amount of debts bearing interest on 30th April, 1804		19,031,934
Increase of debt bearing interest		2,005,918
Amount of interest payable on debt owing in April 1803	1,574,011	
Deduct interest on securities in the hands of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund	126,360	
Net amount of interest payable on debt owing 30th April, 1803		1,447,651
Amount payable on debt in April, 1804, by No. 16	1,754,843	
Deduct Sinking Fund, as above	166,454	

Net amount of interest payable on debt owing 30th April, 1804		1,588,389
Increase of interest payable		140,738

ASSETS IN INDIA,

Consisting of cash, goods, stores, &c. in April, 1803	14,630,971	
Deduct balance and securities in hands of commissioners of the Sinking Fund	2,012,348	
Net amount of assets on 30th Apr. 1803		12,618,623
Consisting as above on 30th April, 1804, by No. 21	17,252,399	
Deduct Sinking Fund as above	2,800,056	
Net amount of assets on 30th April, 1804	14,452,343	
Increase of assets	1,833,720	
Deducting increase of assets from increase of debts, the state of the Company's affairs in this view is worse in April 1804 than April 1802, in the sum of		833,204

HOME ACCOUNTS.

Aggregate amount of sales in 1804-5			£8,044,392
Less than the preceding year		380,876	
The sales of the company's goods were less by	609,991		
The sales of private trade goods were more by	229,115		
Making the net difference as above	380,876		
The sales of the Company's goods were estimated at			6,868,700
The actual amount was			5,267,578
Being less than estimated			1,601,122
The receipts on the sales of the Company's goods were estimated at			6,598,496
They actually amounted to			5,730,133
Being less than estimated			868,363
The charge and profit on private trade were estimated to amount to			150,000
The actual amount was			90,536
Being less than estimated			59,464

GENERAL RESULT

From the disappointments in the produce of the sales,

with a large payment in bonds by the purchasers, and from a greater expenditure on account of India and China than first intended, the deficit would have appeared in the cash balance of this year to a considerable amount; but the sum borrowed from government, a loan from the bank, and an issue of Company's bonds, have so operated, that the balance of cash estimated to remain in favor of the Company, on the 1st of March, 1805, to the amount of 157,634

Was found by the actual accounts of the year to be 12,020

Which was less than estimated by the sum of 145,614

ESTIMATE, 1805-6.

Sale of the Company's goods estimated to amount to 6,301,414

GENERAL RESULT.

Notwithstanding the receipts from the sales are estimated much higher than the actual of the last year, and the expectation is stated of a payment by government of a million, the various demands upon the treasury are so great for freight and demurrage, the repayment to government of 500,000l. borrowed in the last year, and on other accounts, that the balance on the 1st of March, 1806, is estimated to be against the Company in the sum of 62,836

DEBTS AT HOME.

On the 1st March 1804	4,788,865
On the 1st March 1805	6,012,196
Increase	1,223,331

ASSETS AT HOME.

On the 1st March, 1804	19,168,736
No. 23, on the 1st March 1805	20,442,659
Increase	1,273,923

Deducting the increase of debt from the increase of assets, the home concern exhibits in this view an improvement in the year, amounting to 50,592

CHINA AND ST. HELENA.

Balance at China on the 31st of January, 1803, against	260,900	
Balance at China on the 29th of January, 1804, in favor	182,390	
Increase at China		443,290

Balance at St. Helena on the 30th of September, 1802, in favor	105,194	
Balance at St. Helena on the 30th of September, 1803, in favor	105,382	
Increase at St. Helena	188	
Total increase at China and St. Helena		443,478

GENERAL COMPARISON OF DEBTS AND ASSETS.

Increase of debt in India		2,666,984
Increase of debts at home		1,223,331
Total increase of debts		3,890,315
Increase of assets in India	1,833,720	
Increase of assets at home	1,273,923	
	3,107,643	
Add net increase of balance at China and St. Helena	443,478	
Total increase of assets		3,551,121
Deducted from the increase of debt will shew a deterioration to have taken place on the whole concern in this view, during the years 1803-4 abroad, and 1804-5 at home, to the amount of		339,194
Add amount received in India, and included in the quick stock there, dated April 30, 1804, which formed part of the cargoes afloat outwards in the assets at home	583,299	
Goods in the export warehouses in India on 30th April, 1804, arrived in England, and included in the assets at home	43,619	
		626,918
The amount of the deterioration will then be		966,112

The assets at home exhibit an increase in value during the year in the sum of 442,192l. from the insertion of the amount of the claims of the Company on the public, it having been calculated before it was under the consideration of parliament. As this branch of the concern is under examination, upon principles recommended by a committee of the house of commons, which will lessen its amount, a further considerable adjustment will hereafter be necessary.

ABSTRACT OF ADDITIONAL ACCOUNTS—BUDGET 1805.

General view of estimates 1805-6.

Revenues of Bengal	8,763,220	
Madras	4,774,296	
Bombay	742,017	
Total revenues		14,279,533

Charges of Bengal	7,415,370		
Madras	5,650,182		
Bombay	1,580,292		
Total charges		14,645,844	
Net charge of the three presidencies			366,311
Add supplies to Bencoolen, Prince of Wales Island, &c.			266,800
Total surplus charge			633,111
Add further, interest on the debts		1,823,040	
interest payable to commissioners of Sinking Fund, on securities redeemed		195,788	
Total interest			2,018,828
Total excess of charge, beyond the produce of the revenues, estimated for the year 1805-6			2,651,939

Exclusive of commercial charges, not added to the invoices, amounting to £199,806.

DEBTS IN INDIA.

Amount of the debt 30th April, 1804, by No. 16	25,336,263	
Deduct in the hands of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund	2,800,056	
Net amount of the debts on the 30th April, 1804		22,536,207
Amount as to Bengal, January 1806, and Madras and Bombay, April 30, 1805	28,197,499	
Deduct Sinking Fund as above	3,151,065	
Net amount of debts in 1805		25,046,434
Increase		2,510,227

DEBTS BEARING INTEREST.

Amount in April, 1804, by No. 16	21,276,466	
Deduct in the hands of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund	2,244,532	
Net amount of debts bearing interest on 30th April, 1804		19,031,934
Amount on 30th April 1805, generally	24,221,706	
Deduct Sinking Fund, as above	2,616,739	
Net amount of debts bearing interest on 30th April, 1805		21,604,967
Increase		2,573,033

Amount of interest payable on the debt owing on 30th April, 1804, by No. 16	1,754,843	
Deduct interest on securities in the hands of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund	166,454	
Net amount of interest payable on debt owing 30th April, 1804		1,588,389
Amount payable on debt in April 1805	2,017,358	
Deduct Sinking Fund as above	195,788	
Net amount of interest payable on debt owing 30th April, 1805		1,821,570
Increase of interest payable		233,181

Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1808.

The deaths which have occurred in the course of the last year (1807) within this city and its liberties, and now brought into a collected view by the Board of Health, differ so widely in the proportion, observable in most other countries and places, to the state of population, as to merit our particular notice.

In Halley's tables, which have answered for England and France, and have become long since the common rule of Europe, the proportion is as about one to thirty-three—whereas in the above view, the mortality of the year being as two thousand and forty-five, stands to a population at the lowest estimate of one hundred thousand,* but as one to fifty: a fact hardly credible, was not the fidelity with which the accounts are made up, so indisputably verified: and were they not, except when under the scourge of the yellow fever, nearly such as we have at all times heretofore been accustomed to receive.

But the fact being established of a distinction so favorable, it would be useful to account for it, were the means within our power.

Have we a local climate particularly friendly to human life? This is not proved by any chemical analysis of the city air; tho' we are not sensible of any inherent domestic cause that can prejudicially affect it, or that can in any wise administer to disease.

Can it be owing to exclusive circumstances in the manner of our living? This may have its share in the effect; for it may be truly said, that no where is to be found an equal mass of people, less subjected by government, by laws or condition, to penury or want; or who subsist with more comfort, accommodation and ease.

Or lastly, is the distinction attributable to the state of the medical art among us? If, as it has been said, the physicians of Philadelphia, ceasing to follow in the track of Cullen or Brown, have sought out a path of their own: if they have formed precepts for themselves, and been the first to venture upon rules of practice, which on a full comparison their experience has taught them to prefer, then this may also be a contributory cause.

The yellow fever, already spoken of, though but the interruption of a few years, to the healthiness

* Some persons on the ground of the census of 1800, and their own view of the subsequent extension of the city, have carried the numbers up to one hundred and twenty thousand.

of a century, passing over this with some other of our commercial cities with the violence and desolation of a hurricane, has had nevertheless the effect, with strangers, of characterising the climate. Without the means at hand, of detecting the foreign marks of this fatal distemper, they have regarded it as an inhabitant, rather than a visitant—their impressions of its recent mischiefs not yet worn out, they have ranked Philadelphia with Batavia of the East, or Carthagena of the West Indies; or other spots, if possible of more deadly fame, while in truth, in the article of health, it may vie with any of its chosen seats.

P. S. That death, in seasons exempt from the yellow fever, has not borne particularly light upon us in 1807, may be shewn, by comparing the mortality of that year, with that of the period in the subjoined list, of the twelve years ending with 1799—the high numbers indicating the yellow fever seasons.

Statement of the *deaths* in the city of Philadelphia, and in the district of Southwark, and the township of the Northern Liberties, for 12 years, viz.—From	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Sept. 1, 1787, to Sept. 1, 1788	560	438	998
Sept. 1, 1788, to Sept. 1, 1789	514	482	996
Sept. 1, 1789, to Sept. 1, 1790	549	486	1035
Aug. 1, 1790, to Aug. 1, 1791	645	664	1309
Aug. 1, 1791, to Aug. 1, 1792	644	601	1245
Aug. 1, 1792, to Aug. 1, 1793	778	719	1497
Aug. 1, 1793, to Aug. 1, 1794	2933	2059	4992
Aug. 1, 1794, to Aug. 1, 1795	897	862	1759
Aug. 1, 1795, to Aug. 1, 1796	1188	1095	2283
Aug. 1, 1796, to Aug. 1, 1797	857	809	1666
Aug. 1, 1797, to Aug. 1, 1798	1245	1111	2356
Aug. 1, 1798, to Aug. 1, 1799	2515	1948	4463

The preceding statement was extracted from the tables published in 'Poulson's Town and Country Almanacks;' the information contained in those tables was annually collected by the editor of that publication.

The Liverpool bill of mortality for the year 1806, exhibits some very satisfactory proofs of the increasing healthiness and population of that large and improving town. The number of deaths is only 2395, being 446 less than the preceding year, and computing a population of eighty thousand, it amounts only to about one in 33, *which is a less proportion than obtains in any other town of equal size in the kingdom.*—The number of births is 3831.

Now if from these data, Liverpool is the most healthy town of its size in England, we have at once a standard of comparison as it respects that kingdom, the superior salubrity of whose climate has been so much boasted of, and it will be found that the healthiness of Philadelphia, in common years, exceeds it in the proportion of more than 50 to 33.

There is still one desideratum, an accurate annual register of the births in the city and liberties,—till this is supplied the result of our calculations must be imperfect.

The number of baptisms in Philadelphia and its liberties, for the year 1807, as furnished by the clerks and sextons of the united churches of Christ and St. Peters, amounts to 2877, and they inform us that the baptisms have increased since the previous year 1126; but a large and respectable society in this city are not included in this list, and there must be many others that are omitted.

We hope some of your correspondents may be induced, by the interesting nature of the inquiry, to furnish the outline of a plan, which may enable the Board of Health to collect the number of births as well as burials, annually, which must produce, in many respects, a beneficial effect, as well as satisfy a laudable curiosity.

CIVIS.

Feb. 9, 1808.

BILL OF MORTALITY

For Portsmouth, New Hampshire, A. D. 1807.

BY LYMAN SPALDING, M. D.

Complaint	*Age.*	Male.	Female	Total
Aptha	3 weeks	0	1	1
Aneurism	26 years	1	0	1
Asthma	77, 42 years	1	1	2
Atrophy, 3, 3m 2y, 6m 2, 75y, 3, 7 1m, 1, 1,	4 years	5	7	12
Bleeding at the umbilicus	1 week	1	0	1
Cholera of infants	1 year	1	0	1
Consumption, 65 45 22 28 76 56 37 50 67 44 70 23 38 30 25 34 22 37 39 79 36 19 35 42 23 37 55 36 23 53 years		13	17	30
Convulsions	6, 1m, 68, 2y, 12d, 18 years	6	0	6
Dropsy	28, 34, 75, 34 years	4	1	5
Dropsy in the brain	1, 7 years	2	0	2
Drunkenness	37 years	1	0	1
Epilepsy	45 years	0	1	1
Erythema	2 months	1	0	1
Fever bilious	17, 5, 15 years	1	2	3
Fever from worms	6, 3 years	0	2	2
Fever inflammatory	24 years	1	0	1
Fever intermittent	31 years	1	0	1
Fever typhus	18 years	0	1	1
Fever pulmonic	62, 46, 37, 64, 48 years	1	4	5
Herpes	66 years	0	1	1
Influenza	51y, 2, 1m, 43y, 15, 4m, 72 years	0	7	7
Jaundice	27 years	0	1	1
Mortification	67y, 7m, 63, 67, 16, 33, 5 years	4	3	7
Old age	79, 91, 89, 74, 89, 82, 82, 73, 80, 78 years	3	7	10
Palsy	71, 75, 54, 64, 64 years	1	4	5
Quinsy	2 years	1	0	1
Schirus liver	41 years	1	0	1
Sudden	25, 22, 52, 60 years	2	2	4
Casualties — Drowned	43, 56, 56, 24 years	4	0	4
Casualties — Scalded	3 years	1	0	1
Total		57	62	119

Deaths in each month.

January	7	July	10
February	13	August	10
March	6	September	19
April	7	October	9
May	7	November	10
June	9	December	12
		Total	119

Births { Males 151, Females 133 } Total 284.

Marriages 62.

Portsmouth, the capital of the state of New Hampshire, situated 43 deg. 5 min. north latitude, and 6 deg. 25 min. east longitude from Washington, contains about 7000 inhabitants.

On the 23d of January, at sunrise, the thermometer was 10 deg. on the 26th 13 deg. below Zero, the coldest weather ever recorded in this town. By eight o'clock on those days the town was so completely filled with an intensely thick fog or vapor from the Piscataqua river, as to render it almost impossible to see across the streets. A severe rain storm immediately followed each of those days.—Between the 23d and 26th, the influenza made its appearance, and after visiting almost every family in town, subsided early in May.

About the middle of August the influenza made its second appearance, which was more severe than the first, sparing none, not even those who suffered the most in the former attack. After destroying a few, and pre-disposing many to the consumption, it disappeared in December. The mild typhus fever appeared in October, and prevailed through the year.

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

POETRY.

POETRY.

LINES WRITTEN BY A FATHER, ON SEEING THE LAST FLOWER OF HIS DAUGHTER'S PAINTING, PREVIOUSLY TO THE LOSS OF HER SIGHT.

HERE, hapless maid, here ends thy playful pains;
Nature hath shut the book---thy task is done:
Of all her various charms what now remains?
To smell the violet, and feel the sun.

In liberal toil thy youthful hands did grow,
Quick moving at thy little sense's call;
That better sense is gone! their task is now
To twist the yarn, or grope the friendly wall.

O fate severe! earth's lesson early taught,
That all is vain, save virtue, love, and truth:
We own it all who thro' life's day have wrought;
But thou hast learnt it in the morn of youth.

Pupil of heaven thou art; compute thy gain,
When dulness loads thee, or regret assails:
All is not lost, for faith and hope remain,
And gentle charity, which never fails.

Now love shall glow, where envy might have burn'd;
Now every hand, and every eye is thine:
Each human form, each object undiscern'd,
From borrow'd organs thou shalt still divine.

But thy great Maker's own transcendent light,
His love ineffable, his ways of old,
His perfect wisdom, and his presence bright,
Thine eyes, and not another's, shall behold.

ON THE DEATH OF A FATHER.

(ORIGINAL.)

" Soon as this painful throb has fled,"
" How sweet in sleep I then shall rest
He said—he bow'd his reverend head,
And slumbered on his Saviour's breast.

Saviour! to thee he gave his days,
Firm faith in thee, his acts proclaim:
With what a zeal he lov'd thy praise!
With what a voice he breath'd thy name!

A precious charge he leaves thee, Lord,
The objects of his tenderest cares;
The guardian of the wealth he stored
For them—a treasury of prayers.

That charge the faithful Lord will take
Of all that do his name confess:
Not one of us will he forsake,
Not one but he will love and bless.

'Midst welcoming kindred throngs of light,
A well known form advancing shone,
He views, and oh transporting sight!
He meets—he hails his seraph son!

He o'er his Father's life had thrown
A long—and ah! how bright a ray,
That son so lov'd Heaven claim'd its own,
And clouds the Father's closing day.

Was Heaven unkind? Speak glorious saint,
To whom its smiles no more conceal'd,
Whose bliss no human thought can paint,
Nor ear hath heard—nor tongue reveal'd.

Our heavenly Father at thy throne
We pour our woes—we yet may prove,
Our bleeding bosoms yet may own
This bitter cup was mix'd in love.

Our Lord---our God, to thee we pray,
Bid ev'ry murmuring thought depart,
Thou wilt not take *thyself* away,
Let this blest thought console each heart.

TO A FRIEND GATHERING WILD FLOWERS.

Where thorny ramparts seem to chide
The hand which steals the flow'ry wreath;
I've seen thee thrust the thorn aside,
To pluck the flow'r which blush'd beneath.

And thus, Maria, as the wheel
Of life leads on the changing hour,
Remember still the sweets to steal;
Elude the thorn to pluck the flower.

When fortune shews a dubious sky,
The East may smile, the West may lour;
Still to the brighter turn the eye,
Elude the thorn to pluck the flower;

In pity to its child below,
If Heaven the cup of comfort sour,
The lesson learn, but chase the woe:
Elude the thorn to pluck the flower,

But there---ah, shun the sweets which grow
Where pleasure paints her poison'd bowers;
Dark are those streams which gently flow,
And rude the thorns which guard her flowers.

And seek thy sweets on holier ground,
And where religion's altars rise:
Her's are the thorns which never wound,
And her's the flower which never dies.

A RECKONING WITH TIME.

BY GEORGE COLMAN, THE YOUNGER.

Come on, old Time!---nay, that is stuff;---
Gaffer! thou com'st on fast enough;
Wing'd foe to feather'd Cupid!
But, tell me, Sand-man, ere thy grains
Have multiplied upon my brains,
So thick to make me stupid;---

Tell me, Death's Journeyman!---but no;
Hear thou *my* speech:---I will not grow
Irrev'rent while I try it;
For, though I mock thy flight, 'tis said,
Thy forelock fills me with such dread,
I *never take thee by it.*

List, then, old *Is*,---*Was*,---*and*---*To-Be*!
I'll state accounts 'twixt thee and me:
Thou gav'st me, first, the measles;
With teething wouldst have ta'en me off,
Then mad'st me, with the hooping-cough,
Thinner than fifty weazles.

Thou gav'st small-pox, (the dragon, now,
That *Jenner* combats on a cow;)
And, then, some seeds of knowledge;
Grains of grammar, which the flails
Of pedants thrash upon our tails,
To fit us for a college.

And when at Christ Church, 'twas thy sport
To rack my brains with sloe-juice port,
And lectures out of number:---
There Fresh-man Folly quaffs and sings,
While graduate dulness clogs thy wings
With mathematic lumber.

Thy pinions next, (which, while they wave,
Fan all our birth-days to the grave)
I think, ere it was prudent,
Balloon'd me from the schools to town,
Where I was *parachuted* down,
A dapper Temple-student.

Then, much in dramas did I look;
Much slighted thee, and great Lord *Coke*;
Congreve beat *Blackstone* hollow;
Shakespeare made all the statutes stale,
And, in *my* crown, no pleas had *Hale*,
To supersede Apollo.

Ah, Time! those raging heats I find,
Were the mere dog-star of my mind;
How cool is retrospection!
Youth's gaudy summer solstice o'er,
Experience yields a mellow store;
An autumn of reflection!

Why did I let the god of song
Lure me from law, to join his throng,---
Gull'd by some slight applauses?
What's verse to A when *versus* B?
Or what John Bull, a comedy,
To pleading John Bull's causes?

But though my childhood felt disease,
Though my lank purse, unswoll'n by fees,
Some ragged muse has netted,---
Still, honest Chronos! 'tis most true!
To thee,---(and, faith, to *others* too!)
I'm very much indebted:

For thou hast made me gaily tough,
Inured me to each day that's rough,
In hopes of calm to-morrow:
And when, old Mower of us all,
Beneath thy sweeping scythe I fall,
Some FEW *dear friends* will sorrow.

Then, though my idle prose or rhyme,
Should half an hour outlive me, Time,
Pray bid the stone-engravers,
Where'er my bones find church-yard room,
Simply to chissel on my tomb,
Thank Time for all his favors!